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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, DECEMBER 30-31, 1882.

POLITICS IN 1883.

The Saturday Review says :- Whether further concessions to clamour and crime will be made in the next Session is a question which apparently depends on a conflict in the Cabinet which awaits the arbitration of the Prime Minister. Lord Derby and Mr. Forster, who, notwithstanding his retirement, is probably supported by a section of his former colleagues, have protested against further attempts to buy off disaffection by arbitrary transfers of property. Perhaps Lord Derby may, as on former occasions, waive his convictions, if the opposite policy of Mr. Chamberlain finds favour with Mr. Gladstone. If the plant of Irish legislation is not once more dug up to examine its growth, zealous Liberals will be eager to prove that it is not through prudent fear of change that they have allowed English institutions to prolong their existence during two or three years. The Parlia-mentary franchise is, for obvious reasons, to be reserved to the last. The first victims in order are the county justices and the Corporation of London. Lord Derby contemptuously remarked of one proposed change that the only objection to elected County Boards is that they will have little or nothing to do. When all the rates are paid by owners, and all expenditure determined by the representatives of occupiers and labourers, it is not impossible that the new ruler of the counties may prove to be a King Stork rather than a King Log. new organisation will do no good; and, if Lord Derby is right, it will do comparatively little harm. No other threatened Liberal measure is likely to be equally innocuous. The object and the future result of the organisation of County Boards will be to diminish the authority and influence of country gentlemen. The abolition of the ancient Corporation of London, and the substitution of a new and Radical Municipality, will probably produce unmixed evil, though the extent of the mischief cannot be accurately estimated beforehand. There is not the smallest reason to expect that the constitution of a central municipality will improve the administration of a city which, with all its defects, is the cleanest, the healthiest, the safest, and the most orderly in the world. Modern Liberals are superior to utilitarian considerations; and, if they combine municipal deterioration with political risk

that they are occupied in the honourable task of destruction. ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

they will have the satisfaction of knowing

The only English statesman who was once an avowed Republican, observes the Spectator, has just entered the Cabinet, and it is worth while, in the momentary quiescence of active politics, to inquire what the position of Republicanism in England "To the casual observer, no really is. such thing exists. In England alone of European countries, or alone with the exception of Austria, there is no visible or formulated party avowing its desire to convert the country into a Republic. Here and there a thinker avows openly, as a speculative opinion, that he holds Republicanism to be better than Monarchy; and here and there, both in London and the northern cities, a group of workmen may be found whose Republican convictions, to judge by their language, are of the strongest kind. They would if they could, they say, Americanise the United Kingdom at once. Republican party, however, there is none. No leader ever makes an openly Republican speech. No candidate ever issues a Republican address. An intelligent foreigner who happened to be unconnected with Reds might live 20 years among us, and go away convinced that the most active and aggressive of Continental opinions had in England neither exponent nor follower, neither Church nor congregation. He would be right, too, in his facts; and yet he would not be right, and might be liable, if he lived, to be greatly perplexed by events. He would during his residence in the country have been greatly deceived by the cause which, as we believe, deceives even acute English observers. England is not wholly Monarchist, is possibly not Monarchist in a strong sense at all, but a mass of opinion so immense as to amount to practical unanimity, is Queen Victorian. All varieties of opinion about politics are merged in that, till they become at firstsight imperceptible. A proposal which involved the deposition of the Queen would not throughout Britain receive 5,000 English or Scotch votes, and would, in fact, be regarded by the whole people as an impertinent absurdity. Call it loyalty, personal devotion, gratitude, Conserva-tism, what you will, the feeling about the existing Sovereign, the distinct wish that she may go on reigning till she is the oldest monarch in our records, is universal, and so deep, that Republicanism as a party policy has no meaning whatever. this point there is a una limity at once conscious and sincere, which has no parallel in the most Monarchical States of the Continent; in Prassia, for example, where the dynasty made the country, or in Austria, where it is the keystone of an arch, and its fall would involve whole nations in political ruin. The feeling is, like the wish for fine weather, beyond discussion and inextinguishable, and while it lasts there will in this country be no Republican party."

LORD DERBY ON ENGLISH ALLIANCES.

is comparatively little harm in the assumption that certain nations ought to be courted and cultivated as allies. It is much more objectionable wantonly to denounce other Powers as natural ennemies. Even if Germany and Austria were absolute monarchies, it is both offensive and unnecessary to specify peculiarities which have nothing to do with friendship or enmity For many generations the German Govern ments, which were then despotic in their organization, were associated with constitutional England in repeated leagues for the maintenance of the balance of power and of the independence of Europe. Their interests are neither more nor less identical with those of England because they have adopted representative Constitutions. The only European States which are at any time likely to pursue an aggressive course of policy are France and Russia. England has neither the wish nor the power to make territorial acquisitions on he Continent; and Germany has enough to do in defending itself against military States on the east and on the west. It was because the central Powers are pledged by their situation to a policy of self-defence that Lord Salisbury some years ago hailed the tidings of an alliance between Germany and Austria in a vein of Scriptural enthusiasm. As the arrangement, though it was not designed for the benefit of England, is in a high degree conducive to the maintenance of peace, it is difficult to understand why Lord Derby should have used language which was unfriendly to the allied Empires. Both the German and the Austrian Governments have carefully abstained from acts and words which might have added to the embarrassments of the English Government in Egypt. They, at least, were not alienated by any possible difference between their own institutions and the English representative system. The least that English statesmen can do in return is to treat two great and friendly nations with goodwill and respect.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET. The Statist says Cabinet-making is understood to be an art governed by very peculiar laws of its own, otherwise Mr. Gladstone's distribution of places would seem wilfully eccentric. "Sir Charles Dilke is thrown away at the Local Go-"Sir Charles vernment Board. If Lord Derby had to be go; in somehow, why could he not have been put in Mr. Dodson's place, Mr. Dodson in the post he now holds, and Sir Charles Dilke in the India or Colonial Office ?-

In that way Mr. Dodson's claim to combeen met; Lord Derby's might have acquaintance with parochial affairs might have been turned to account; and the delicate questions constantly arising between this country and India, or between this country and the Colonies, would have been treated with tact and courtesy, yet with firmness and courage. As it is, a laborious and plodding official is laid on the shelf; a razor is used to chop firewood at the Local Government Board; and the colonists, in whose management grant grant took and conticility one all important grant grant took and conticility one all important grant gran ment grace, tact, and cordiality are all important, are all left to be irritated and repelled by Lord Derby's batrachian frigidity.

Taken as a whole, the Cabinet must be pronounced an efficient one, fairly representing the party from which it derives its position and power. If we put Mr. Gladstone aside there is a rather humdrum air about the Ministry, which might, perhaps, he got rid of to some extent were Liberal principles of selection to be allowed to supersede the mysterious traditions of the higher official

The Tablet says :- At last a place in the Cabinet has been found for Sir Charles Dilke; whether it is well suited for him is another matter. The Cabinet is now full, another matter. The Capitlet is now full, after many changes. Of the original appointments six only remain untouched. We have four Ministers only who remain as they were at the formation of the Administration; three who have resigned altogether; seven, in-cluding the Prime Minister, whose offices have in one way or another been changed Cabinet Ministers who have and three new been appointed.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

The Durban correspondent of the Times telegraphs on Friday as follows:—
One of Dunn's administrators sends an account of a meeting of the Zulu chiefs and people at the Resident's place, Inhlazatye. The terms there announced were:—First, the deposition of all the chiefs but Usibepu. He will remain in the same position as before, but is to exchange a portion of his territory with Umgojana. Secondly, all Zululand south of the Umhlatus becomes reserved native territory, under a Commissioner—pro-bably Osborne. Each headman is to rule his own tribe, with an appeal to the Commis-sioner. Dunn and Hlubi will receive tracts of country large enough to provide for their immediate followers, over whom they will rule as headmen. All the remainder of Zululand will be governed by Cetewayo. No mention was made of a British Resident. The meeting was largely attended. Nearly 1,000 of Dunn's men were present; and they gave free vent to their surprise and disgust, and to the satisfaction which they felt with Dunn's rule. The meeting separated in good order, but it is clearer than ever that the restoration of the King is a huge blunder, based on the mistaken belief that the Zulu people wanted Cetewayo not only released but restored. Three of the chief leaders of the Usuta party. Myanama, Ndabako, and Tysngwayo—who is said to have refused to assist in rebuilding the King's kraal at Ulundi, and to have built and cultivated on his own account therehave gone to the Resident to protest. The Zulus, in fact, are more than ever bewildered

by the action of the Government.

The Standard's correspondent states that "loud and vigorous protestations are said to have been made against the new decrees. Usibepu declines to abdicate, and declares that, having his agreement, he shall hold the

British Government to theirs.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily News, on the other hand, asserts that many of the above reports are misleading. He says:-The papers here opposed to Cetewayo penly boast that Zululand is Zululand no openly boast that Zululand is Zululand no longer. Sir Henry Bulwer, in fact, purchases the consent of a noisy colonial party to Cetewayo's return by annexing the best part of Zululand. All reliable information shows that the Zulus, as a body, desire Cetewayo as their ruler under the Queen. The official reports to the contrary are purposely misleading, and devoid of evidence in support of

A report is published here to-day that the Zulus at a meeting with the British Resident protested against Cetewayo's return. You may disbelieve it entirely. Remember that the floodgates of misrepresentation will be opened for the purpose of discrediting Cetewayo's restoration, and justifying the official action. As with the Transvaal, so with Zululand. Usibepu will probably be put forward as the agent of disorder. Great firmness and perfect honesty are wanted. Unfortunately both are absent.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE. The Spectator says:—The whole situa-tion amounts to this. France will not intervene actively in Egypt, but will veto The Saturday Review supposes that there any arrangement there; she will make no peace with Madagascar, but will make her demonstration a feeble one; she will claim

the valley of the Congo, but only in a nominal way; she will not abandon the conquest of Tonquin, but she will not prosecute it with any adequate force; and she will hold on hardily to her conquest of A great many observers, including all Oppo-

sition journals in France, explain these contradictory decisions in the simplest and most direct way, by declaring the Ministry imbecile. direct way, by declaring the Ministry imbecile. The real reason seems to be that the French people, taken as a body, have decided that France shall for the present efface herself altogether. They do not interfere in details, they scarcely, indeed, notice them; but though they condone the Tunisian expedition, the worst of which is over, they are resolved that French soldiers shall for the present be kept in France. The French feel the personal losses of war as no other people do, and may have resolved that unless attacked or insulted they will have no more of it. If that is the they will have no more of it. If that is the case, and can be finally ascertained to be the case, political combinations all over Europe must undergo a radical modification, and England in particular must seek a new ally.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA. Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents at the Town Hall, Kensington, on Friday night, on seeking re-election consequent upon his appointment as President of the Local Government Board. In thanking the meeting for a vote of confidence that had been passed, he alluded to the large and important interests connected with the office he had accepted.
and said that, as regarded legislation, the ground had been cleared for it by the new Rules of Procedure. He hoped progress would be made with the Patents Bill and the Bankruplcy Bill. He hoped, also, that progress would be made with Corrupt Practices Bill. Referring to the proposed measure for the reform of London local government, Sir Charles said:—"That measure will, of course, be in the hands of its author—my friend, Sir William Harcourt—but the Government may be able to utilise my humble vernment may be able to utilise my numble services in assisting him in the preparation and presentation of the measure. Although I cannot talk about what the Government bill is, still I may tell you this-that I have never changed at all or modified in any degree my own opinion as to the form of the government for London. There are many subjects upon which one may modify their opinions as one grows older, but on this question of London government, when I first came before you in 1867, I used words which I could use without change at the present day. I believe the measure of London government reform will be satisfactory, not only to the Liberal electors of this constituency, but as a non-political measure. I believe it will be satisfactory to a great number of Conservative electors as The bill which I sketched out in 1867 was rather in opposition to the views which were then put forward by the late John Stuart Mill. He had advocated the breaking the of London, and Lynne change in forcing up of London, and I was always in favour of London being united. The view I put before you, and which I think you then approved, was that London should be united

for great purposes, but as regards smaller matters, there should be small areas to bring in the local knowledge of the people who actually live in them. I think that would be the idea of all reformers of the present day. All that I said of English local government true of municipal government. I hope the result may be to give us a government worthy of ourselves, worthy of a town which is the biggest in the world, the richest in the world, and one of the towns in the world which has the most glorious series of traditions; and I think we may hope that the government we may give ourselves when we change, may be worthy of the traditions of the past and of the necessities of the future. One other mea-sure which has been alluded to to-night is a measure for county administration, and I can only hope that sufficient progress will be made to enable such a measure to be brought forward at an early time. Any measure for dealing with county administration must be dealing with county administration must be accompanied with a measure for relieving local burdens, and these are matters which are now engaging the attention of the Ministry. I hope the equalisation of the franchise will come speedily, both because it is important in itself, and because it is important with regard to the further reform to which I

with regard to the further reform to which l have alluded. There were two bills which were talked to death last year-the measure for amending and perpetuating the Ballot Act, and the measure for dealing with unreformed Cor-porations. The necessity of dealing with these maller corporations is considerable, because they are making away with their property very fast and in some cases dividing it among themselves, and are employing in a very bad way the year of grace given them by obstruction in Parliament last year. I believe the reason why the Government is so strong at the present time is because the people recog-nise that the departments of State are being well administered (cheers). We are told by our opponents that we have discovered that hideous monster called the caucus, but I contend that the charges brought against the caucus are more appropriate to the elections of 1868 and 1874 than they were to the election of 1880. It has never attempted to interfere with the expression of free opinion or to coerce minorities. I was a very young man when you first chose me in 1867. I was then only 24 years of age, and I perhaps was rather scatter-brained at the time. Through every trial of my political life your confidence has always been my one great reward. I trust nothing im my conduct in the past will cause that confidence to be withdrawn from me, and I feel that it is still with me (cheers)

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Chelsea, held at Kensington on Friday night, it was decided not to oppose the re-election of Sir Charles Dilke.

The Speaker's notice of his intention to issue a writ for Chelsea at the end of six days was published in Friday night's Gazette.

REPORTED RESCUE OF ARABI. The Standard's correspondent at Cairo 'gives for what it is worth" a rumour which was said to be widespread and commonly cre-dited, that the Bedouins have rescued Arabi on the way to Suez. The correspondent adds that Europe has not yet realised to the full extent the strength of the movement which Arabi headed. Fresh proofs daily force themselves before the public which will finally stablish the fact that if Arabi rehelled he reestablish the fact that if Arabi rebelled he rebelled with thousands against units. If he lacked experience and judgment, no fair chance was given him to retrieve a single false step. He was pushed forward by the enthusiasm of a nation, rejoicing for the first time in giving play to its sinews, and he fell into the hands of a Power stronger than himself. It is a fatal mistake, however, to suppose that with Arabi's disappearance his teaching likewise disappears. One of the last incidents of his prison life serves to point a moral worth remembering. By the advice of Mr. Broadley, a joint note was drawn up for signature by all the prisoners, thanking the Khedive for his clemency. Arabi, a rebel to the end, refused to sign it, saying:—"I have declared, according to Moslem law, that Tewfik Pacha has ceased to be Khedive, and I cannot now recognise him as being so; but I will thank the Egyptian Government." The text was changed accordingly." Again, the old Sheikh Edai, brought before the courtmartial and asked if he had signed the de-position of the Khedive, denied that he had done so, but added, "If you bring it to me new I will sign it."

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

We never do anything, says a celebrated philosopher, for the last time without a sense of regret. Though this supposition be not strictly exact—as, indeed, very few aphorismatic sentences are, since they are apt to lose in accuracy what they gain in roundness—yet it undoubtedly conveys a general and pathetic truth. The very word "last" conjures up so many touching memories—the last look, the last words, the last kiss of tender, and, possibly, mortal love. Passing into our minds, it roams through the silent corridors of our recollection, awakening sad images and mournful echoes. Even the proverbial old armchair, with protruding stuffing and spring, armenair, with protruding stuting and spring, an unsteady leg, a fractured arm, and a general look of utter and abject misery and dilapidation, when we gaze upon it for the last time summons a motley crowd of mixed memories of infancy, or youth, or age, of hopes and fears, of health and sickness, of joy and sorrow, intimately associated with its presence, which we should be loth to lose, and would not which we should be loth to lose, and would not willingly altogether let die; and its memories are not merely sentimental. Like a sign post to a perplexed traveller, the sight of it may set us right in a deviation from the paths of morality and honour. We nicture it filled with ghostly presences with picture it filled with ghostly presences, with warning fingers ever pointed in one direction.

Edward Gibbon, after he had finished his

History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," on that memorable evening of the 27th of June, 1787, having written the last lines of the last page of that voluminous work, full of so much research and labour, in the summer-house of his garden at Lausanne, walked awhile in an acacia grove beneath the moonlight, to meditate amidst the neath the moonight, to meditate amids the silence of Nature upon his achievement. His first emotion, he tells us, was that of joy at the recovery of his freedom from intellectual the recovery of his freedom from intellectual labour, the advent of the hour of his final deliverance and emancipation from the prospect of mental toil. But soon, he adds, a sober melancholy was spread over his mind by the idea that he had taken everlasting leave of an

old and agreeable companion.

In the parti-coloured web of thoughts, by which even the most thoughtless people are wont to be involved on New Year's Eve, there must be many more threads of black than of white, of mourning than of joy. It is difficult for men to reflect that they are nearer the great harbour of life on the dim and murky west by a twelvemonth's sail, and be no whi west by a twelvemonth's sail, and be no whit the less merry. As a matter of fact, it is only children who really enjoy the season in their absence of reflection. Thought would des-troy their Paradise, as Gray sung of the "little victims" at Eton, regardless of their future doom. They do not hear those echoes of beloved voices which wished them happy New Years in the past, and can never New Years in the past, and can never wish them happy New Years again. Not to them does Time's handwriting on the wall stand out to-night with such startling plainness. They perceive it as little as we ourselves perceive it on ordinary occasions, when it is covered from our eyes by the effacing fingers of the business of the world, though it is still there. The murmurs of the dark made by the rolling of the wheels of Time, fill up with most impressive resonance on New Year's Eve the hollow of our ears, unless, indeed, copious libations have already filled us so full of liquor that we are unable

Though we cannot part from a year, a mere abstraction, as we part from a book or an armchair, a material entity, yet custom has attached to the 31st of December and the 1st of January an idea of an end and a beginning, from which it is difficult for us to escape. We stand, then, with much concern, and more plainly to ourselves, on that narrow isthmus of time between two eternities, which we are wont to occupy at other seasons with a far inferior conception of its signi-ficance. We stand there like Janus, looking two ways, but with very different degrees of intensity of vision. The most attentive glances of the young peer into the future, those of the old search into the light of the Few indeed are those who look in either direction indifferently without sorrow; many, perhaps, those to whom both vistas show but scenes of misery and despair. There is no disputing the accuracy of the position of an eminent writer on this subject, when he tells us that "This is the last day of the year, and the feelings which belong to it

are of a tangled yarn."

Generally, there is not much festivity now connected with New Year's Eve. The reveller —that jolly good fellow, the companion of other jolly good fellows—has had full licence and unrestrained opportunity of eating and drinking for a night and two successive days, for Boxing Day, Christmas Day, and Christmas Eve; and he has lain down on his back overgorged, and has not yet quite recovered from his prolonged dissipation. He loathes the taste of sweet things, and even mincemeat is bitter as coloquintida in his mouth. He has had his full for once in the rolling year of cider and of posset ale. He is too languid for any more relaxation, or joviality, or whatever he may choose to call it, just at present; and he is convinced—though in this matter, after the influence of his bout has worn off, he will become again a sceptic—that the pleasures even of the palate may pall. He therefore resolves on improvement and general moral ameliora-He draws out an excellent scheme of radical reform in his mind, and fancy adds here and there to the diagram her own amusive touches. He has sown his wild oats, and will in future, he is quite determined, plant nothing but productive grain. Affairs will then look prosperous; he will become the head of his house of business, a successful man, a rich man, and he will meet with that cordial respect, honour, and reverence which a rich man undoubtedly deserves. He will hand down an honoured name to his children's children; and ---, but there, it is Alnaschar's dream over again—it all ends in nothing-and when the next New Year's Eve comes round, it will find him, if he be still alive, again making the same resolutions, and dreaming again the same dream as he dreams now alone in the semi-darkness before the fast-fading embers of his tinkling fire.— Standard.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh honoured the Princess's Theatre on Friday night with their presence, to witness the performance of the Silver King.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, and Viscount Cranborne and Ladies Cecil,

are expected to remain in the south of France till the second week in Frebruary.

The Earl and Countess of Derby's party at
Knowsley includes the German Ambassador
and the Countesses Marie and Olga Munster, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, Count N. Adlerberg, Lord and Lady Arthur Cecil, Canon Hornby, Mr. Philip Hope, Mr. Gilbert West, Lady Margaret Cecil, and Lord Lionel

Cecil. Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have arrived at Hotel Belle Vue, San

Remo, Italy, for the winter.

The following bulletin was issued at Bradgate House on Friday:—"The Earl of Stamford has passed a restless night, but beyond Remo, Italy, for the winter. a slight increase of prostration there is no material change in his lordship's condition." Mr. Gladstone was much better on Friday and attended church in the morning. The right hon, gentleman received a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams on Friday on the completion of his 73d year. Among the first telegrams to hand was the following one from the Prince and Princess of 'We desire to offer you our sincerest Wales:congratulations on the anniversary of your birthday, and that you may long be spared to serve both the Queen and our beloved coun-

THE FALL OF A MILL CHIMNEY. The list of missing now brings the total deaths up to 51. The injured are progressing as well as can be expected, but the doctors fear that, in many cases, if the bodily health is recovered, the mind will be found to have been affected, as the injuries are chiefly in the

Smith Rhodes, one of the oldest hands at the mill, now in the Infirmary, has stated, n answer to questions, that it was a matter of common talk that the chimney was falling, and they therefore ought not to have let the people work. On Wednesday morning pieces of the outer shell kept falling, and the masons dare not go up it. It had been giving way for years. There had been great cracks in it, and he thinks that the recent frost had shaken the foundations. On Wednesday afternoon he and a fellow workman talked about the chimney, and all came to the conclusion that it was not safe. On Thursday morning they saw the chimney shaking, and scaffolding which had been put up was shaken loose. He added :- "Just after we stopped for breakfast we heard a crack from the chimney. There were six or seven others with me. We looked at the chimney, but we could see nothing new. We were frightened and we tried to get out of the room, but it came and knocked us all down. There was no escape of gas, and we began to go to sleep. We bade one another 'good-bye,' and said we wondered what our friends would say. After a while I came round and heard my brother speaking, and shortly afterwards I and a few others were got out." On Friday evening a young girl who was terribly injured about the head, one of whose eyes is missing, was removed to the Infirmary after lying in the engine-house in

an unconscious state for nearly forty hours. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of those whose bodies have been recovered was opened on Friday before Mr. Hutchinson, borough Coroner. He expressed regret that such a calamity had befallen the town, and said he hoped that such a conclusion would be arrived at as would be satisfactory to all concerned. He merely intended to take evidence of identity, and then to adjourn the inquiry to Wed-nesday. In the course of his evidence, the husband of a woman named Holt stated that the deceased complained of the shaky condition of the chimney, remarking, "If the chimney falls I shall be killed on the spot." Almost every one of over thirty witnesses recalled repeated statements made by those whom they identified as to the insecurity of the chimney. The father of one girl who was killed informed the Jury that his daughter last week expressed the belief that all the hands week expressed the bolid tallow of the chimney were going to "play" to allow of the chimney being repaired. The Chief Constable interbeing repaired. posed and, remarking that he regarded the inquiry as a preliminary one and merely for purposes of identification, said he thought questions as to the condition of the chimney and other matters ought to be deferred. Evi-dence of identification of thirty-six bodies was

dence of identification of thirty-six bodies was taken, and the inquest was adjourned.

The lad Brewer, whose extraordiny escape is mentioned above, has been questioned as to how he passed the long period in which, as far as he knew, he was beyond the reach of help, and has made the following statement:—"I was just pouring something out into my can-lid, and eating a piece of biscuit, when the chimney came down. There was an old man sitting about five yards away, and an old man sitting about five yards away, and his lad, getting their breakfast. The man's name is Charley Smith. He lives in Little Cross-street. They call his lad Arthur, and he was as old as I am. Just after we fell I heard the old man say, \*Oh, dear me, and the boy was crying out about five minutes but I heard was crying out about five minutes, but I heard nothing more of them. After that I couldn't see them; it was as dark as pitch all the time. They were near the west oven-much nearer than I was—and some bags and skeps fell between me and them. I was laid face downwards with my arms by my sides. I couldn't move them, and when I lifted my head it went against a bag of tubes, so I had to lie still. These was a beggin front, of me to lie still. There was a bag in front of me and there were some skeps on my right hand side, and I could feel some bags on the other The tin oven had fallen over, and I was part way under it. The skeps held it up. I heard people pulling iron about and knocking up above me all the time, but I did not think they would find me. I said my prayers. I knew the chimney had fallen on me, though I thought at first there was an earthquake. When I thought it had been an earthquake I said to myself I should die underground where I was. I could hear water rushing all the time, but when I thought about the chimney I said to myself that my father would come and fetch me out. While they were working up above me bits of small rubbish fell down. I think I was lying as low as bish fell down. I think I was lying as low as the cellar floor when the sounds seemed to come near me. I shouted 'Hullo, hullo!' There was a man with a lamp, and I shouted at him. He said, 'Hullo! wheare are tat, lad?' I said, 'I'm here,' and then they shouted, and somebody said, 'Keep still till we come.' They said, 'Let's have that lamp here,' and then they brought joiners and sawed some wood away. They were more than two hours getting me out. I thought it was Wednesday. It seemed a week I'd been was Wednesday. It seemed a week I'd been in the mill. I didn't feel hungry, but I would have supped some beef-tea they brought, only I couldn't take hold of the cup. After a bit I managed to work my hands up, and dipped my fingers in so as I could taste it. When the chimney fell no one was in the room with me but Arthur Smith and his father. My overlooker, Tom Nicholl, was in another room. I'd been frightened of the chimney all the time I'd worked there. It had cracks in it, and there were birds' nests in the cracks. Bricks kept falling out of it."

Tom Robert Nicholl, the man spoken of by he boy as his overlooker, states that he had fourteen lads in his charge, and that Brewer was the only one of the number who was imprisoned in the wrecked mill. The others, who worked in the third storey, touched, for, perceiving that the chimney was falling, they ran towards that end of the mill which remained standing. He rescued them from a window by the use of a tall ladder. The St. James's Gazette says :- "There is

one lesson to be drawn from the catrastrophe, as to which, as it reflects injuriously on no one, it may be well to anticipate the verdict of the coroner's jury. It is this. No important building that has once begun to move should be tampered with. This is a rule which it is not necessary to be an engineer or an architect to understand; and it is one which it is especially needful for those local and unprofessional authorities who are initiating so many public works throughout the county to take for their guidance. And this remark has a direct bearing with reference to any tinkering of London Bridge. Contrary to the advice of M. Rennie, and with the object of avoiding the cost of a temporary bridge, this fine work of art was built to the westward of the old bridge, the removal of which left a sort of pit in the bed of the river close to the foundations of the new structure. The consequence of this false economy was that the wo centre piers subsided on the east side more than on the west side, and that the west pier on the City side subsided from 10in. to 14in. more on the east than on the west side. The engineer was naturally alarmed, and for several months had the levels of the piers constantly taken from a fixed standard g uge. The settlement, however, proceeded no further. If additional weight be hereafter thrown on the piers, or if their foundations be in any way meddled with, nothing is more probable than that this subsidence may re-

DRAMATIC NOTES. (FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

The Yellow Dwarf, a spectacular extravaganza with which it had been intended to open the Pandora Theatre, in Leicester-square was produced at Her Majesty's on Saturday night, in consequence of the new house not being finished so soon as had been expected. Inasmuch, however, as the new piece is no more ready than the new theatre, it might advantageously have avaited the completion of its destined home. To set such a work as The Yellow Dwarf before the public without adequate rehearsal with redundancies here. adequate rehearsal, with redundancies here, with hitches there, and finally with a complete break-down of scenic arrangement, is to deprive it of its whole raison detre. It may be noted however that a large amount of money and a considerable amount of artistic issue have been expended upon the extravership. have been expended upon the extravaganza, and that, as is usual in such productions, the ballet is a good deal better than the book. The rivalry of the dwarfish demon with King The rivalry of the dwarfish demon with King Aureole for the hand of the Princess Allfair, daughter of Queen Kokottina, is not treated by Messrs. Reece and Thompson with very much humour, nor is the cast of these characters particularly strong. It is always unpleasant to see a man playing in burlesque the rôle of a woman, and Mr. Vance, by vulgarity which has not even the excuse of with garity which has not even the excuse of wit, manages to make the ordeal more distressing than ever. The refined singing of Madame Olga Morini, though not in tune with its material surroundings, affords agreeable relief; and Miss Emma Chambers does so well what little she has to do that the comparative neglect of her sprightly services seems unac-countable. But the impersonations of those who represent the Yellow Dwarf, his demon colleagues, and his victims are of little im-portance at Her Majesty's beside the dancing of coryphées and the feats of performing elephants.

Pantomime is this year exhibited at Drury Pantomime is this year exhibited at Drury Lane on a very large scale indeed. Some of the scenic and spectacular effects introduced into Sindbad the Sailor far surpass in ambitiousness anything which has hitherto been attempted in our Christmas pieces. Old Drury, therefore, fully keeps up its reputation for the provision of a pantomime which in some imtherefore, fully keeps up its reputation for the provision of a pantomime which in some important respects shall be practically beyond rivalry. That the characteristics in which special excellence is now sought have competitively. pletely changed is evidently due to the belief on the part of the management in a corresponding alteration of popular taste. How far this belief is justified time only can show. But it is certain that if, as a matter of fact, holiday playgoers nowadays look chiefly for magnificent stage show, the Drury Lane Pantomime of 1882-3 fulfils all the conditions of tomime of 1882-3 fulfils all the conditions of lasting success. The most popular ballet of the evening is undertaken by the pupils of Mme. Katti Lanner's Training School of Dancing. In this each of the performers, who are all nicely graduated in size, has for her partner a doll, in many cases almost as hig as herself. The notion is quaint and original herself. The notion is quaint and original and the little ones get encored every night. It should be mentioned that a portion of the promised entertainment has for the present to be omitted to allow for the elaboration of the rest; but even without a glimpse at the dinnertable of the Giant of Cockayne there is enough in Sindbad to content the most insatiable of

The Holborn Amphitheatre has been reopened as the Alcazar by Mr. John Baum, a manager who should understand as well as any how to gain the ear of the public for such light entertainments as are promised at the reorganised establishment. Operations have manager who should un naturally been begun by the production of a pantomime, which has been written by Mr. Frank Hall, on the well-worn subject of Cinderella.

Pantomimes are, as usual, given both at Sanger's and the Standard, and in each case the typical characteristics of the entertainment provided are carefully preserved. The theatre which used to be Astley's would not be recognised by its patrons if due contrivance were not made to introduce beasts, both wild and tame, amongst the dramatis personæ. Accordingly, in Bluff King Hal; or, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, occasion is taken, or, rather, made, for the appearance on the stage not only of horses, but of camels, elephants, and dromedaries. The pantomime itself is a bustling, noisy affair, full of variety, and sure

(FROM THE " ERA.")

During the rehearsal of the pantomime Robinson Crusoe at the Plymouth Theatre, on the 22d inst., a funny incident occurred. The water surveyor, unknown to the manager or those inside the theatre, was trying the "service," and unwittingly turned on a wrong tap, which caused the "water curtain," which was erected after the last fire at the theatre, to suddenly pour down a torrent on the stage just in front of the orchestra. The band beat a hasty retreat over the barrier into the pitstalls, while the actors and actresses, who were rehearsing, flew in all directions, one lady doing a very clever "header" into one of the private boxes. The damage exceeded

On Thursday night a novel experiment in bell-ringing took place in the City. The riders of bicycles have alarm bells fixed to their machines, the notes of which differ occa-sionally from each other. This gave rise to a suggestion by a bicyclist that a couple of oc-taves should be provided, the performers having one or two bells affixed to their machines. The suggestion was carried out, the result being that the octaves met by the Mansion House, and started off up Cheapside, ringing out "The Bells." This was continued until reaching St. Paul's-churchyard, when the musicians changed the theme, and gave the "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Home, sweet home," as they ran down Cannon-street, up Union and King-streets, and round the back of the Bank of England. After a rest of ten minutes, the musical bicyclists had another spin through the City, playing "Rule Britannia," the "March of the Men of Harlech," and "God

save the Queen." The Liverpool magistrates, who, by incautiously passing a series of old rules, which included the closing of theatres during Passion Week and on Ash Wednesday, incurred a good deal of censure, on Wednesday resolved to annul the rule relating to Ash Wednesday. A short time since they repealed that relating

to Passion Week.
At the Gaiety on Christmas Eve the performance terminated shortly after ten o'clock, and those visitors who had ordered their carriages for eleven were put to considerable inconvenience.

LOSS OF A SHIP OFF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS -Intelligence has been received at Lerwick from the outlying island of Foula, about twenty miles off the west coast of Shetland, which has been cut off by gales from communication from the mainland during the whole of the present month, that on the 5th inst. a large ship foundered within sight of the island. At first the vessel was noticed by the inhabitants about three miles to sea, lying some distance south of the Herdagrind Reef. With the exception of a stump of the foremost and part of the bowsprit, all the masts and spars were gone and bulwarks washed away. Shreds of sails were attached to the stumps of the mast and bowsprit, and the remains of a white-painted deckhouse were visible. No boats were seen; and, owing to the distance from the land and the heavy drift it could not be made out whether any crew were on board. The inhabitants, who had gathered to the shore, watched the ship from early morning till the forenoon, when she suddenly disappeared, bows first. No trace of her name or nationality has been found; but she is supposed to be a foreigner. Owing to the heavy sea, no boat could leave the island at the time.

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solidation Acts, the record of English and

Scotch legislation has been nearly

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most deep for the poor sufferers." This after-

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## MGreat-Britain.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, DEC. 31-JAN. 1, 1883.

The improvement in the revenue for

1882-3, as compared with the preceding

year, has been maintained in the December

quarter, though not to anything like the

same extent as during the first six months.

The revenue returns show a net increase

for the quarter ended on December 31,

1882, of £78,588. For the previous six

months the increase was £443,988. The quarter thus compares very unfavourably with the earlier part of the financial year, although showing a slight improvement as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-2. Customs show an increase of £110,000, which is balanced by a slightly larger decrease in Stamps. House Duty has increased £5,000, and Land Tax has fallen off by precisely the same amount. Property and Income Tax has yielded an increase of £197,000, the Post Office of £90,000, and the Telegraph Service of £30,000; but, on the other hand, Excise has fallen off £5,000, Miscellaneous Receipts £175,933, and Interest on advances £5,651. The last item must be expected to decrease, as considerable repayments have been made to the Treasury. Miscellaneous Receipts are always uncertain, but the great falling off for the quarter, which leaves the increase for the nine months only £93,142, is somewhat remarkable. It becomes even more so if we assume that the payments mentioned in the Budget speech as due from the Cape, Natal, and Cyprus have been duly made. Stamps show an increase of £186,695 for the nine months, notwithstanding the heavy falling-off for the last quarter. The sources of the stamp revenue are so various that it is difficult to draw any deductions from its fluctuation. In so far as the decrease for the quarter is due to a reduction of commercial bills, it is, of course, a highly unfavourable symptom, but it may be caused by variation in the charges for Probate, Legacy Duty, etc., and in that case indicates nothing more than a diminished mortality among wealthy people. In any case, the increase for the nine months is consolatory, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone anticipated a falling off of nearly a quarter of a million, after making full allowance for the £875,000 transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts on account of fee stamps. Customs were taken in the Estimates practically at the amount they yielded in 1881-2, and for the first half of the financial year it seemed as if the caution thus displayed would be justified. The large increase during the last quarter has, however, brought up the surplus for the nine months to £171,000. Regard being had for the increase of population, this cannot be taken to show that we are doing more than hold our ground. Mr. Gladstone did not venture to assume any elasticity in the Excise; on the contrary, he placed his estimate somewhat below the receipts for the previous year. In point of fact the decrease for the nine months almost balances the improvement in the Customs, amounting, as it does, to £132,000. It is an interesting but difficult question how far this reduction is due to a genuine and permanent improvement in the social habits of the people. Mr. Gladstone has, perhaps, abandoned by this time his theory of the beneficent influences of coffee-houses, to which he never obtained many adherents. It is more probable that we are experiencing the fruits of the exceedingly vigorous efforts of the various societies devoted to the inculcation of temperance. Something is, no doubt, due to the moderate prosperity of the past year. Though there has been less distress than we frequently have to contend with, there has been no sudden rise of wages to throw men off their balance. Violent fluctuations do no good, but often a great deal of pnischief, while steady growth in prosperity encourages hope without diminishing caution. The Post Office has already yielded slightly more than the estimated surplus for the whole year, which was £150,000. The Telegraph Service has been yet more bountiful. Mr. Gladstone But the increase at £20,000, and it already amounts to £60,000. It is rather curious, however, that half this sum appears to have been gained during the December quarter, while in the same period the Post Office gained considerably more than half its total surplus for nine months. These departments are not liable to be disturbed by large occasional transactions, so that it would almost seem as if some peculiarity of accounting were to blame for the sudden leap in their revenues. Property and Income Tax, which had shown a diminution of £260,000 for the first six months of the financial year, yielded an increase of £197,000 for the last quarter. The decrease for the nine months is thus reduced to £63,000. The additional tax imposed to meet the expenses of the Egyptian war, no doubt, explains the sudden improvement. The collection for the March quarter will, however, include the main payment of the high income tax mow leviable, and will, consequently, be a very heavy one. It is worth noting that but for the influence of the additional income tax the December quarter would have shown a very heavy decrease. The normal reduction in the yield of the income tax may probably be put at £100,000; indeed, it could hardly have been less, unless Mr. Gladstone's Budget calculation of a loss for the year of £545,000 was altogether erroneous. Adding this to the actual increase, we get a sum of £300,000, which almost the whole attention of the Imperial jury returned a verdict to that effect.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; falls to be deducted from the revenue of a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

In the December quarter before comparing it with the previous year on the Budget basis of the Budget basis. of existing taxation. This deduction would bring the revenue more than two hundr 1 thousand below the returns for the corresponding quarter, and would reduce the increase for the whole nine months to about the same amount. That is not a particularly encouraging state of affairs with which to enter upon a new year. There does not appear, however, to be any cause for serious apprehension. Our exports and imports are very large, large; in fact, than in any previous year excer. 1880. The harvest was tolerably good, though it was hardly acknowledged by men smarting from a succession of ruinously bad ones. Trade, on the whole, seems sound; and the people at large fairly prosperous .- Times.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND COUNTY

FRANCHISE. Sir Charles Dilke touched on Saturday the exhausted subject of the county franchise and discoursed at some length on the thorny question of redistributing seats. It is impossible for the most copious and ingenious controversialist to find a new argument either for or against the present anomalous inequality in the rural and urban electorates. Even in the last Parliament the debates on Mr. Trevelyan's annual motion were thoroughly unreal. Mr. Trevelyan stated his case with ease and lucidity, and then, after a few platitides about the danger of innovation from some occupant of the Treasury bench, the House of Commons rejected the motion. Very little is now urged against it from any quarter. Sometimes one of those curious politicians who seem to live in arother world, whence they transmit contibutions to a weekly contemporary, describes the proposal to give agricultural labourers votes as a "reckless and dangerous experiment." But it is difficult to believe that even he does not know he is talking nonsense. Sir Charles Dilke, instead of reopening a question on which the public has put a moral closure, more usefully called attention to some glaring irregularities in the present distribution of voting power. These are indeed sufficiently notorious. But the temptation is strong to pass them by on the ground that they do little practical harm, or that no human institution is perfect. Yet the former proposition is as disputable as the latter is irrelevant. It is more than doubtful, for instance, whether Lord Beaconsfield could ever have commanded a majority in the House of Commons if the large constituencies had had their fair share in the representation. The distinction between town and county is sometimes, as Sir Charles Dilke showed, drawn in a manner which can only be called absurd. Battersea, to give a single example, is county, and East Retford, an agricultural constituency whose name must haunt all readers of Lord Ellenborough's Diary, is town. This of course shows that it is not only agricultural labourers who under the present system are excluded from the franchise, but also miners and other dwellers in what are practically towns. The corruption of which Sir Charles Dilke said that foreign journals spoke so contemptuously, and for which the penalties provided by the Attorney-General's Bill are no doubt most urgently required, would dwindle and decay if seats were properly redistributed. There is no bribery in Liverpool, or Manchester, or Leeds, or in the great county constituencies. In nine cases out of ten a corrupt constituency is an over-represented one, and this is an argument for a new Reform Bill additional to those which Sir Charles Dilke so ably urged on Saturday .- Daily News.

THE OLD YEAR. The historian of the political and social

events of the past year will find himself

embarrassed by no perplexing dispute for priority between the two branches of his subject. There have been years in which the minor-if, indeed, it be the minorcategory has trust the more important one aside-years in which the incidents of our social life have asserted a stronger claim upon our attention and remembrance than the various phases of our politics, whether in home or foreign affairs. Such, however, is far from being the case here. The political drama has been full of movement, situationand surprise. An almost unbroken tameness has reigned over the social scene. In Ireland, events have followed one upon another with startling rapidity, and in more than one instance with tragic shock. Though the early months of the year had shown little or no improvement in the condition of the country, it became known during the Easter recess that the Government has resolved upon a reversal of their policy of the previous year; that the Coercion Act was not to be renewed that the Land Act was to be amended and that the suspects were to be immediately released. Then followed the incidents of Mr. Forster's resignation, the Parliamentary disclosure of the arrangement or understanding, since styled The Kilmainham Treaty, the barbarous assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and, finally, that sharp revulsion of political feeling in England which resulted in the passing of the Crimes Act. The Government, however, did not altogether abandon their earlier programme of concession; and an Arrears Act, to facilitate by State aid the liquidation of arrears of rent in Ireland was duly added to the statute book. The beneficial results of the latter enactment have not up to the present been very marked; but the criminal law has been administered in Ireland with greatly increased vigour since the passing the Crimes Act, and with signal effect. Agarian outrage has not, indeed, been entirely stamped out; but the power of terrorism has been very greatly reduced. Denunciations, punished in one instance with much criticised severity, are no longer likely to affect the minds of juries, who have shown themselves capable of resisting intimidation in a far more formidable shape. Despite the truculent threats of the secret societies, verdicts of guilty have been fearlessly returned in the worst of cases of agrarian murder. The organisations of Irish crime already seem to feel that their power is departing; and there is reasonable ground for hoping that such incidents as the attempt on the lives of Mr. Justice Lawson and of Mr. Field, the juror, and the daring attacks upon the Dublin detectives, may represent only the expiring struggles of the conspiracy. Again, how-ever, the affairs of Ireland have occupied

blank. The House of Commons. however, has been prevailed upon to carry out a work of more lasting importance, perhaps, than any legislative measures, in the reconstruction of the machinery by which our laws are made. Pursuant to the intentions announced at an earlier period of the Session, Mr. Gladstone introduced his scheme of reformed Parliamentary procedure at the resumption of the adjourned Session of Parliament in October; and in spite of the opposition which had been anticipated to the First Rule establishing the power of the clôture, the Ministerial plan was accepted by the House with unexpected docility, and in an almost unmodified form. The increased command of Ministers over the House of Commons was, indeed, most conspicuous, and their discomfited opponents were not slow to attribute the invigorated Parliamentary influence of the Ministry to the success and popularity of their policy in Egypt. For in the Nile land the action of the political drama has been as stirring and striking as in Ireland; but the difference that there it has been no chequered tale of defeat and rally, but in its later scenes at any rate an unbroken, or almost unbroken, story of success. The earlier indecision of the Government had, indeed, to bear its fruit of disaster before they were fully aroused to a sense of the true proportions of the emergency. The deliberations of the Constantinople Conference were, however, rudely broken in upon by the massacres at Alexandria, and the menacing preparations of the Egyptian Army under the command of Arabi made it clear enough that the difficulty would not be settled by diplomacy The Government were at last awakened to a full sense of the dangers with which the military insurrection threatened our interests in Egypt, and the course adopted by the Ministry, from the bombardment of Alexandria onward, was pursued with satisfactory firmness, and attended by uniform good fortune. Compelled to intervene in Egypt by the exigencies of our Imperial position, they were compelled also by obligations bequeathed to them from their predecessors to invite other Powers to share in the work. The timidity of the French Government and Assembly set them free from an embarrassing alliance; the hesitations of the Porte, and the skilful diplomacy of Lord Dufferin, relieved them of a dangerous coadjutor; and nothing remained but that they should succeed in performing quickly and effectually the work which they were thus empowered to perform alone. Thanks to the weakness of our enemy, success was certain; thanks to the skill of our general, and the courage of our troops, it was also rapid and easy. The resistance of Arabi's army was broken down with unexpected promptitude, the Khedive was restored to his capital within a few weeks of his enforced departure, and, pending the settlement of its future status, we remain in complete military possession of the country. Among the social events of the year, the chief in point of general interest is easily specified. For one person in this country whose attention is arrested by incidents practically affecting the national well-being, there are thousands who dwell with delight upon a certain class of occurrences with which they have but a purely sentimental concern. If we were asked to name the event which interests the largest number of people in these islands we should say without hesitation that it is a Royal wedding; and the marriage of the Duke of Albany to Princess Helen of Waldeck has been no exception to the well established rule. Nor has 1882 been wanting in another incident which appealed strongly to the loyalty of the British people. Her Majesty's escape in the early spring from the pistol bullet of the halfwitted Maclean added naturally to the warmth of the welcome which awaited her at the opening of Epping Forest, her first public appearance for many a long year among her people. The year now expiring will be held in pleasant remembrance as having witnessed this completion of the public-spirited civic efforts to which the people of London owe the preservation of the last fragment of that green girdle with which their great city was in old days encircled. But 1882 will live in the graver records of the historian as the year in which Westminster Hall, for upwards of six centuries the chief abode of English justice, resigned her place to that more spacious and commodious structure in which, for the first time, it will be possible to gather all the various chief centres of legal jurisdiction under a common roof. So important a change as this must ensure the year 1882 against complete oblivion; but in other respects it has, in its social aspect, been eventful enough. No remarkable good fortune and no startling calamity have marked its even course. Its harvest has been fair, but not abundant: its weather has been respectable, but far from brilliant. Disease has nowhere wrought exceptional mortality, and the railway companies have taken somewhat less, perhaps, than their usual toll of life. But fire has been active in the work of destruction during the closing weeks of 1882, and even during the last few days the terrible catastrophe at Bradford has occurred to swell the tale of deaths by accident, and to sadden the departure of the year. Its obituary record, too, is full, we regret to recall, of celebrated names; and a year which has witnessed the disappearance of Charles Darwin from the ranks of Science, of Tait and Pusey from

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.—An inquest has been held on Friday at Ryde on the body of Lady Katherine Petre, widow of the Honourable Arthur Petre, and daughter of the late Lord Wicklow. The deceased lady retired on Wednesday evening in her usua health, and next morning she was found dead in bed. By her side was a bottle of chloral, from which no fewer than sixteen teaspoonfuls had been taken in two days. A surgeon said he thought the deceased had died from heart disease while under the influence of chloral. People, he said, began with small doses of chloral, which they kept increasing till they could take as much as eighty grains. The practice of taking chloral to induce sleep weakened the heart. The coroner said he would order a post-mortem examination if the jury wished it, but he thought it unnecessary. It was, in his opinion, clear that the deceased took the chloral inadvertently. The

those of the Church, and of Longfellow,

Rosetti, and Trollope from those of Litera-

ture, has certainly levied tributes from us

with no too sparing hand .- Observer.

LITERATURE IN 1882. During the past year history and biography are the departments of letters in which con-

temporary authorship has been most prolific, and in the case of the latter the year ends as it begun, with an incident which almost attains the dimensions of a scandal. The effect produced by Carlyle's "Reminiscences" had not passed away when a new shock we given to the public by the two volumes of Mr. Froude's Biography, or, as he modestly called it, of "Materials for a Biography;" and the sensation which the work caused, is to a great extent, eproduced by the publication of the last instalment of the Memoirs of Bishop Wilberforce. The impression conveyed by Mr. Froude's Biography confirmed that created by the "Reminiscences," and the two together amounted to a revelation. Carlyle, whom the world had pictured as superior to all the common foibles of humanity, was for the first time perceived to be, in some aspects of his character, selfish, morose, and uncharitable Very different is the verdict which a perusal of the last volume of his life will lead any one to pass upon Samuel Wilberforce. None of those who knew him personally or by reputation supposed that he was without the defects of his qualities. But what startled the world in the published biography is the in-discretion of his biographer. Mr. Wilberforce, in fact, has made just the same mistake as Mr. Froude. Both had full powers over the materials with which they had to deal; both could have suppressed at will without each of them failed to violating any trust; exercise the judgment and reserve which are looked for in responsible editors. Several other biographical works of general interest and importance have been published during the past year which arc free from any blemishes of this sort. The lives of Professor Clark Maxwell, of Lord Keith, better known as Admiral Elphinstone, of Erskine, and of Lord Dunfermline are valuable contributions to the national history of the century, are not wanting in personal interest, and are entirely harmless in their social disclosures. autobiographical works have also recently appeared, which are as unexceptionable in their one as they are varied in their contents-the Memoirs of Sir Archibald Alison and the Court and Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lady Blomfield. The same may be said of "The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford," and the "Records of Later Life," by Fanny Kemble. The Recollections of the Rev. T. Mozley trench upon more dangerous ground. They present us with a series of singularly vivid portraitures, and with the most full and exact account which we have yet received of the Oxford movement; but they are not devoid of inaccuracies which detract from their

historical value. The "Notes of a Visit to Russia in 1840-41," by the late Mr. William

Palmer, is a book which may be classed in

the same category, and which covers a por-

tion of the same field. Mr. Palmer was one

of Cardinal Newman's oldest and most inti-

mate friends, and the author of the "Apologia" has discharged his duty of editor with taste and judgment as well as with Historical literature has been enriched by more than one work that will probably live. The method on which history is now written In Mr. Freeman's "Reign of William Rufus" there is a graphic simplicity, a terseness and a strength that show the knowledge of the historian to the utmost better pieces of prose have been lately produced than the passage in which the death is compared or conof "William the Red" trasted with that of Charles I. Mr. Green is a disciple of Mr. Freeman, and in 'Making of England" he has displayed all the thoroughness and scientific exactness of his master, with much greater brilliancy of style. The "History of the English People proved that its author had at his command a style varied, forcible, and picturesque. These qualities are equally visible in what is thus ar Mr. Green's masterpiece, but they are supplemented by the gravity and severity which we look for in the responsible historian Mr. Gardner writes with not inferior fulness and certainty, but with little or none of Mr. Green's vivacity. The addition that he has made this year to his annals of the seventeenth century overflows with knowledge. and bears on every page the sign of conscientious toil. It is not a work which can be popular, but it will be invaluable to scholars. Mr. Lecky may be congratulated upon approaching the end of his task, but can scarcely be congratulated upon the characteristics which are chiefly conspicuous in the two latest volumes of his "History of Eng-land in the Eighteeth Century." He lacks land in the Eighteeth Century." clearness and firmness. He lays down principles without seeing the conclusions to which he logically commits himself, and he formulates personal and political criteria which he wants the courage and the consistency to apply. Mrs. Oliphant, of whom it may be said that she has taken all knowledge for her province, has produced an animated account of English literature between the years 1798 and 1825. It is bright, viewy, and intelligent, but the spirit in which it is composed is not so much that of the critic as the novelist. Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt's "Future of Islam" was much talked about during the early months of the year, but failed to answer to the expectations it had aroused. Mr. O'Donovan's splendid record of his experiences to the East of the Caspian is a work that can hardly be too highly praised, and places him in the very front rank of explorers who, to indomitable pluck, add the invaluable gift of brilliart literary powers. Canon Farrar has continued his enterprise of presenting the history of Christianity in a popular form, and has given us in two substantial volumes a treatise which has secured a multitude of

readers. Two monographs, neither of them wanting in merit, on the late D. G. Rossetti l ave also appeared—one from the pen of Mr. Hall Caine, the other by Mr. William Sharp. We still look in vain for any one who, in the region of English fiction, is qualified to take the place of Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot, Novels, "in numbers numberless," of moderate interest and merit, are poured fast from the press; but no master of the art presents himself. Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Black, Mr. Payn, and a score of others, retain heir ancient power and popularity, and Mr. Howells has scored a deserved success in his Modern Instance." But the two fictions which have chiefly attracted the attention of the public are unquestionably "Democracy" and "Vice Versa." The secret of the authorship of the former is well kept, though many confident conjectures upon the subject have been made; the author of the latter is a young Cambridge graduate. The charm of "Democracy" lies in its freshness, of the latter in its wealth of spontaneous humour and unforced fun. "The Brandreths" was for a little while the talk of the town in ths dull season, partly because its writer was Mr. Beresford-Hope, and partly because it was known to contain many strictly autobiographical elements. To the lightest order of light literature belongs Serjeant Ballantine's Reminiscences, a book that, notwithstanding its faults of diction and of arrangement, contains much that is fairly amusing. Religion" is the title of the latest effort of a gifted writer to prove that Atheism and Deism, Faith and Infidelity, are really convertible terms, and that as every one believes in what has been termed "a sort of a something, there is no such thing as the rejection of Re velation. The Muses have not been dumb during the past year. Mr. Swinburne has given us a new metrical version of the old story of "Tristram and Isculte; "Mr. Andrew Lang has done the same with "Helen of Troy;" Mr. F. W. H. Myers has placed before the world in rhyme and rhythm his opinions on certain aspects of life, and Mr. Alfred Austin's "Soliloquies in Song"

have gained considerable popularity.—

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien has summoned two hundred and thirty-six witnesses for his defence in the case to be heard against him at the suit of the Attorney-General, on whose beha'f an application will be made to have the editor of United I cland returned for trial for havi ; in his paper of 23d December, published a false, malicious, and seditious libel, calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and to stir up feelings of disaffection and discontent. those summoned are Mr. Jenkinson, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. Mallon, Chief Superintendent of the Detective Force; Mr. Bolton and Mr. Morphy, Crown solicitors; nearly all the Special Jurors who were engaged in the Lough Mask murder cases, and a number of reporters who were present at the trial.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, Mrs. Trevelyan, and suite went on Sunday to Christchurch Cathedral. The Viceroy occupied the ancient state seat of the Lord Lieutenant in the cathedral, which has been recently restored at the expense of Mr. Henry

Roe. A letter boy who hissed Lord Spencer vas given into custody. At the Dublin Southern Police-court on Saturday, Charles King, of Portobello Harbour, aged 17 years, described as a clerk, was charged with having maliciously written and sent a threatening letter to murder Mr. James Talbot, Superintendent of the Dockyard, Portobello. The prisoner was not known to Mr. Talbot, but was engaged as clerk under Mr. Peter O'Farrell, another of the superintendents in the service of the Grand Canal Company. The letter, which was delivered by post to Mr. Talbot on the 19th inst., contained a threat that he would be murdered on the 23d inst., and was signed 'Inspector General of the Association Company of Ireland." A book kept in Mr. O'Farrell's office by the accused was given in evidence with a view of showing that the handwriting in it corresponded with that of the letter. The accused, who said that the whole matter was a joke, was sent for trial to the Commission without bail.

A National League meeting was held a Bray, county Wicklow, on Sunday afternoon The chair was occupied by Mr. Corbett, M.P. Letters of apology were read from Messrs, Parnell, M.P., Davitt, Sexton, M.P., Gray, M.P., and Healy, M.P. The Chairman said no one need be afraid to join the National League, for the Chief Secretary admitted it was a legal organisation. The whole pro, gramme of the League might be summed up in the words "Home Rule. Mr. Lalor, M.P., said he was glad to

observe that the assembly was mainly composed of fighting men, for he always liked to be surrounded by such. In their midst they had an enemy who had taken possession of their lands seven hundred years ago; but let them depend upon it the rising generation would not be any longer subject to a foreigner; they would be freemen, and that at a not distant date. Of what was passing through the minds of the youth of Ireland he knew a great deal, and he was certain they knew that the day might come when they would have to use that sort of force which every other country which obtained its freedom was obliged to have recourse to (applause). He could not believe that the force by which every other nation gained its liberty was an immoral force. It was simply a method of expediency, and the day might come when the people of Ireland would have recourse to similar means to obtain their rights. Their work was not to be done by timid men, organisation was especially necessary, because they had an organised Government against them, who, during seven hundred years, had ample time to consolidate their power. Therefore, they should organise by some means or another, for in that only lay their only hope of success. While they had landlords they had the greatest power in the country to op-pose their rights, and until they got rid of landlordism, root and branch, they would not be able to cope with the Government of England, and to get rid of an alien Government. Mr. Forster had been kicked out because they got him to do all their dirty work; they grew ashamed of him. Then Earl Spencer, a great nunting man, was sent over here. Well, he had not got much hunting in this country up to the present, and he (Mr. Lalor) trusted he would not have much time to hunt. He urged them to organise. If they could do so in the open day, so much the better; at all events,

they should organise.

Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., said if the result of the three years' Coercion Act was the same as the few months during which that Act had been run the English Government would find the patriotism of Ireland in an excellent condition. Ireland was at present governed by police law, magistrate law, and, he might almost say, drum-head court-martial law.

THE BRADFORD CATASTROPHE. The following is the latest information received from the scene of the terrible disaster

BRADFORD, SUNDAY NIGHT. Last night's late work and to-day's has revealed how awful and terribly complete was the disaster of Thursday last. With the close of Friday night's operations little impression had been made upon the huge masses of masonry and general wreckage. Yesterday, last night, and to-day, however, the different gangs of workmen directed their efforts to the removal of the immense blocks of stone of which the coping of the chimney was formed, and it soon became clear that the upper part of the shaft in its descent fell, apparently in a solid mass, upon the north end of Newland Mills, inasmuch as the coping which formed an ornamental rim to the chimney, and weighed no less than ninety tons, was found all at one point, and so lying as to indicate that it was fractured by the contact with the building. This rim was composed of Ashlar and local stone, and now that the real history of the chimney is being revealed it is stated that this huge "ornament" was placed on the shaft against the expressed wish of the architects. The men found themselves unable to clear the blocks away to-day, and in order to facilitate their work they rolled them into the basement of the destroyed mill with a view to erecting a crane equal to the task. The sight presented yesterday afternoon and evening by each of the seven bodies that came to view was sickening. The bodies, more especially about the heads were smashed and disfigured beyond all recognition, and identification of some of them has not yet been established; while in the case of four those who claimed them could only speak as to the clothing. About nine o'clock last night three feniales were found within a few feet of each other, and in close proximity were their breakfast cans and some food. Although the work was again continued with the aid of the electric light, and although three gangs of 130 men each were engaged in turns, and over fifty carts were in use, no further discovery was made between eleven last night and noon to-day. About one o'clock, however, portions of a massive wrought-iron beam that had been shattered were being removed, when first a hand and then a man's head was seen, and it was concluded from the blood stains on the end of the beam that the poor fellow after he fell must have been struck on the neck and the head severed. Yesterday a letter to the following effect was received from Sir Edward Ripley, who only came into the property of his father a few weeks ago, and staying at Bedstone Court, Salop :- "I should like to say, though you know it before I say it, how sad I am at this terrible disaster. I really do sympathise from my heart with all the mourners, and I hope you will tell this to any of the bereft ones you come across. I need not say how I grieve too for all the lives lost, and all the men, women, and children injured. My sorrow is

noon a telegram was received by Mr. F. Haley, agent to the Ripley family, inquiring as to the progress of the injured, and adding: "Try when you can to say a word on my behalf to any who are suffering. Te'l them how much we feel and sympathise with them.' Beyond these expressions of sympathy, how-ever, several members of the Ripley family have displayed much anxiety in the operations of those who are clearing away the wreckage, Mr. H. Ripley taking charge of the night gang. The police also have earned for them-selves a good deal of favour for the heartiness with which they laboured since Thursday, more especially the Chief Constable, Superintendent Campbell, Superintendent Laycock, and Inspector was originally proposed to give the victims a public funeral, but the matter was not taken up, and all that appears to have been done is that the Ripley family have undertaken to defray the cost of the coffins. In several instances the remains were shapeless masses, and have had to be lifted into coffins as they were found, clothes and all. A voluntary subscription for the injured and those thrown out of work was started in the streets last night, and was continued to-day at the scene of the disaster, and has so far realised a respectable sum, although nine-tenths of the coins thrown into "sheets" were pence. Reference was made to the disaster in almost every place of worship in Bradford and at many places in Leeds and the surrounding towns, and some touching appeals were made for help, prayerful and monetary, for the sufferers, while in a few instances the "Dead March in Saul" was played. This afternoon the jury visited the ruins for the purpose of viewing those bodies that had been identified between yesterday and noon to-day. Only five of the additional bodies recovered had been identified up to three o'clock, and having seen these the jury returned to the Town Hall, where, for the first time in the annals of the town, the inquest was proceeding while the bells rang out in all directions summoning worshippers to Sunday evening service. As the police were making diligent inquiries as to the ownership of the bodies already b.ought to light, the jury agreed to adjourn again until to-morrow afternoon. The chief constable pointed out the absolute necessity of concluding the identification inquiry as soon as possible after the recovery of the bodies, inasmuch as the action of the lime was so rapid that the remains of several of the victims got out during Saturday night and to-day were already in a shocking state. The announcement that a Government engineer is to be sent down to inquire into the state of the chimney prior to its fall on Thursday has been hailed with a feeling bordering almost on delight, the more especially among the industrial classes. As showing how very necessary such an inquiry is, one person employed as an overlooker or manager in the demolished mills, and who had just left the premises to go to his breakfast when the chimney fell, states that to his knowledge the chimney had become more and more dangerous for the last two years. He told his master early last week that the chimney would fall. He had watched it continuously and particularly noticed the gradual severance of one or two of the stones of the exterior of the stack. He adds, however, that the people when they com-plained about the state of the column were pooh-poohed and assured that it was quite

SUNDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK. The result of the labours of those engaged in the work of removing the ruined mills and chimney between last evening and this hour has been the recovery of eight mangled and disfigured bodies. Four of these have been identified, but of the remaining four there is no definite indentification. In addition to these other bodies, there are still nine persons to be accounted for. These with the numbers previously mentioned, bring up the total deaths to 56, and this is likely before morning to be augmented, the condition of the injured lying at the infirmary pointing to an early collapse in at least three cases. one or two marked exceptions, the injured lying at their respective homes are progressing favourably. Four of the victims were interred to-day.

> DRAMATIC NOTES. (FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

The Yellow Dwarf, a spectacular extrava-ganza with which it had been intended to open the Pandora Theatre, in Leicester-square was produced at Her Majesty's on Saturday night, in consequence of the new house not being finished so soon as had been expected. Inasmuch, however, as the new piece is no more ready than the new theatre, it might advantageously have avaited the completion of its destined home. To set such a work as The Yellow Dwarf before the public without adequate rehearsal, with redundancies here, with hitches there, and finally with a complete break-down of scenic arrangement, is to deprive it of its whole raison d'être. It may be noted however that a large amount of money and a considerable amount of artistic taste have been expended upon the extravaganza, and that, as is usual in such productions, the ballet is a good deal better than the book. The rivalry of the dwarfish demon with King Aureole for the hand of the Princess Allfair, daughter of Queen Kokottina, is not treated by Messrs. Reece and Thompson with very

much humour, nor is the cast of these characters particularly strong. It is always un-pleasant to see a man playing in burlesque the rôle of a woman, and Mr. Vance, by vulgarity which has not even the excuse of wit, manages to make the ordeal more distressing than ever. The refined singing of Madame Olga Morini, though not in tune with its material surroundings, affords agreeable relief; and Miss Emma Chambers does so well what little she has to do that the comparative neglect of her sprightly services seems unaccountable. But the impersonations of those who represent the Yellow Dwarf, his demon colleagues, and his victims are of little importance at Her Majesty's beside the dancing of coryphées and the feats of performing ele-Pantomime is this year exhibited at Drury Lane on a very large scale indeed. Some of the scenic and spectacular effects introduced

into Sindbad the Sailor far surpass in ambiti-ousness anything which has hitherto been at-tempted in our Christmas pieces. Old Drury, therefore, fully keeps up its reputation for the provision of a pantomime which in some important respects shall be practically beyond rivalry. That the characteristics in which special excellence is now sought have comletely changed is evidently due to the belief on the part of the management in a corresponding alteration of popular taste. How far this belief is justified time only can show. But it is certain that if, as a matter of fact, holiday playgoers nowadays look chiefly for magnificent stage show, the Drury Lane Pantomime of 1882-3 fulfils all the conditions of lasting success. The most popular ballet of the evening is undertaken by the pupils of Mme. Katti Lanner's Training School of Dancing. In this each of the performers, who are all nicely graduated in size, has for her partner a doll, in many cases almost as big as herself. The notion is quaint and original, and the little ones get encored every night. It should be mentioned that a portion of the promised entertainment has for the present to be omitted to allow for the elaboration of the rest; but even without a glimpse at the dinnertable of the Giant of Cockayne there is enough in Sindbad to content the most insatiable of

The Holborn Amphitheatre has been reopened as the Alcazar by Mr. John Baum, a manager who should understand as well as any how to gain the ear of the public for such light entertainments as are promised at the

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 1-2, 1883.

M. GAMBETTA.

The death of M. Gambetta, in the prime of life is one of those momentous events which seem to change in a moment the destiny of nations and to turn aside the course of the world's history. Of the few pre-eminent statesmen in Europe he was, at the time of his death, by no means the most powerful or the most authoritative, but still perhaps the most remarkable, because to him a larger share of the future seemed to belong. For nearly a year or more his influence and authority with his countrymen seemed to have suffered something of an eclipse. The memory of his brief and ill-starred administration was still fresh, and he had scarcely outlived the ridicule which unsuccessful Ministers have to encounter in Paris. But the name of M. Gambetta was nevertheless a word of almost unabated power with the mass of the French people. He was still the embodiment of the Republic. He was the man who had made it and saved it, who had guided its destinies at many a crisis, and who, sooner or later, must have been called again to control its fortunes. His untimely death is nothing less than the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force, one of the most powerful, indeed, of such forces hitherto operating in Europe and preserving a doubtful equilibrium. Forces as powerful still exist, no doubt, both within France and outside, but the sudden removal of M. Gambetta at once disturbs the balance, and only experience can ow in what way the equilibrium is to be restored. The future course of the French Republic is rendered as uncertain as that of a ship suddenly taken aback by a capricious and unexpected shift in the wind. The course of events in Europe is likely to be not less profoundly disturbed. If Prince Bismarck had never emerged from the comparative obscurity of the Frankfort Diet, if Louis Napoleon had died as President of the French Republic, every one can see how d'fferent would have been the history of the past generation. The history of the coming generation may be, we may almost say must be, as profoundly modified by the removal of M. Gambetta. Whether the change is for good or for evil it needs more than human wisdom to say; but of its magnitude there can be no doubt whatever. To say as much as this is simply to discern the proportion and tendency of events quite independently of M. Gambetta's character and weight as a states. man. M. Gambetta may or may not have been a great man, a profound statesman, a man who had learnt to measure accurately and direct sagaciously the political forces, national and international, in the midst of which he moved. On a question of this kind there have been, and, perhaps, always will be, very various opinions. But that M. Gambetta was of late the foremost Frenchman of his time, that he had profoundly impressed his countrymen with the force and fire of his character, that he had established his claim to be placed in the very front rank of European statesmen—this was, at the time of his death, the almost unchallenged judgment of the world . . . . is Gambetta's lasting and indefeasible

claim to the praise and admiration of history. By his conduct of the national defence he established a hold on the hearts and imagination of the French people which not all the wear and tear of party politics during twelve eventful years has ever succeeded in more than temporarily relaxing. Into the story of those twelve years we are not much disposed to enter in detail at the present moment. They are by comparison the prose of M. Gambetta's life, as the brief Lut brilliant months of his dictatorship were its poetry. In those twelve years he had only a few weeks of responsible power, and the record of those weeks is hardly calculated nhance, or even to sustain, enhance, his wast reputation. He has lived in a time of real though not violent revolution, and the share he has borne in shaping and controlling its course is one that will be better estimated, both in its merits and its defects, by history than it can be by contemporary observers. A statesman in revolutionary times can hardly be estimated by the conventional standards that suit an established society: nor must it be forgotten that M. Gambetta has died at an age when ordinary statesmen are only just beginning to show their mettle and capacity. Pitt, it is true, was Prime Minister at three-and-twenty, but Pitt was a heaven-born Minister, the marvellous son of a marvellous sire. Gambetta was a man of the people and a simple advocate whom circumstances and fate raised to supreme power in the midst of a society in ruins. He was equal to the task then, and no one can say that, if his country had once more needed his services. he would not have been equal to the task again. What he did we know; what he still might have done it is now, unhappily, fruitless to inquire. By his actual tenure of office we are naturally reminded of the bitter words of the Roman historian - consensn

omnium capax imperii, nisi imperasset.

But the qualities of a statesman may be

shown in other ways than by his actual

conduct of affairs. It was M. Gambetta

more than any one else who, after the

overthrow of M. Thiers, kept the Re-

public alive during the Presidency of

Marshal MacMahon. It was to him,

whether actually in power or not, that the until she sank from sheer loss of blood.

institutions. It was he alone who during the fleeting succession of phantom Ministries kept alive the spirit and discipline of the party to whom the real destinies of the Republic were confided. It is for time alone to justify or to condemn the methods by which he acted and the ends for which he strove. For the moment we prefer to dwell only on M. Gambetta's ndefeasible claims to the affection and gratitude of his countrymen. It is impossible not to feel at such a moment that the world itself is the poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force, and that France is bereaved of the one statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in the hour of despair .- Times.

The Standard says :- The death of M. Gambetta will send a shock of sadness not only through the nation of which he was the most prominent figure and the most gifted politician, but through every community that has learnt to follow the varying fortunes and sympathise with the restless spirit of France. It is an event which casts a shadow over the dawn of the New Year, and seems already to plunge 1883 into profound gloom. . . . It is quite impossible to estimate all at once the effect the death of Gambetta will have on the future of France and the fortunes of Europe. It may, however, be safely affirmed that, if we make exception of Prince Bismarck, there was no public character whose disappearance from the scene would have been so pregnant with good or evil as the disappearance of the great French Republican Leader. As far as can be judged, his death is an almost immeasurable loss to France. He had passed through his wild period; he had got over the age of self-assertion; he had gathered experience; he was reaching political maturity, and had acquired that understanding of men and things without which all the genius in the world is unavailing in the sphere of practical statesmanship. For many years regarded as the Revolutionary champion of France, he was gradually coming to be looked upon as the sheet-anchor of order, and the future saviour of French society. The progression from the violence of theory to the moderation of practice is a wellknown education and development in the lives of men who begin with a large store of inexperienced enthusiasm; and the very faults and blunders of Gambetta in the past promised to be serviceable to him in his management of the future. But all his experience, all his ripening wisdom, all his acquired apprehension of the national needs and the national failings, will serve him no more; and his successor, whoever he be, must begin where Gambetta began, and pass through the same novitiate. Time seemed to have trained and prepared him for a practical and useful career; and, just as he was fitted for the race, his place suddenly becomes vacant. It may be, of course, that his passionate nature, reasserting itself at intervals, would have involved France in legislation at home, or in enterprises abroad, dangerous to her peace, and even fatal to her security. For his own fame, indeed, he may have been happy in the moment of his death. But in such a trying hour as this men will not easily be persuaded that his sudden loss is a gain to France or to Humanity. His countrymen will mourn his death and remember his name with affection; and to them in their bereavement Englishmen will extend the ir

The Daily Telegraph says :- Now that M. Gambetta's career is cut short he will be remembered in history as the one man who embodied the National Defence. He rose into the fierce light of a time of war when the destinies of France were plunged in the deepest gloom. Sedan seemed for the moment to have swallowed up not only an Emperor, but the nation itself. When all that remained of organised resistance was imprisoned in Paris and Metz the State drifted to destruction like a ship without a steersman. Then M. Gambetta leaped to the helm and saved the honour of France. Looking back on the events of that epoch with full light thrown upon the complete records, critics have censured the resistance as futile from the first. It did not seem so at the time to any man with knowledge and faith. France was stunned, not dead. Could a great nation of forty millions succumb to the invader after a few defeats, all her fortresses untaken, with one great army intact at Metz, Paris unconquered, and the whole population and territory outside two or three besieged cities at the command of the National Government? Such a surrender would have involved infinite disgrace, and have done more harm to the future of the nation than the loss of the milliards or the sacrifice of half a million lives. Nor did the chances of the combat seem unequal. Germany was hard pressed merely to occupy the ground necessary for the security of her position. Every day increased the drain for money and men on a treasury not full and a limited population. Every month gave France breathing time and the chance of allies. All these calculations were upset, but the failure was not wholly due to M. Gambetta. Not knowing the art of war, he made many mistakes; but, had the time produced a General carrying into actual operations the energy and ability of the Dictator himself, and had the soldier been trusted, the prolonged strain of the campaign might have compelled even Prince Bismarck to assent to moderate and honourable terms of peace. It is known that at one time, when Orleans was captured by the French, the siege of Paris was all but raised by the Germans, who could ill spare the men necessary to surround the city. In fact, one decisive victory by a French General would have so raised the broken spirits of the nation and the troops that the final issue itself might have become exceedingly doubtful. The hopes based on these facts gave M. Gambetta his courage, but he fought against destiny. No great general came to the front; no victory lighted on the banner of France. The Republic "found not a faithful friend nor generous foe, Strength in her arms nor mercy in her woe." The recollection of that resistance, however, lived in the hearts of the people. The Empire, with every advantage in preparation and prestige; with all the organised resources of the land; with trained armies and experienced commanders, fell in six weeks before Moltke's skill. The Republic took up the broken sword, and grasping the blade fought for five months

-each stroke a self-inflicted wound-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

whole nation looked for the preservation of its liberties and the consolidation of its deemed, and M. Gambetta's name will live institutions. It was be alone who during for ever in the national memory and in European records as the hero of that desperate but honourable war.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- Although

the death of M. Gambetta will nei-

ther break up the Republic nor extinguish vigorous national aspiration and resolution in France, it will have minor effects of very obvious importance. There are two great tendencies at present within the Republican party. One sets towards decentralization, local self-government of all sorts, the removability of the judges, and above all the separation of Church and State. The opposite tendency is towards authority, centralization, a Concordat, an active foreign policy-towards, in short, a maintenance of the old tradition of France. Of the latter school the great representative was Gambetta. He has stood for governmental ideas against democratic ideas. Though far too sagacious a man to be other than a convinced partisan of the Republic for France, he has always been very susceptible of the force of French tradition. He thought of himself as the Mazarin or Richelieu of a new time. It was a very mistaken identity, for Gambetta, unlike either Mazarin or Richelieu, was impulsive, violently imaginative, much the creature of ideals, and constitutionally indifferent to details. He resembled them, his enemies would say, in his lack of moral sense. However that may have been, Gambetta was undoubtedly filled by a sense of the necessity of Government. He insisted on scrutin de liste because that only, as he thought, would produce a majority that would follow its leaders. There are some who think that the present majority, if it had been more patiently handled a year ago, would have been gradually consolidated. Gambetta, as we have said, was mastered by the necessities of government; but it can hardly be said that he had shown, or perhaps had an opportunity of showing, that he could himself govern. He was emphatically bon garçon, but he showed no capacity for separating the sheep from the goats among his companions. The first condition of success was that he should have attracted a sufficient number of able and upright men to his banners. This he never did, nor seriously tried to do. The question that Gambetta has left behind him is how the necessary concentration and authority of Government is to be reconciled with the democratic ideas of which he himself was once the spokesman. Is there any statesman now near the front in French politics who can acquire so much of the confidence of provincial France as Gambetta, and who at the same time will be able to carry out enough of the democratic programme to make the workmen of Paris and Lyons believe that this time they are not being sold and betrayed? Events will show Meanwhile, Liberalism all over Europe will deplore a great and remarkable figure, a statesman who used a truly virile mind for a noble cause, and who will live in French history among the most courageous, acute, and effective of the founders of the Pepublic. The measure of his loss is the secret or avowed satisfaction with which it will be hailed by reactionists and the enemies of free and popular government all over Europe.

The Daily News observes :- The short time during which M. Gambetta held office as Prime Minister may count for nothing. He provoked his sudden fall from power, and the world only waited to see him reassume that power, and make a more serious use of it. At every crisis, great or small, in the fortunes of France, all observers began to ask themselves what would M. Gambetta do? Not a week has passed since this question formed subject of eager speculation everywhere. The one event which no one then thought of, which entered then into no man's calculations, has come to pass; and M. Gambetta, not yet having reached the age of fortyfive, is taken from the service of his country. "What a world is this, and how does fortune banter us," Bolingbroke wrote to Swift in his despair when the sudden death of Queen Anne discomfited his plans and ruined his party. The death of M. Gambetta has scattered many a conjecture and made grim banter of many a political arrangement. Naturally the news was at first received almost everywhere with a feeling of something like incredulity. It could not be, people thought; it was impossible. Careers like that are not cut short with their greatest purposes left wholly unfulfilled. M. Gambetta seemed not yet to have taken his true place in the political life of France. All the previous events of his strange and brilliant story-his early struggles as an advocate and a democratic orator, his sudden popularity, his fierce opposition to the Second Empire, the position to which he sprang when that Empire fell, the energy with which be insisted that his countrymen must still continue to fight the Germans, the unparalleled eloquence and influence with which he strove against Monarchical cabals, and at last triumphed over them-all this seemed but the prelude to the real career of the statesman. "And now," in the melancholy, memorable words of Evelyn, "is all in the dust."

The Paris correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of a visit he paid to Ville-d'Avray and the chamber of death on Monday :- M. Gambetta's suburban residence, known as Jardies, is a cottage of antique construction, standing in its own prettily timbered grounds, just outside the Sevres reilway station. I went over this afternoon, as I felt sure that it would be the great point of attraction for thousands of the holiday people of Paris, whose demeanour I was anxious to observe. The weather was beautiful and balmy as that of a day in an advanced spring. Crowds of passengers alighted at the Sevres station, and directed their steps to the dwelling where was lying, struck down in the very midst of his days, the most striking per-sonage of the third French Republic. On arriving at Jardies I found a large crowd already filling the garden, and making their way into the house. I soon learned that the public were being freely admitted to take a last glimpse of the departed statesman. Strange as it may appear to Linglish feeling to admit the motley crowd into the chamber of death within a few hours of the final scene, the visitors to-day to Ville-d'Avray evidently considered it as quite a matter of course, and would no doubt have considered themselves deprived of their just rights had they been refused admittance. I joined the throng which formed en queue, and by slow advances we passed through the low small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase into the chamber of death. Into this four visitors only were admitted at a time. body of M. Gambetta lay to all appearance just as he had died, on a simple French bed-stead in the middle of a long room of incon-

siderable width and height. Upon high pillows rests the head thrown back, and so affording a full view of a fine head with its delicately chiselled features. The hair is brushed back from the brow, and the eyes are open. An expression of tranquillity is borne by every feature, and around the mouth seems the beginning of a happy smile. grey hair and whiskers give at first the impression of the corpse being that of a man at least ten years older than M. Gambetta was, but on a closer examination traces are still to be seen of the fiery vehemence of youth. The coverlet of the bed is completely hidden by beautiful wreaths and bouquets placed during this morning by boreaved friends. On either side is a guardian attendant, and at the foot is an artist making a drawing of the face. On leaving the room by a second door a book was presented to each visitor to sign. The entries during to-day numbered some fifteen hundred. The crowd at Jardies to-day was, of course orderly, as all French crowds are; but I should not be telling the truth if I were to say that I noticed any evidence of emotion, or even solemnity. It was a crowd, as far as I could see, simply bent upon satisfying its curiosity and nothing more. In the lower rooms even jokes were not entirely absent, and the uninformed visitor would not have been surprised to be told that he was among a crowd passing into a place of amusement Many of the men did not even remove their hats until reaching M. Gambetta's chamber. I understand that the public will be again admitted to-morrow until the arrival of the doctors to make the post-mortem examination. The furniture and appointments of Jardies are of the most simple description, and most of the prints or drawings on the wall represent scenes associated with the career of M. Gam-

betta himself. Speaking at a public meeting held at Chelsea on Monday evening, Sir Charles Dilke said:—My first duty, or rather pleasure, tonight is to do what, it so happens, no previous speaker has done-namely, to wish you all a happy New Year, and to wish myself at the same time many happy returns of this day upon which I meet you in public assembly. But while I perform that pleasing duty, and speak of the joy with which we greet the entrance upon a new year, I cannot but re-member that we are all saddened to-night by the death of a great man-the greatest of all Frenchmen of his time. (Applause.) It is only, I think, right that at the commencemen of my remarks I, who had with him a private intimacy of many years standing, I, who have met him, he chief of a commission on behalf of France, and I presiding over a commission on behalf of England in negotiations between the two countries, should pay a public testi-mony to the mournfulness of England for his loss. I, personally, had cause to differ from him during the course of commercial negotia-tions on behalf of the interests of this country as I differed from him, I may say in passing, upon very many questions which we discussed in private as to the affairs both of Europe and of France. But whether one differed from him, or whether one agreed with him, all the English commissioners in Paris last year were struck by his extreme courtesy and kindness towards the representatives of this country; and certainly there was no foreign people for whom he had a higher respect and regard than the inhabitants of England. All, I think, of whatever party, have admired the magnitude of his courage, his tremendous energy, his splendid oratory, and, those who knew in private, his unmatched gaiety and sparkling These have made him, I repeat, the first Frenchman of his day, and, at one of the first public meetings held in England since the news of his death reached this country, I think it right to pay this public tribute to his memory.

#### POST-OFFICE REFORM.

The present Postmaster-General has earned well-deserved credit for the painstaking and able way in which he has administered his department, and the several valuable and useful postal reforms he has from time to time introduced. But amongst some of the minor changes recently effected is one the special utility of which is not very apparent, while there is considerable chance that it will complicate still further the Post-office revenue returns. By a new regulation just issued it is provided that on and after January 1 the duties which hitherto have been denoted by adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., or by combinations of those stamps, are to be denoted by postage-stamps. As there is not a half-crown postage-stamp one is to be provided, and until this takes placethe Inland Revenue stamps for that amount are still to be used. That the change indicated is a very considerable one is shown by the number of documents it will affect. For example, postage-stamps must now be used for all agreements liable to a duty of 6d., bills of exchange for payment of money on demand, certified copies of or extracts from registers of birth, charter parties, contract notes, delivery orders, lease on agreement for letting a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding £10 a year, agreement for letting a furnished dwelling-house or appartments for any definite term less than a year, notarial acts, policies of insurance other than life or marine, protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes, proxies liable to the duty of 1d., receipts, transfers of shares in cost-book mines, voting papers, and warrants for goods. It is the opinion of many competent authorities that the use of postage-stamps for ordinary money receipts would introduce very undesirable confusion in the revenue returns. But such receipts are in everyday use, so that some clear gain was likely to result to the public from the abolition of the old receipt-stamps. But can the same be said of most of the other documents enumerated above? Their use is restricted, so that the employment of special Inland Revenue stamps presented no great hardship to any one. Moreover, it was moderately easy to calculate with an approach to accuracy the amount of return which ought to be debited to the use of stamps for receipts. It will be much more difficult, we should say, to form a similar estimate of the amount transferred from one department to another by the more inclusive change just made. We believe that there are two Treasury clerks, occupying high positions at St. Martin's-le-Grand, charged with the superintendence of the issue of Inland Revenue stamps. If many more alterations of this sort are made the posts of these gentlemen will become sinecures .- Morning Post.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue of the United Kingdom during the past quar 2 r amounted to £20,998,148, being an increase of £78,588 on the corresponding quarter of 1881. There is an increase of £110,000 in Customs, £197,000 in property and income tax, and £120,000 in the Post Office and telegraph services. There is a decrease of ±57,000 in Excise, £110,828 in Stamps, and £175,933 in miscellaneous receipts. During the past nine months the revenue shows a net increase of £522,576.

EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday night:-

Mr. Broadley leaves to-night, taking with him Rifaat Bey to Tunis. The issue of passports to Rifaat's family offered an opportunity for a display of fanaticism in high places, and the Prefect of Police despatched Rifaat's brother-in-law to tell his wife that it was disgraceful that she should accompany her hus-band to the land of the infidel. The lady answered that she was ready to follow him to even more unpleasant places. Ismail Pacha Eyoub, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately ordered the passports to be delivered, and will probably know how to deal with the Prefect. His position in the Ministry of the Interior, with subordinates trained in the traditions of the past, is an extremely difficult one, but his efforts to set matters on a better footing, and his readiness to right any wrong brought to his notice, merit all praise. Mr. Broadley, leaving Egypt, carries with him the gratitude of many, and the respect of all the officials with whom he has come into contact.

Mr. Napier, whose quieter, but no less conscientious and valuable work will long be remembered here, remains a week longer, in order to finish off a few details of business.

#### AGITATION IN ARMENIA.

The correspondent of the Standard at Syra telegraphed on Monday night :-

I am able to state the following particulars concerning the recent arrest of a number of Armenians at Erzeroum. They are furnished by an i abitant of that town, who has just arrived in the capital. Four Armenians were arrested by the Turkish police for creating a disturbance before a house occupied by an Armenian priest, who, for some reason or other, had made himself obnoxious. On the accused being examined by the authorities ertain things occurred which aroused their suspicions, and forthwith it was decided to search the private dwellings of the four men. Forms of oath were there discovered, in which those who subscribed to them vowed fidelity to the cause of the Armenian people, and undertook, if called upon, to shed their blood in its behalf. The confessions extorted from the men revealed the existence of a regular patriotic association, and between the dates of the 8th and 10th of December these led to the arrest of some three hundred and fifty persons, who are still in p ison. According to my informant, it was the ntention of the members of the Association o form themselves into several bands, after the fashion of the Revolutionary bands existing at the outset of the outbreak in Herze-govino, and to harass the Turkish authorities as brigands, unless they were strong enough in numbers to undertake, with some chance of success, the work of delivering their country from the voke of Ottoman domination. The movement, he adds, already counts several thousand adherents, the chiefs of which are still at liberty. It would appear also to receive encouragement and pecuniary assistance from Russia. The Turkish authorities wanted to search the Amenian School, the director of which is an Armenian, enjoying Russian protection: but the Russian Consul interpo the idea was abandoned. The town of Erzeroum is now under martial law. My informant as cribes this Revolutionary movement to the despair of the Armenian people at finding they are abandoned by the Powers after raising hopes of intervention in their favour as expressed in Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty.

#### CETEWAYO'S RESTORATION. Even if Lord Derby were of less critical

a temper than he is, he might well have his doubts as to the wisdom of Lord Kimberley's dealings with Zululand. We know at last the precise terms of the new settlement as they were announced to the great

meeting of the chiefs and people :-All the kinglets save one are to be deposed by grace of the British Government; the one chief allowed to remain being an avowed enemy of Cetewayo and the one against whom the hostility of the king's party was princi-pally directed. The others—those of whom are Zulus-bow, we infer, to fate. But John Dunn and Hlubi (who, having been imported from Natal, must be regarded as an alien) have not proved so obliging. To provide for them a little corner of Zululand adjacent to Natal is reserved; and here, shorn of their larger sovereignty, they are to exercise authority as mere headmen and receive tracts of land sufficient only to provide for their immediate followers. That the kinglets who were invited to the Resident's "place" to hear this precise account of the sauce with which they are to be cooked expressed disapproval goes without saying. "What secuproval goes without saying. "What security," some asked, "will the Zulus who have been loyal to the appointed chiefs have against the malice of their successful opponents? And hearing the stock reply that arrangements would be made, they answered in courteous Zulu speech, which we venture thus freely to translate, "Yah! You should have told us that before we heard the end of your 'arrangements' for your native friends in the Transvaal." But Cetewayo's friends are even more difficult to deal with than his enemies. The very men who got up the agitation which forced Lord Kimberley's hand protest against the restoration of the King to his own. It was his name they wanted, not his person; and really it seems too unreasonable to ask them to surrender to him the part of the family property they have acquired for themselves.—St. James's Gazette.

THE SUICIDE OF COUNT WIMPFFEN The suicide of Count Wimpsfen, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris, has naturally, observes the Standard, caused considerable excitement, and still more curiosity :-

Already, from various quarters, the world s furnished with more or less detailed accounts of the circumstances which led to the deplorable act; but, unless the deceased man has left some statement of his motives behind him, it is wisest, as well as most charitable, to suppose that insanity from an overwrought brain was the predisposing cause. It is a comparatively rare thing for public men to commit suicide, for the simple reason that such men have generally obtained their position by virtue of a mental calibre which considerable to be at the mercy of the accidents of fortune. But in the hurried and anxious life of the present day it may well happen that the cares of public business, comcated by domestic anxiety, may be than even a strong brain can endure. a case, excitement, irritability at trifles, and fits of despondency are the symptoms which show that the mischief is far advanced; and to a man in such a condition death may seem a welcome relief from a life of which the burden is intolerable. These indications do not seem to have been wanting in the case of Count Wimpffen. In the list of the suicides of prominent men during the last 80 years there is hardly one of which it cannot be said that overwork was associated with a constant fret. The uniform lesson taught by all is, not that one should fear hard work, but that the man who has hard work should have nothing further to distract him. By the suicide of Count Wimpsien, Austro-Hungary loses a representative at Paris who was not only able, but popular; one who had had experience of the two other Continental Courts, which it was absolutely necessary to know thoroughly, and, therefore, one whose place it will not be very easy to fill satisfactorily.

THE PROSECUTION OF "UNITED IRELAND.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, attended on Monday at the Northern Police-

court, Dublin (presided over by Mr. C. J.

O'Donel, chief magistrate) to answer the com-

plaint of the Attorney-General, and show cause why he should not be returned for trial

for that he did, on December 23rd inst., at

No. 33, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, in the newspaper entitled *United Ireland*, publish a

false and malicious libel, contained in an

article entitled 'Accusing Spirits,' for the purpose, and with the intent of bringing the country and the administration of the law into hatred and contempt, and in order to excite hostility against the same, and for the further purpose of disturbing the peace of the country and raising discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects." Mr. O'Brien was defended by Mr. M. A. Sullivan and Mr. J. P. Taylor; Mr. Jas. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., appeared to prosecute. Mr. Jas. Murphy, Q.C., in making the application, read the article complained of, stating that Hynes and the Maamtrassna murderers were hanged although they were innocent, that their conviction was secured by packed juries, and that the whole proceedings were a scandal. He contended that an article of this description might be reasonably termed as of a seditious character. It was as well he should state that he was aware a great number of summonses had been issued with the intention apparently of examining a number of witnesses. The offence which was contained in the article was that of sedition. In a prosecution for defa-matory libel the defendant was allowed, in addition to the plea of not guilty, to plead specially the truth of the matter impugned within certain limits. But with regard to this case he must respectfully submit that the only defence which could be entered into was either to show that the defendant had nothing to do with this publication, or, on argument of the learned counsel appearing for him, that he satisfied the Bench the article could not reasonably bear the interpretation imputed to it. These were the only two defences open. He would give evidence as to the defendant, Mr. O'Brien, being editor and publisher of United Ireland, and that the articles appeared in that paper. As to the meaning of the article itself, it would be only necessary for his worship to read it to come to the conclusion that it was a case that must be submitted to a jury. Constable M'Nally gave formal evidence of the purchase of a copy of the paper at the office. Mr. A. M. Sullivan: Your lordship will understand that I appear, with my learned friend, Mr. John P. Taylor, for Mr. O'Brien. The reason I did not rise to admit publication s because in a criminal case there can be no admission, and Mr. O'Brien's instructions to me are subject to that statement to admit everything he has done, and further to prove its justification. Mr. Murphy: In a misde-meanour there can be an admission. Mr. Sullivan: In a misdemeanour? Very well.

(To witness):—When did you purchase this?

—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1882. Did you say awhile ago where you purchased it?—Yes, in the office. You said at 33, Yes, in the office. You said at 33, Lower Abbey-street?—Yes? Do you swear that? Be careful.—No answer. Now, sir, is that true?-Witness turned wer the paper to look at the imprint. Mr. Sullivan: Oh, pardon me, that is not a memorandum made at the time ?-Yes, sir, it Thomas Kavanagh, examined by Mr. Murphy, said he knew Mr. William O'Brien to be the editor of the United Ireland. Witness stated that he had not seen Mr. O'Brien lately in the office of United Ireland. In October, 1881, he arrested him on a warrant from the Lord-Lieutenant under the Preservation of Peace and Property Act, and he was therein described as editor of the newspaper called United Ireland. Mr. John Gildea, Governor of Kilmainham Prison, examined by Mr. P. O'Brien: I believe the defendant Mr. O'Brien was in your custody?—Yes (handing a written document). This is in Mr. O'Brien's handwriting. Mr. P. O'Brien (reading) :- "Sir whiting. Which is the permitted—His Worship: Has Mr. Gildea mentioned the date?
Mr. O'Brien: It is dated 17-2-82, and says: 'Sir-I beg to apply to be permitted to supply myself with a file of the newspaper United Ireland, of which I am managing editor," etc. Mr. Murphy then put in evidence a copy of United Ireland, dated Saturday, December 3, 1882, the imprint to which, he said, de-clared that it was "printed and published by William O'Brien, to whom all communica tions are to be addressed." The learned counsel then closed. Mr. Sullivan submitted that there was not a particle of evidence prior to that on December 23 that this Mr. O'Brien was either publisher or editor of the paper. An imprint had been put in, wherein a certain patriotic gentleman named William O'Brien was described as editor. But they knew many patriots named O'Brien -(laughter)-and it might be William O'Brien was in the United Ireland offices at that moment, writing and publishing the paper. Mr. O'Donel, reviewing the evidence, said there could not be any doubt, looking at the facts before him, as to what a grand jury would do if the paper were sent up to them. No doubt Mr. O'Brien was the managing editor of United Ireland last February, There was also additional evidence that he was in business relations with that paper previous to his arrest. Further, at the bottom of the copy of the paper impeached by the Crown was found, "Printed by the editor and publisher, William O'Brien, 35, Lower Abbeystreet." Sitting as a juror, could he have the slightest possible doubt that the same William O'Brien who wrote this letter in Kilmainham was the identical William O'Brien whose name was printed on *United Ireland* as managing editor. If it were not shown that his connection with that paper had ceased, and that he was not the same William O'Brien, he must hold, for the purposes of that stage of the prosecution, that there was sufficient before the court that he was the editor. Mr. Sullivan: I do not say a single word as to that, I accept your worship's decision at once. Let me add, however, that I take on myself the responsibility for the course which I have pursused here today-a course which I have taken in view of the fact, whatever be the particular character my friend may affix to this immediate prosecution-that I cannot shut my eyes to the circumstance that we have what is known as the Crime Act just now, an Act under which curious investigations might be pressed on admissions made here. There is no disclaiming of anything on the part of my client. I propose to call witnesses to prove before you that this article is not, and cannot be a seditious libel, because it stated facts that are true, as all facts are, and that it was published for the public benefit. Mr. Sullivan then contended that under the present law of libel Mr. O'Brien was entitled to go into evidence before the magistrate to disprove the charge against him. M. O'Donel ruled that this could not be done. Mr. Sullivan then asked for an adjournment, to enable him to apply for a mandamus to compel his lordship to receive evidence. Mr. Murphy submitted that the case should be sent for trial, and that the other side should seek by certiorari to quash other side should seek by certain to quasi-the proceedings if his worship was wrong. Mr. O'Donel said an important question was raised; he adjourned the case until Jan. 21, and the defendant could move the Queen's Bench at the earliest opportunity.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN 1882 .- During the year just closed there were reported 28 mining explosions, 15 of which were fatal, the number of deaths reaching 241, exactly the average for the past 32 years. Of 32 warnings issued 19 were justified by subsequent events, 12 were tollowed within three days by the loss of 139 lives in 15 explosions, and 66 lives were lost on the fifth and sixth days after the issue of warnings.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 1-2, 1883. M. GAMBETTA. The death of M. Gambetta, in the prime of life is one of those momentous events which seem to change in a moment the destiny of nations and to turn aside the course of the world's history. Of the few pre-eminent statesmen in Europe he was, at the time of his death, by no means the most powerful or the most authoritative, but still perhaps the most remarkable, because to him a larger share of the future seemed to belong. For nearly a year or more his influence and authority with his countrymen seemed to have suffered something of an eclipse. The memory of his brief and ill-starred administration was still fresh, and he had scarcely outlived the ridicule which unsuccessful Ministers have to encounter in Paris. But the name of M. Gambetta was nevertheless a word of almost unabated power with the mass of the French people. He was still the embodiment of the Republic. He was the man who had made it and saved it, who had guided its destinies at many a crisis, and who, sooner or later, must have been called again to control its fortunes. His untimely death is nothing less than the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force, one of the most powerful, indeed, of such forces hitherto operating in Europe and preserving a doubtful equilibrium. Forces as powerful still exist, no doubt, both within France and outside, but the sudden removal of M. Gambetta at once disturbs the balance, and only experience can show in what way the equilibrium is to be restored. The future course of the French Republic is rendered as uncertain as that of a ship suddenly taken aback by a capricious and unexpected shift in the wind. The course of events in Europe is likely to be not less profoundly disturbed. If Prince Bismarck had never emerged from the comparative obscurity of the Frankfort Diet, if Louis Napoleon had died as President of the French Republic, every one can see how different would have been the history of the past generation. The history of the coming generation may be, we may almost say must be, as profoundly modified by the removal of M. Gambetta. Whether the change is for good or for evil it needs more than human wisdom to say; but of its magnitude there can be no doubt whatever. To say as much as this is simply to discern the proportion and tenbe remembered in history as the one man dency of events quite independently of M. Gambetta's character and weight as a states. man. M. Gambetta may or may not have been a great man, a profound statesman, a man who had learnt to measure accurately and direct sagaciously the political forces, national and international, in the midst of which he moved. On a question of this kind there have been, and, perhaps,

always will be, very various opinions.

But that M. Gambetta was of late the

foremost Frenchman of his time, that

he had profoundly impressed his country-

men with the force and fire of his cha-

racter, that he had established his claim to

be placed in the very front rank of European statesmen-this was, at the time of his death, the almost unchallenged judgment of the world . . . . This is Gambetta's lasting and indefeasible claim to the praise and admiration of history. By his conduct of the national defence he established a hold on the hearts and imagination of the French people which not all the wear and tear of party politics during twelve eventful years has ever succeeded in more than temporarily relaxing. Into the story of those twelve years we are not much disposed to enter in detail at the present moment. They are by comparison the prose of M. Gambetta's life, as the brief but brilliant months of his dictatorship were its poetry. In those twelve years he had only a few weeks of responsible and the record of those power, weeks is hardly calculated to enhance, or even to sustain, his vast reputation. 'He has lived in a time of real though not violent revolution, and the share he has borne in shaping and controlling its course is one that will be better estimated, both in its merits and its defects, by history than it can be by contemporary observers. A statesman in revolutionary times can hardly be estimated by the conventional standards that suit an established society; nor must it be forgotten that M. Gambetta has died at an age when ordinary statesmen are only just beginning to show their mettle and capacity. Pitt, it is true, was Prime Minister at three-and-twenty, but Pitt was a heaven-born Minister, the marvellous son of a marvellous sire. Gambetta was a man of the people and a simple advocate whom circumstances and fate raised to supreme power in the midst of a society in ruins. He was equal to the task then, and no one can say that, if his country had once more needed his services, he would not have been equal to the task again. What he did we know; what he still might have done it is now, unhappily, fruitless to inquire. By his actual tenure of office we are naturally reminded of the bitter words of the Roman historian - consensu omnium capax imperii, nisi imperasset. But the qualities of a statesman may be shown in other ways than by his actual conduct of affairs. It was M. Gambetta more than any one else who, after the overthrow of M. Thiers, kept the Republic alive during the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon. It was to him, whether actually in power or not, that the whole nation looked for the preservation

the fleeting succession of phantom Ministries kept alive the spirit and discipline of the party to whom the real destinies of the Republic were confided. It is for time alone to justify or to condemn the methods by which he acted and the ends for which he strove. For the moment we prefer to dwell only on M. Gambetta's indefeasible claims to the affection and gratitude of his countrymen. It is impossible not to feel at such a moment that the world itself is the poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force, and that France is bereaved of the one statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in the hour of despair.—Times.

The Standard says :- The death of M. Gambetta will send a shock of sadness not only through the nation of which he was the most prominent figure and the most gifted politician, but through every community that has learnt to follow the varying fortunes and sympathise with the restless spirit of France. It is an event which casts a shadow over the dawn of the New Year, and seems already to plunge 1883 into profound gloom. . . . It is quite impossible to estimate all at once the effect the death of Gambetta will have on the future of France and the fortunes of Europe. It may, however, be safely affirmed that, if we make exception of Prince Bismarck, there was no public character whose disappearance from the scene would have been so pregnant with good or evil as the disappearance of the great French Republican Leader. As far as can be judged, his death is an almost immeasurable loss to France. He had passed through his wild period; he had got over the age of self-assertion; he had gathered experience; he was reaching political maturity, and had acquired that understanding of men and things without which all the genius in the world is unavailing in the sphere of practical statesmanship. For many years regarded as the Revolutionary champion of France, he was gradually coming to be looked upon as the sheet-anchor of order, and the future saviour of French society. The progression from the violence of theory to the moderation of practice is a well-known education and development in the lives of men who begin with a large store of inexperienced enthusiasm; and the very faults and blunders of Gambetta in the past promised to be serviceable to him in his management of the future. But all his experience, all his ripening wisdom, all his acquired apprehension of the national needs and the national failings, will serve him no more; and his successor, whoever he be, must begin where Gambetta began, and pass through the same novitiate. Time seemed to have trained and prepared him for a practical and useful career; and, just as he was fitted for the race, his place suddenly becomes vacant. It may be, of course, that his passionate nature, reasserting itself at intervals, would have involved France in legislation at home, or in enterprises abroad, dangerous to her peace, and even fatal to her security. For his own fame, indeed, he may have been happy in the moment of his death. But in such a trying hour as this men will not easily be persuaded that his sudden loss is a gain to France or to Humanity. His countrymen will mourn his death and remember his name with affection; and to them in their bereavement Englishmen will extend the ir heartfelt sympathy.

The Daily Telegraph says :- Now that

M. Gambetta's career is cut short he will

who embodied the National Defence. He rose into the fierce light of a time of war when the destinies of France were plunged in the deepest gloom. Sedan seemed for the moment to have swallowed up not only an Emperor, but the nation itself. When all that remained of organised resistance was imprisoned in Paris and Metz the State drifted to destruction like a ship without a steersman. Then M. Gambetta leaped to the helm and saved the honour of France. Looking back on the events of that epoch with full light thrown upon the complete records, critics have censured the resistance as futile from the first. It did not seem so at the time to any man with knowledge and faith. France was stunned, not dead. Could a great nation of forty millions succumb to the invader after a few defeats, all her fortresses untaken, with one great army intact at Metz, Paris unconquered, and the whole population and territory outside two or three besieged cities at the command of the National Government? Such a surrender would have involved infinite disgrace, and have done more harm to the future of the nation than the loss of the milliards or the sacrifice of half a million lives. Nor did the chances of the combat seem unequal. Germany was hard pressed merely to occupy the ground necessary for the security of her position. Every day increased the drain for money and men on a treasury not full and a limited population. Every month gave France breathing time and the chance of allies. All these calculations were upset, but the failure was not wholly due to M. Gambetta. Not knowing the art of war, he made many mistakes; but, had the time produced a General carrying into actual operations the energy and ability of the Dictator himself, and had the soldier been trusted, the prolonged strain of the campaign might have compelled even Prince Bismarck to assent to moderate and honourable terms of peace. It is known that at one time, when Orleans was captured by the French, the siege of Paris was all but raised by the Germans, who could ill spare the men necessary to surround the city. In fact, one decisive victory by a French General would have so raised the broken spirits of the nation and the troops that the final issue itself might have become exceedingly doubtful. The hopes based on these facts gave M. Gambetta his courage, but he fought against destiny. No great general came to the front; no victory lighted on the banner of France. The Republic "found not a faithful friend nor generous foe, Strength in her arms nor mercy in her woe." The recollection of that resistance, however. lived in the hearts of the people. The Empire, with every advantage in preparation and prestige; with all the organised resources of the land; with trained armies and experienced commanders, fell in six weeks before Moltke's skill. The Republic took up the broken sword, and grasping the blade fought for five months -each stroke a self-inflicted wound-

until she sank from sheer loss of blood.

The ancient courage of the people was re-

of its liberties and the consolidation of its deemed, and M. Gambetta's name will live

institutions. It was he alone who during | for ever in the national memory and in European records as the hero of that desperate but honourable war.

> The Daily News observes :- The short time during which M. Gambetta held office as Prime Minister may count for nothing. He provoked his sudden fall from power and the world only waited to see him reassume that power, and make a more serious use of it. At every crisis, great or small, in the fortunes of France, all observers began to ask themselves what would M. Gambetta do? Not a week has passed since this question formed subject of eager speculation everywhere. one event which no one then thought of, which entered then into no man's calculations, has come to pass; and M. Gambetta, not yet having reached the age of fortyfive, is taken from the service of his coun-"What a world is this, and how does "fortune banter us," Bolingbroke wrote to Swift in his despair when the sudden death of Queen Anne discomfited his plans and ruined his party. The death of M. Gambetta has scattered many a conjecture and made grim banter of many a political arrangement. Naturally the news was at first received almost everywhere with a feeling of something like incredulity. It could not be, people thought; it was impossible. Careers like that are not cut short with their greatest purposes left wholly unfulfilled. M. Gambetta seemed not yet to have taken his true place in the political life of France. All the previous events of his strange and brilliant story-his early struggles as an advocate and a democratic orator, his sudden popularity, his fierce opposition to the Second Empire, the position to which he sprang when that Empire fell, the energy with which he insisted that his countrymen must still continue to fight the Germans, the unparalleled eloquence and influence with which he strove against Monarchical cabals, and at last triumphed over them-all this seemed but the prelude to the real career of the statesman. "And now," in the melancholy, memorable words of Evelyn, "is all in the dust.'

The Paris correspondent of the Standard

gives the following account of a visit he paid

to Ville-d'Avray and the chamber of death on Monday:—M. Gambetta's suburban resi-

dence, known as Jardies, is a cottage of antique construction, standing in its own pret-

ily timbered grounds, just outside the Sèvres lway station. I went over this afternoon as I felt sure that it would be the great point of attraction for thousands of the holiday people of Paris, whose demeanour I was anxious to observe. The weather was beautiful and balmy as that of a day in an advanced spring. Crowds of passengers alighted at the sevres station, and directed their steps to the dwelling where was lying, struck down in the very midst of his days, the most striking per-sonage of the third French Republic. On arriving at Jardies I found a large crowd already filling the garden, and making their way into the house. I soon learned that the public were being freely admitted to take a last glimpse of the departed statesman. Strange as it may appear to English feeling to admit the motley crowd into the chamber of death within a few hours of the final scene, the visitors to-day to Ville-d'Avray evidently considered it as quite a matter of course, and would no doubt have considered themselves deprived of their just rights had they been refused admittance. I joined the throng which formed en queue, and by slow advances we passed through the low small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase into the chamber of death. Into this four visitors only were admitted at a time. body of M. Gambetta lay to all appearance just as he had died, on a simple French bedstead in the middle of a long room of inconsiderable width and height. Upon high pillows rests the head thrown affording a full view of a fine head with its delicately chiselled features. The hair is brushed back from the brow, and the eyes are open. An expression of tranquillity is borne by every feature, and around the mouth seems the beginning of a happy smile. grey hair and whiskers give at first the im-pression of the corpse being that of a man at least ten years older than M. Gambetta was, but on a closer examination traces are still to be seen of the fiery vehemence of youth.

The coverlet of the bed is completely hidden by beautiful wreaths and quets placed during this morning by be-reaved friends. On either side is a guardian attendant, and at the foot is an artist making a drawing of the face. On leaving the room by a second door a book was presented to each visitor to sign. The entries during to-day numbered some fifteen undred. The crowd at Jardies to-day was, of course orderly, as all French crowds are; but I should not be telling the truth if I were to say that I noticed any evidence of emotion, or even solemnity. It was a crowd, as far as I could see, simply bent upon satisfying its curiosity and nothing more. In the lower rooms even jokes were not entirely absent, and the uninformed visitor would not have been surprised to be told that he was among a crowd passing into a place of amusement Many of the men did not even remove their hats until reaching M. Gambetta's chamber. I understand that the public will be again admitted to-morrow until the arrival of the doctors to make the post-mortem examination. The furniture and appointments of Jardies are of the most simple description, and mos of the prints or drawings on the wall represent scenes associated with the career of M. Gam-

Speaking at a public meeting held at Chelsea on Monday evening, Sir Charles Dilke said:—My first duty, or rather pleasure, tonight is to do what, it so happens, no previous speaker has done-namely, to wish you all a happy New Year, and to wish myself at the time many happy returns of this day, upon which I meet you in public assembly. But while I perform that pleasing duty, and speak of the joy with which we greet the entrance upon a new year, I cannot but remember that we are all saddened to-night by the death of a great man—the greatest of all Frenchmen of his time. (Applause.) It is only, I think, right that at the commencement of my remarks I, who had with him a private intimacy of many years standing, I, who have met him, he chief of a commission on behalf of France, and I presiding over a commission on behalf of England in negotiations between the two countries, should pay a public testimony to the mournfulness of England for his loss. I, personally, had cause to differ from him during the course of commercial negotiations on behalf of the interests of this country as I differed from him, I may say in passing, upon very many questions which we discussed in private as to the affairs both of Europe and of France. But whether one differed from him, or whether one agreed with him, all the English commissioners in Paris last year were struck by his extreme courtesy and kindness towards the representatives of this country; and certainly there was no foreign people for whom he had a higher respect and regard than the inhabitants of England. All, I think, of whatever party, have admired the magnitude of his courage, his tremendous energy, his splendid oratory, and, those who knew him in private, his unmatched gaiety and sparkling These have made him, I repeat, the first Frenchman of his day, and, at one of the first public meetings held in England since the news of his death reached this country, I think it right to pay this public tribute to his

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Monday night:-Mr. Broadley leaves to-night, taking with him Rifaat Bey to Tunis. The issue of passports to Rifaat's family offered an opportunity for a display of fanaticism in high places, and the Prefect of Police despatched Rifaat's brother-in-law to tell his wife that it was disgraceful that she should accompany her husband to the land of the infidel. The lady answered that she was ready to follow him to even more unpleasant places. Ismail Pacha Eyoub, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately ordered the passports to be delivered, and will probably know how to deal with the His position in the Ministry of the Interior, with subordinates trained in the traditions of the past, is an extremely difficult one, but his efforts to set matters on a better footing, and his readiness to right any wrong brought to his notice, merit all praise. Mr. Broadley, leaving Egypt, carries with him the gratitude of many, and the respect of all the officials with whom he has come into contact. Mr. Napier, whose quieter, but no less conscientious and valuable work will long be remembered here, remains a week longer, in order to finish off a few details of business.

AGITATION IN ARMENIA.

The correspondent of the Standard at Syra telegraphed on Monday night:-I am able to state the following particulars concerning the recent arrest of a number of Armenians at Erzeroum. They are furnished by an inhabitant of that town, who has just arrived in the capital. Four Armenians were arrested by the Turkish police for creating a disturbance before a house occupied by an Armenian priest, who, for some reason or other, had made himself obnoxious. On the accused being examined by the authorities certain things occurred which aroused their suspicions, and forthwith it was decided to search the private dwellings of the four men. Forms of oath were there discovered, in which those who subscribed to them vowed fidelity to the cause of the Armenian people, and undertook, if called upon, to shed their blood in its behalf. The confessions extorted from the men revealed the existence of a regular patriotic association, and between the dates of the 8th and 10th of December these led to the arrest of some three hundred and fifty persons, who are still in prison. According to my informant, it was the ntention of the members of the Association to form themselves into several bands, after the fashion of the Revolutionary bands existing at the outset of the outbreak in Herzegovino, and to harass the Turkish authorities as brigands, unless they were strong enough in numbers to undertake, with some chance of success, the work of delivering their country from the yoke of Ottoman domination. The movement, he adds, already counts several thousand adherents, the chiefs of which are still at liberty. It would appear also to receive encouragement and pecuniary assistance from Russia. The Turkish authorities wanted to search the Amenian School, the director of which is an Armenian, enjoying Russian protection; but the Russian Consul interposing the idea was abandoned. The town of Erzeroum is now under martial law. My informant as cribes this Ravalutionary in despair of the Armenian people at finding they are abandoned by the Powers after raising hopes of intervention in their favour as expressed in Article 61 of the Berlin

CETEWAYO'S RESTORATION.

Even if Lord Derby were of less critical a temper than he is, he might well have his doubts as to the wisdom of Lord Kimberley's dealings with Zululand. We know at last the precise terms of the new settlement as they were announced to the great meeting of the chiefs and people:-

All the kinglets save one are to be deposed by grace of the British Government; the one chief allowed to remain being an avowed enemy of Cetewayo and the one against whom the hostility of the king's party was principally directed. The others-those of whom are Zulus-bow, we infer, to fate. But John Dunn and Hlubi (who, having been imported from Natal, must be regarded as an alien) have not proved so obliging. To provide for them a little corner of Zululand adjacent to Natal is reserved; and here, shorn of their larger sovereignty, they are to exercise authority as mere headmen and receive tracts of land sufficient only to provide for their immediate followers. That the kinglets who were invited to the Resident's "place" to this precise account of the sauce with which they are to be cooked expressed disapproval goes without saying. "What security," some asked, "will the Zulus who have been loyal to the appointed chiefs have against the malice of their successful opponents?"
And hearing the stock reply that arrangements would be made, they answered in courteous Zulu speech, which we venture thus freely to translate, "Yah! You should have told us that before we heard the end of your 'arrangements' for your native friends in the Transvaal." But Cetewayo's friends are even more difficult to deal with than his enemies. The very men who got up the agitation which forced Lord Kimberley's hand protest against the restoration of the King to his own. It was his name they wanted, not his person; and really it seems too unreasonable to ask them to surrender to him the part of the family property they have acquired for themselves .- St. James's Gazette.

THE SUICIDE OF COUNT WIMPFFEN.

The suicide of Count Wimpffen, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris, has naturally, observes the Standard. caused considerable excitement, and still

more curiosity:-Already, from various quarters, the world is furnished with more or less detailed accounts of the circumstances which led to the deplorable act; but, unless the deceased man has left some statement of his motives behind him, it is wisest, as well as most charitable, to suppose that insanity from an overwrought brain was the predisposing cause. It is a comparatively rare thing for public men to commit suicide, for the simple reason that such men have generally obtained their position by virtue of a mental calibre which is too considerable to be at the mercy of the accidents of fortune. But in the hurried and anxious life of the present day it may well happen that the cares of public business, complicated by domestic anxiety, may be more than even a strong brain can endure. In such a case, excitement, irritability at trifles, and fits of despondency are the symptoms which show that the mischief is far advanced; and to a man in such a condition death may seem a welcome relief from a life of which the burden is intolerable. These indications do not seem to have been wanting in the case of Count Wimpsfen. In the list of the suicides of prominent men during the last 80 years there is hardly one of which it cannot be said that overwork was associated with a constant fret. The uniform lesson taught by all is, not that one should fear hard work, but that the man who has hard work should have nothing further to distract him. By the suicide o Count Wimpsfen, Austro-Hungary loses representative at Paris who was not only able, but popular; one who had had experience of the two other Continental Courts, which it was absolutely necessary to know thoroughly, and, therefore, one whose place it will not be very easy to fill satisfactorily.

THE PROSECUTION OF "UNITED William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland,

attended on Monday at the Northern Police-court, Dublin (presided over by Mr. C. J. O'Donel, chief magistrate) to answer the complaint of the Attorney-General, and show cause why he should not be returned for trial "for that he did, on December 23rd inst., at No. 33, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, in the newspaper entitled United Ireland, publish a false and malicious libel, contained in an article entitled 'Accusing Spirits,' for the purpose, and with the intent of bringing the country and the administration of the law into hatred and contempt, and in order to excite hostility against the same, and for the further purpose of disturbing the peace of the country and raising discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects." Mr. O'Brien was defended by Mr. M. A. Sullivan and Mr. J. P. Taylor; Mr. Jas. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., appeared to prosecute. Mr. Jas. Murphy, Q.C., in making the application, read the article complained of, stating that Hynes and the Maamtrassna murderers were hanged although they were innocent that their conviction was secured by packed juries, and that the whole proceedings were a scandal. He contended that an article of this description might be reasonably termed as of a seditious character. It was as well he should state that he was aware a great number of summonses had been issued with the intention apparently of examining a number of witnesses. The offence which was contained in the article was that of sedition. In a prosecution for defa-matory libel the defendant was allowed in addition to the plea of not guilty, to plead specially the truth of the matter impugned within certain limits. But with regard to this case he must respectfully submit that the only defence which could be entered into was either to show that the defendant had nothing to do with this publication, or, on argument of the learned counsel appearing for him, that he atisfied the Bench the article could not reason ably bear the interpretation imputed to it These were the only two defences open. He would give evidence as to the defendant, Mr. O'Brien, being editor and publisher of United Ireland, and that the articles appeared in that paper. As to the meaning of the article itself, t would be only necessary for his worship to read it to come to the conclusion that it was a case that must be submitted to a jury. Constable M'Nally gave formal evidence purchase of a copy of the paper at the office. Mr. A. M. Sullivan: Your lordship will understand that I appear, with my learned friend, Mr. John P. Taylor, for Mr. O'Brien. The reason I did not rise to admit publication is because in a criminal case there can be no admission, and Mr. O'Brien's instructions to me are subject to that statement to admit everything he has done, and further to prove its justification. Mr. Murphy: In a misdemeanour there can be an admission. Mr. Sullivan: In a misdemeanour? Very well. (To witness):—When did you purchase this?
—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1882. Did you say awhile ago where you purchased it?—Yes, in the office. You said at 33, Lower Abbey-street?—Yes? Do you swear that? Be careful.—No-answer. Now, sir, is that true?—Witness turned paper to look at the imprint. Mr. Sullivan: Oh, pardon me, that is not a memorandum made at the time?—Yes, sir, it Thomas Kavanagh, examined by Mr. Murphy said he knew Mr. William O'Brien to be the editor of the *United Iretand*. Witness stated that he had not seen Mr. O'Brien lately in the office of United Ireland. In October, 1881, he arrested him on a warrant from the Lord-Lieutenant under the Preservation of Peace and Property Act, and he was herein described as editor of the newspaper called United Ireland. Mr. John Gildea, of Kilmainham Prison, examined by Mr. P. O'Brien: I believe the defendant Mr. O'Brien was in your custody?-Yes (handing a written document). This is in Mr. O'Brien's hand-writing. Mr. P. O'Brien (reading):—"Sir I beg to apply to be permitted—— His Worship: Has Mr. Gildea mentioned the date? Mr. O'Brien: It is dated 17-2-82, and says: "Sir—1 beg to apply to be permitted to supply myself with a file of the newspaper United Ireland, of which I am managing editor, etc. Mr. Murphy then put in evidence a copy of United Ireland, dated Saturday, December 3, 1882, the imprint to which, he said, de-clared that it was "printed and published by William O'Brien, to whom all communications are to be addressed." The learned counsel then closed. Mr. Sullivan submitted that there was not a particle of evidence prior to that on December 23 that this Mr. D'Brien was either publisher or editor of the paper. An imprint had been put wherein a certain patriotic gentleman named William O'Brien was described as editor. But they knew many patriots named O'Brien -(laughter)-and it might be William O'Brien was in the United Ireland offices at that moment, writing and publishing the paper. Mr. O'Donel, reviewing the evidence, said there could not be any doubt, looking at the facts before him, as to what a grand jury would do if the paper were sent up to them. No doubt Mr. O'Brien was the managing editor of United Ireland last February. There was also additional evidence that he was in business relations with that paper previous to his arrest. Further, at the bottom of the copy of the paper impeached by the Crown was found, "Printed by the editor and pub-

of the prosecution, that there was sufficient evidence before the court that he was the editor. Mr. Sullivan: I do not say a single word as to that, I accept your worship's decision at once. Let me add, however, that I take on myself the responsibility the course which I have pursused here to-day—a course which I have taken in view of the fact, whatever be the particular character my friend may affix to this immediate prosecution-that I cannot shut my eyes to the circumstance that we have what is known as the Crime Act just now, an Act under which curious investigations might be pressed on admissions made here. There is no disclaiming of anything on the part of my client. propose to call witnesses to prove before you hat this article is not, and cannot be a seditious libel, because it stated facts that are true, as all facts are, and that it was published for the public benefit. Mr. Sullivan then contended that under the present law of libel Mr. O'Brien was entitled to go into evidence before the magistrate to disprove the charge against him. M. O'Donel ruled that this could not be done. Mr. Sullivan then asked for an adjournment, to enable him to apply for a mandamus to compel his lordship to re-ceive evidence. Mr. Murphy submitted that the case should be sent for trial, and that the other side should seek by certiorari to quash the proceedings if his worship was wrong. Mr. O'Donel said an important question was raised; he adjourned the case until Jan. 21, and the defendant could move the Queen's Bench at the earliest opportunity.

lisher, William O'Brien, 35, Lower Abbeystreet." Sitting as a juror, could he have the slightest possible doubt that the same William

O'Brien who wrote this letter in Kilmainham was the identical William O'Brien whose

name was printed on *United Ireland* as managing editor. If it were not shown that

his connection with that paper had ceased,

and that he was not the same William O'Brien,

he must hold, for the purposes of that stage

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN 1882.—During the year just closed there were reported 28 mining explosions, 15 of which were fatal, the number of deaths reaching 241, exactly the average for the past 32 years. Of 32 warnings issued 19 were justified by subsequent events, 12 were followed within three days by the loss of 139 lives in 15 explosions, and 66 lives were lost on the fifth and sixth days after the issue of warnings.

THE HOUNSLOW TRAGEDY. - RIOTOUS SCENES The village of Hounslow was on Monday the scene of very considerable excitement and tumult. Dr. Edwardes, who poisoned himself by means of prussic acid on Wednesday last, was buried at Heston Cemetery in the morning, and the event was the occasion of a general expression of sympathy. The officers of the 8th Middlesex Rifles, in which corps Dr. Edwardes was a lieutenant, decided to accord military honours to the deceased, and the sentiment which actuated them seems to have been generally shared by the people of Hounslow. Many of the shops were closed during Monday morning in token of espect, and the road to Heston Cemetery was lined with sympathising spectators. Several wreaths and crosses were placed on the coffin, and three volleys were fired over the grave. After the funeral it was whispered about that in the evening an attack would be made on the house of Dr. Whitmarsh, who was Mr. Edwardes's partner, and small groups began to gather in the neighbourhood in the afternoon. It happened that at a spot near to Albemarle House, where Dr. Whitmarsh resides, a drinking fountain is being erected. Round this there assembled a crowd, which increased the support of the contract in numbers hour by hour, until about 2,000 persons had gathered in the High-street. There was no uncertainty as to their intention, but the police of Hounslow were powerless against such a multitude, especially when it was obvious that they commanded the sympathy of the general public. After a short interval, during which execrations both loud and deep were heard in the crowd, a stone was flung through the window of Dr. Whit-marsh's house. Dr. Whitmarsh was not at home, and the first stone was speedily followed by others, until volley after volley smashed every window in the residence of the unpopular doctor. There was no attempt to loot the house, nor was there any indication of dishonest purpose on the part of the stonethrowers. They were not content, however, with smashing the window panes. After the work of demolition was completed they proceeded to make a bonfire, in which they placed the effigy of Dr. Whitmarsh amid great en-

thusiasm. The cause of this extraordinary outburst of opular antipathy is not far to seek. During he short period for which he lived at Hounslow Dr. Edwardes succeeded in becoming one of the most popular men in the place. He was, it is said, most devoted to his profession, and exceedingly attentive to the poorer class of patients. He became a partner in Dr. Whitmarsh's practice a little more than twelve months ago. Previously he had been in partnership with Dr. Andrews, of Oakley-square, and he decided to settle at Hounslow, much against the advice of his eldest brother, who is also in the medical profession. For his share of Dr. Whitmarsh's practice Mr. Edwardes paid £1,800. According to the statements of his friends, he had been led to anticipate an income of about £800 a year. The reality came so far short of his expectations that his relations with his partner became rather strained. Previous to Friday week, however, there had been no formal proposals as to a dissolution. On that day Mr. Elwardes was called in to see a female patient, the wie of a working-man. The same evening he received a rambling sort of letter from this person charging him with a criminal assault. He faced the matter and threatened her with prosecution unless the charge was withdrawn. The prompt adoption of this course, it is asserted, produced a full retractation, which was signed by the woman, her husband, and two witnesses, one of whom was Dr. Whitmarsh, Dr. Edwardes insisted that the letter containing the charge against him should be torn up in his presence, but for some reason or other the pieces were afterwards gathered together and pasted down. Dr. Whitmarsh who, it is said, witnessed the retractation, was accused in the evidence before the coroner's inquest of having acted as if the charge against Dr. Edwardes had never been withdrawn. He maintained that, under the circumstances, it would be necessary to dissolve the partnership, and he insisted that Dr. Edwardes should take £500 to go out. Dr. Edwardes, a peculiarly sensitive man, appears to have acted with great indecision. At first he accepted Dr. Whitmarsh's terms, and then sent a message saving that he declined them. He went home in a state of great excitement, wrote the letter which has already been published in our columns, and then took the dose of prussic acid which proved fatal. Dr. Edwardes, who has been married about four years, and has two children, both boys, comes of a family most of the members of which are doctors. He was a hard-working and distinguished dent at St. Mary's Hospital, and before leaving that institution filled the post of principal obstetric physician for the usual period of six months. Until his removal to Hounslow his whole career seems to have been successful. On settling there, however, he found that he had abandoned a good practice for one in which he believed he could not make a living. His feelings towards Dr. Whit-marsh had for some time been the reverse of cordial, and their last interviews seem to have produced in him a perfect frenzy of bit-

THE FIRE AT WOODBASTWICK HALL.-From detailed accounts of the fire which occurred at Woodbastwick Hall, Norfolk, the residence of Mr. Albemarle Cator, on Saturday morning, it appears that it broke out in the chimney of a small laundry on the second floor of the old hall, to which considerable additions had been made of late years, principally by the erection of wings. The fire rapidly extended along the roof, and soon attained alarming proportions, To add to the diffi-culties of the moment, it was necessary to remove four of Mr. Cator's children who were confined to their beds by an attack of scarlet fever. These children were carefully wrapped up and were removed with as little loss of time as possible to a neighbouring farmhouse. There was a strong southwest wind blowing, and the flames continued to extend their ravages, the efforts of the servants and villagers who had collected to extinguish the fire proving quite unavailing. The bystanders, however, ren-dered useful assistance in saving the pictures and a large portion of the furniture in the mansion. Meanwhile a messenger had been despatched at express speed to Norwich in order to secure the assistance of the Norwich Fire Brigade; and Mr. Hitchman, chief constable of the Norwich Police, accompanied by the firemen under his orders, reached Woodbastwick about 12.30 a.m. Mr. Paynton Pigott, Chief Constable of Norfolk, and some of the county police had reached Woodbastwick shortly before the arrival of Mr. Hitchman. The firemen soon began to play on the flames with a fair supply of vater, but by this time the hall was a mass of fire. After the firemen had been at work about a quarter of an hour the roof of the hall fell in with a great crash, and the fire appeared to attack with increased fury some parts of the building which had hitherte parparts of the building which tially escaped, the conflagration lighting up tially escaped, the country far and wide. The the surrounding country far and wide. The firemen continued at work, and succeeded in saving a semi-detached billiard-room and the sables. The remainder of the mansion was reduced to a mere wreck. The damage is estimated at £20,000 to £25,000, and would have been still greater but for the energy displayed in removing furniture and valuables. In spite, however, of every effort, all the bedroom furniture, some of which was of considerable value, was destroyed. The fire was not altogether got under even at a late hour on Saturday, as the centre of the hall was still burning. The family diamonds and jewels

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PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

#### Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 3-4. 1883.

THE IMPROVED PROSPECT IN

At the Commission Court in Dublin on Wednesday another blow was struck at the organized lawlessness which is in conflict with the law in Ireland. The man Delaney, who was captured a few weeks ago when about to attempt the life of Mr. Justice Lawson, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. By such exemplary sentences, there is reason to hope, the system of terrorism by which an attempt has been made to paralyze the administration of justice in the Irish capital will be beaten down. Delaney's case was clear enough, so far as the facts were concerned, though a difficulty arose on a point of law which rendered the first trial, on the charge of attempting to murder the Judge, abortive. On Wednesday the prisoner was indicted for a conspiracy to murder. The same able counsel who had got the former indictment quashed "challenged the array" on the ground that due notice of a special jury had not been given in the case actually before the Court, the objection was overruled, and the charge was abundantly proved to the satisfaction of the jury. Although Delaney's finger did not pull the trigger of the weapon he carried-so that he had not technically attempted the crime his movements and equipment left no doubt of his intent. The fact that a murder was not committed was due, beyond all reasonable doubt, to the precautions taken for the protection of the Judges, who are assailed with the most frantic invective in the organs and on the platforms of the Separatist party. The execration which Mr. Davitt and still less scrupulous agitators in Ireland heap upon "Castle rule" and "partisanship on the Bench" makes it imperatively necessary that high functionaries, political and judicial, should not be left exposed to the outrages of an excitable populace. But Delaney's proceedings were not those of a mere reckless street-ruffian inflamed by the rhetoric of his faction. He was armed, it was shown, with "a new revolver of a costly and powerful character," purchased several months before by another person, evidently of superior station, at a gunsmith's in Oxford-street. Delaney, a working carpenter, not in regular employment, could not have bought the weapon himself, and he was unable to account satisfactorily for his possession of it. He was observed watching Mr. Justice Lawson's house some time before the attempt; he dogged the Judge through the streets, and was approaching him by a sudden movement, when he was seized with his hand on the butt of the loaded revolver. For the accused no witnesses were called. His counsel contended that the charge of conspiring with some persons unknown to commit a murder had not been made out. But the jury drew the inevitable inference from the unchallenged evidence of the witnesses for the Crown, and the Judge imposed the heaviest penalty allowed by law. The position of the judicial bench in Ireland is in many ways painful and difficult, though economists still think the Judge's salaries-about two-thirds of the English rate-a fair mark for the pruning knife. There can be no doubt that attempts to single them out for personal attacks should be punished with the utmost severity. It is questionable whether slightly veiled incitements to such attacks are not too often passed over with mistaken The resolution with which juries, both in Dublin and in the provinces, are now doing their duty is a cheering sign; but it must not be taken for more than it is worth. It must be remembered that the jurors are taken from a special class, and that even an accidental want of vigilance on the part of the Crown counsel may lead to a defeat of justice, as in the first undoubtedly a change in the social atmo-

trial for the Lough Mask murder. But there is sphere which encourages honest and loyal men to come forward and take their share of the responsibilities of citizenship. This is, in the main, due to the operation of the Crimes Act, which gives some assurance that outrages will be punished and law-abiding men protected. The Crimes Act, however, would have accomplished little if it had not been for the notable improvement in the administration of the law. To Mr. Foster belongs the credit of having originated the plan of dividing the country into districts under "special resident magistrates," each supreme in his own district and possessing powers of initiative in all matters of police. But without the authority conferred by the Crimes Act, which Mr. Forster was unable to obtain from his colleagues down to the time of his resignation, the new system would probably have been less successful than it has proved. Under Lord Spencer, aided by Mr. Jenkinson's Anglo-Indian experience, its organisation was completed and strengthened, and it has been at work for some months with increasingly good re-The "special magistrates," of whom there are now six, are directly reresponsible to the Lord-Lieutenant, constantly report to him, regularly and on emergencies, and from time to time confer with him separately and sometimes, as they did last week, in a body. The stipendiary magistrates are responsible to the "specials"-who might well have been called, as Mr. Forster desired, "Commissioners," after the Anglo-Indian precedent. The police are responsible to them, except in matters of discipline. In conjunction with the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates under the Crimes Act, this system—a real system of government—is

Another Murder in Ireland .- John Sheridan, jun., an ex-Suspect of Costra, Ballinamore, county Leitrim, was murdered on Tuesday night in the public road at Anghoo, about two miles from Ballinamore. The deceased had recently been evicted from his holding. The cause of the murder has not yet been ascertained. Two men, who it is believed attacked the deceased, have been arrested.

to a certain extent independent of the

action of juries. But it is plain that loyal

men, with such a system behind them,

which they never had before. -Times.

have an encouragement to do their duty

THE FLOODS.

The "ethereal mildness" of the present winter appears to be by no means accoming the claims put forth on behalf of France with regard to Madagascar, goes on to say: paried, on the Continent at least, by that gendeness which the poet associated with it in reference to a more appropriate Vast floods have taken place in England, and in Germany they have gathered with a vengeance. That country, at least North Germany, has for some years been pretty free from the plague of waters which has successively attacked France, Hungary, and Italy. Its physical conformation seems indeed to render it less liable than some others to such accidents. It has not the winding and sluggish streams or the rapid mountain torrents which in one way and another are about equally dangerous, and its forests have suffered much less than those of France. Our Wiesbaden correspondent telegraphs that at noon on Wednesday the Rhine reached the great height it had attained in November, and that 10,000 persons are homeless in the districts around Worms. The records are said to show no such floods for a full century. Almost every part of the river's course seems to be suffering. At Mayence and some other large towns the most strenuous engineering efforts (for carrying out which the large garrisons afford facilities have succeeded in staving off the danger to a great extent, though on Wednesday the situation was still regarded as extremely critical. The smaller villages and scattered houses appear to be in the greatest jeopardy. Houses have fallen by the hundred, great lakes many miles in width have been formed, dams and embankments have been burst, cattle, game, and crops destroyed, and a great, though fortunately not proportionate loss of human life incurred. On the Danube things appear to be equally bad, and as the Danube is a more impetuous river than the Rhine even greater damage may be feared. Late on Tuesday the Danube at Vienna was seventeen feet above its usal height, which, considering the great volume and breadth of the river, represents an appalling bulk of water. Our Vienna correspondent, in a despatch dated Wednesday night, says that the inhabitants of that city who live on the river bank passed an anxious night on Tuesday. At Ottensheim the bridge of boats was washed away, and Pesth is in much danger from the waters. Not so much ill news is reported from the third great river of Germany, the Elbe, but as there is mischief already in Bohemia and about its upper waters this too is not unlikely to follow suit. That Holland should be suffering from floods may seem only normal, but it must be remembered that the Dutch of to-day are by no means so amphibious as their ancestors. All this news represents an immense amount of suffering. Germany is not a rich country, and the "margin" of its poorer inhabitants, especially the agricultural classes, is far smaller than in France, while there is nothing like the amount of spare money among the middle and upper classes that there is in England. As in all countries, moreover, which have long been fully cultivated, and possess extensive water-courses descending from distant hills, a very great deal depends on the dykes. If anything like a general failure of these were to take place on the Rhine or the Danube the results, especially to the towns, would be of the very gravest character. Nor is the harm done by such inundations as these limited to the direct action of the water. Landslips are spoken of as threatening not a few places in the Rhine Valley. There is no doubt that a severe frost would be welcomed in Germany, though in a way it would add terribly to the misery of isolated and halfstarved country folk. Such great turbid lakes of rapidly running water as are described would not, indeed, freeze, but at least the windows of heaven would not be opened for the adding of more water to the already overflowing fountains. - Daily

#### THE AGITATION IN ARMENIA.

The Varma correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday night :-I have received further information from Erzeroum which fully confirms what I have stated in a recent dispatch as to the existence of a popular movement among Armenians, having for its ultimate object their delivery from the Turkish yoke. At Constantinople, the authorties, as usual, are taking every precaution to conceal the real state of things, whilst at the same time instructions are sent to the Governor of the province to act with severity in order to stamp out the movement. In obedience to these orders some four or five hundred unfortunate Armenians have been arrested and incarcerated in the pestiferous gaols of Erzeroum. There can be no doubt that Russia supports the movement in order to further her own objects of aggrandisement in Upper Asia. The appearance of a number of guerilia bands in the neighbourhood of her frontier would furnish Russia with a sufficient pretext to occupy her neighbour's territory, with, of course, the ostensible object of restoring order there. Prominent Armenians with whom I have had conversations lately on the state of affairs in Asia all ascribe the movement which has broken out among their co-religionists to the abandonment of their cause by the European Powers. "England especially," they say, "led us to hope that something would be done to ameliorate our condition; but, finding her policy tends more and more to keep aloof from Armenian affairs, and that Article Sixtyone of the Berlin Treaty remains a dead letter, we are in despair, and compelled to look to Russia for assistance. If Mr. Gladstone, who made such a fuss about the Bulgarians-a people not more interesting than the Armenians-had been out of office, he would have been the first to taunt the Government with abandoning these last, after affixing their signature to a Treaty in which they solemnly undertook to secure better government for them." If nothing results from the consideration of past promises, it at least behoves England, in the interest of humanity at large, to see that the unfortunate people now confined in the dungeons at Erzeroum re-ceived a fair trial at the hands of the Turkish authorities, and the British Consul should be instructed to watch and report on the pro-

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS .- The members of the Malagasy Embassy had a very warm welcome at Manchester on Tuesday. Among the sights which they were shown were a large cotton-spinning mill, a calico-printing establishment, and one of the largest Manchester warehouses. They also attended on 'Change at the hour of high 'Change, and were much interested in the proceedings. The merchants offered them a very warm greeting. In the evening they attended a conversazione in the town-hall, given in their honour by the mayor, and attended by about 1,500 persons.

ceedings.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND MADAGASCAR. In the Contemporary Review for the current month, the Rev. James Sibree, after combat-

The question now arises, what have English-

men to do in this matter, and what justifies our taking part in the dispute? Let us first frankly make two or three admissions. We have no right to hinder, nor do we seek to prevent, the legitimate development of the colonial power of France. So far as France can replace savagery by true civilisation, we shall rejoice in her advances in any part of the world. And further, we have no right to, nor do we pretend to the exercise of, the duty of police of the world. But at the same time while we ought not and cannot undertake such extensive responsibilities, we have in this part of the Indian Ocean constituted ourselves for many years a kind of international police for the suppression of the slave trade in the interests of humanity and freedom; and this fact has been expressly or tacitly recognised by other European Powers. The sacrifices we have made to abolish slavery in our own colonies, and our commercial supremacy and naval power, have justified and enabled us to take this position. England has greatly aided Madagascar to attain its present position as a nation. Largely owing to the help she gave to the enlightened Hova King, Radama I., from 1817 to 1828, he was enabled to establish his supremacy over most of the other tribes of the island, and, in place of a number of petty turbulent chieftaincies, to form one strong central government, desirous of progress, and able to put down intestine wars, as well as the export slave-trade of the country. For several years a British agent, Mr. Hastie, lived Court of Radama, exercising the powerful influence for good over the ng, and doing very much for the advancement of the people. In later times, through English influence and by the provisions of our treaty with Madagascar, the import slave trade has been stopped, and a large section of the slave population—those of African birth, brought into the island by the Arab slaving dhows-has been set free (in June, 1877). 2nd. England has done very much during the last sixty years to develop civilisation and enlightenment in Madagascar. The missionary workmen, sent out by the London Missionary Society from 1820 to 1835, introduced many of the useful arts-viz., improved methods of carpentry, iron-working, and weaving, the processes of tanning, and several manufactures of chemicals, soap, lime-burning, etc., and they also constructed canals and reservoirs for rice culture. From 1862 to 1882 the same society's builders have introduced the use of brick and stone construction have taught the processes of brick and tile manufacture and the preparation of slates, and have erected numerous stone and brick churches, schools, and houses; and these arts have been so readily learned by the people, that the capital and other towns have been almost entirely rebuilt within the last fifteen years with dwellings of European fashion. England has also been the principal agent in the intellectual advance of the Malagasy; for, as already mentioned, English missionaries were the first to reduce the native language to a grammatical system, and to give They also prepared a considerable number of books, and founded an extensive school system. If we look at what England has done for Madagascar, a far more plausible case might be made out-were we so disposedfor 'English claims' on the island than any that France can produce. 3rd. England has considerable political interests preserving Madagascar free from French control. These should not be over-looked, as the influence of the French in those seas is already sufficiently strong. Not only are they established in the small islands of Ste. Marie and Nosibé, off Madagascar itself, but they have taken possession of two of the Comoro group, Mayotta and Mohilla. Réunion is French; and although Mauritius and the Seychelles are under English government, they are largely French in speech and sympathy. And it must be remembered that the first instalment of territory which is now coveted includes five or six large guifs besides numerous inlets and river mouths and especially the Bay of Diego Suarez, one of the finest natural harbours, and admirably adapted for a great naval station. session of these, and eventually of the whole of the island, would seriously affect the balance of power in the south-west Indian Ocean, making French influence preponderant in these seas, and in certain very possible political contingencies would be a formidable menace to our South African colonies. We have also commercial interests in Madagascar which cannot be disregarded, because, although the island does not yet contribute largely to the commerce of the world, it is a country of great natural resources, and its united export and import trade, chiefly in English and American hands, is already worth about a million annually. Our own share of this is fourfold that of the French, and British subjects in Madagascar outnumber those of France in the proportion of five to one; and our valuable colony of Mauritius derives a great part of its food supply from the great island. But apart from the foregoing considerations, it is from no narrow jealousy that we maintain that French preponderance in Madagascar would work disastrously for freedom and humanity in that part of the world. We are not wholly free from blame ourselves with regard to the treatment of the coolie population of Mauritius; but it must be remembered that, although that island is English in government, its inhabitants are chiefly French in origin, and they retain a great deal of that utter want of recognition of the rights of coloured people which seems inherent in the French abroad. So that successive governors have been constantly thwarted by magistrates and police in their efforts to obtain justice for the coolie immigrants. The French flag is sullied by being allowed to be used by slaving dhows-an iniquity owing to which our brave Captain Brownrigg met his death not long ago. Is it any exaggeration to say that an increase of French influence in these seas is one of sad omen for freedom? And, further, a French protectorate over a part of the island would certainly work disastrously for the progress of Madagascar itself. All hope of progress is bound up in the strengthening and consolidation of the central Hova Government, with capable governors representing its authority over the other provinces. But for many years past the French have depreciated and ridiculed the Hova power; and except M. Guillain, who, in his "Documents sur la Parie Occidentale de Madagascar," has written with due appreciation of the civilising policy of Radama I., there is hardly any French writer but has spoken evil of the central government, simply because every step taken towards the unification of the country makes their own project less feasible. French policy is, therefore, to stir up the outlying tribes, where the Hova authority is still weak, to discontent and rebellion, and so cause internecine war, in which case France will come

in and offer 'protection' to all rebels. Truly a noble 'mission' for a great and enlightened European nation!" SUICIDE OF AN IRISH LADY .- A coroner's inquest was held in Belfast on Tuesday night on the body of a lady named Adelaide Murray, aged twenty-three, who committed suicide in her own residence on Monday evening by taking prussic acid. Miss Murray had for a number of years been engaged in literary pursuits, and supplied contributions to number of periodicals. The jury returned verdict to the effect that she committed suicide by taking prussic acid while in a state of unsound mind, and the conduct of the chemist who sold the drug to Miss Murray was strongly commented on by the coroner.

the Republican armies under assumed names,

he sent M. Arthur Ranc to the elder Prince

with instructions to request his Royal High-

ness "deferentially" to leave French ground

until the decree of banishment voted against

him in 1848 should be lawfully revoked; but

he allowed the Duc de Chartres (who was

serving under the name of Robert Lefort) to

remain, and he caused him not only to be

decorated with the Legion of Honour, but to

be promoted by rapid steps to a captaincy.

For all this Imperialists and Royalists well

knew-and this was the secret of their relent-

less animosity towards him—that no personal

considerations would have induced him to

play the part of Monk and to aid in a mon-

archical restoration. He was sounded more

than once as to whether he would not espouse

the cause of the Prince Imperial; but he re-

turned, politely, without anger, such answers

ex-hilaration. Napoleon I. was wont to take

lessons in deportment from Talma, the trage-

dian; Gambetta had no need to take such in-

struction from his friend M. Coquelin, the

comic actor, for he had natural dignity enough

in his bearing; but he might, with some ad-

vantage to himself and his friends, have ar-

ranged his entertainments on the courtly

models furnished by the stage of the Theatre

Français. He was a frequent visitor to this

theatre, where he had a loge grillée; but he

had a similar box at the Palais Royal, and he

seems to have enjoyed the broad farces of

this house more than the high comedies and

tragedies of the other. On the whole, he took

a good deal of relaxation after his hard work;

but it was quite ten years ago that his doctors

first warned him that he ought to divert him-

self by hard exercise rather than by dinner-

giving and play-going. To combat his grow-

ing stoutness he used to fence for 20 minutes

every morning. There was a fencing-room

at the office of his newspaper, the République Française, in the Chaussée d'Antin, and an-

other in the Palais Bourbon, when he lived

there. At one time he went in for a sturdy

course of dumb-bells and Turkish baths; but

all this did little good, for he could not be

prevailed upon to give up pastry, made dishes, and sweet wines, for which he had

quite an Italian fondness. So long as his aunt, Mlle. Massabie, lived and kept house

for him, his diet was placed under some sort of regulation; but this devoted

lady died about the time when he became President of the Chamber, and soon

the cookery of his chef, M. Trompette, made

him grow disquietingly fat. He then tried for six months to give up smoking and to live

on brown meats and thin white wines, but he

declared that this sort of food robbed life of

all its pleasures. One day a friend was talk-

RECOLLECTIONS OF LÉON GAMBETTA | ing to him about Prince Bismarck. "Happy man!" sighed Gambetta, "beer and smoke (FROM THE "TIMES.") agree with him The effect of M. Gambetta's oratory may be Léon Gambetta was in private life exactly judged from this-once when he was speaking what he seemed to be to those who saw him in the Corps Législatif, he, with a sweep of in pablic. He never wore that "cast-iron the hand, knocked a bowl of broth off the mask of which Balzac speaks as being necesledge of the tribune on to the head of a sersary to every French statesman; and it was vant of the House sitting underneath. In the because he was so natural that he remained a case of an ordinary speaker this must have provoked considerable laughter, but the depuzzle to the last to men who think that the plainest signs in a politician's character should outies were so thoroughly under the spell of be studied like hieroglyphics. He was curiously misjudged by those who set him Gambetta's eloquence, that there was hardly a smile, and no interruption at all, as the vic-tim resignedly wiped his head. Much of down for a political charlatan, as M. Sardou did in his comedy of Rabagas, or for a mere Gambetta's success as a speaker came from bfustering office-seeker, splendide mendax, as his wonderful lucidity in exposing the matter was done by M. Alphonse Daudet in Numa under debate, for he seldom spoke without having prepared himself with notes. He Roumestan. Gambeita was essentially truthful and haughtily honest, though his bluntly exsometimes appeared to rush to the tribune on pressed scorn of some of his opponents, who the spur of the moment; but, as a rule, just before he rose he could be seen stuffing a were more honest than adventurous, enabled them to say that he was a despiser of honest handful of notes which he had been studying scruples. He did not despise scruples, but the into the breast-pocket of his coat, and those who timidity which sometimes invents scruples knew his ways used to say:—"He has rammed down his wadding." He dealt little in personal invective; he abused groups of and clothes itself in them as in white garments to make an excuse for not joining in a fray. Of a Republican who was sincerely honest, men rather than individuals; but it is undethough nervous, and whom he respected, he niable that the blasting denunciations which used to say :- "The man is a Koran; I never he occasionally directed against factionsconsult him without getting sound, moral using the most private kind of information to maxims over which I ponder for a whole day confound their tactics-made him bitter ene-mies. He was a fair fighter in the sense that but his proper place is on the shelf." He himself had a leonine confidence in his he would never pick up a calumny even when at a loss for a missile; but he was absolutely reckless in his use of official secrets when by own power to prevail over enemies in open conflict; and he hated petty means of circumventing an adversary, lobby-intrigues, subterexploding one or two he could gain an adfuges, and other such things. It was only last year that, addressing his electors of Belleville and being noisily interrupted, he vantage to his party. He produced an indescribable consternation in official circles when in 1873, during the Duke de Broglie's first brought down his stick with a bang on the administration, he laid before the National platform table and shouted to the rioters that Assembly a confidential circular which M. they were "drunken helots." His friends were dismayed and argued that if he had re-Beule, the Minister of the Interior, had sent to all the prefects enjoining them to bribe torted upon the audience with good humoured provincial newspapers. How had he got hold of this circular and of the key to the banter he would have done much better. 'Stuff!" he said, "those fellows will respect cipher in which it was composed? The docume the more for speaking to them in their own language—besides, there must be no ment had been printed at the Imprimerie Nationale in the presence of a Minister's primistake about it; I mean to be their master vate secretary and of a police official; every copy was numbered and the type had been not their servant;" and what Gambetta said then summed up his policy completely. It was ridiculous to talk of him as revolutionist. broken up as soon as the requisite tale of was redictions to talk of min as revolutionist.

M. Thiers, who called him a fou furieux, and
M. Grévy, who said to him, "Vous mourrez
dans la peau d'un insurgé," were both equally
mistaken. Gambetta had such a power of
enthralling mobs, he was so thoroughly a man
float the group's own heart—hluff hugh copies had been struck off; moreover, every prefect had received orders to send back his copy to the Home Office by return of post. By accident or design, Gambetta was tripped up as he descended from the tribune with the paper in his hand; he stumbled, and after the people's own heart-bluff, burly, a snatch was made at the paper, but quickly jocular, populacier, as they say in France, righting himself, he gave somebody-who turned out to be an Under-Secretary of State that if he had been less conscientious he might have kept his country for the last 12 years such a vigorous push on the chest that he in ceaseless convulsions. But he did not care sent him staggering back three paees. This affair shook the confidence of the Ministry in for the suffrages of the ignorant and disorderly; when he had tasted official life, when he had mixed with foreign their personnel and led to a wholesale dismissal of prefects, sub-prefects, police-agents Ambassadors, foreign Kings, and Princes, it became his ambition to be the and printers; a sadder thing is that it conduced to the suicide of M. Beulé, who had it became ruler of a Republic in which all sorts and conditions of men could live at ease commenced his public career as a Liberal, and could not endure the disgrace which his deposed Sovereigns, Dukes, and Cardinals, monstrous indiscretion brought upon him. as well as others. He was no Spartan, but Gambetta was passionately fond of military pomps and parades. Reviews excited him in an Athenian -- a new Alcibiades, with more integrity than his prototype. He dreaded to a strange way; even the passing of a regi-ment in the streets would make him thrill, and see Republican France commit solecisms in manners which should scare away illustrious sometimes brought tears into his eyes. While visitors from her soil. It flattered him to be he was President of the Chamber he had a guard of honour, which escorted him from invited to dinner by the King of Greece, and to receive the Prince of Wales at his table. his private apartments to the hall of debate; It was owing to him that the Empress he used to say that the tattoo of the Eugénie, after her son's death, obtained per drums, the clash of the rifles as the men premission to enter France and sojourn there as sented arms, and the salute of the two often as she pleased; and even during his oflicers who lowered their swords to him as Proconsulate at Tours, when he had much to he passed through the open doors, in evenfear from Orleanist intrigues, he behaved with ing dress, and amid bowing ushers, were "as good as absinthe" to him. This deserves chivalrous courtesy towards the Orleans Princes. Hearing that the Prince de Joinmention, because the opposition which he had ville and the Duc de Chartres were serving in to encounter during the past year from a section of the Republican party may be in part explained by a well-

till I'm sick of them. Give me a dashing as dashed illusions that may have been formed French army, well commanded by a man at Chislehurst on the strength of misrepre-(and he named his favourite sentations about his character. general), and I believe it would break through People fell into errors about Gambetta from any army of soldiers with spectacles on their imagining that a man who loved society, good noses and books of 'theory' in their knapliving, and luxuries of all sorts, must needs One need hardly point out how sacks. have no moral backbone. There is a story of exceedingly perilous these views might have become had Gambetta reached supreme Descartes being twitted by a courtier for that he, a philosopher, was enjoying a fine dinpower again before he had been convinced of "Well," said he, "do you think the good things of this earth were made only for One kindly, human trait about Gambetta to fools?" Gambetta never professed to be an Whether he was religious or finish with. anchorite. To gather friends round his table, not in secret, none but himself could have to make them merry with rare wines, and said; but he was superstitious and never dishes prepared by a master-cook, was one of failed to send tapers to the church of the his chief delights; and he was a most amusing parish where he happened to be residing on the anniversary of his mother's death. On host, full of anecdote and convivial gaiety. It would be untrue to say of him, however, that the last anniversary but one he was in very he had much tact. He possessed that politelow spirits, and passing the Church of Notre ness which comes from a warm heart, and Dame des Victoires, arm-in-arm with a Recan hardly be distinguished from the sister publican Senator, he suddenly stopped and virtue of charity; but his manners were not said, "I always burn a taper on this daypolished, and he did not always know how to I had forgotten all about it." Saying this, he moved towards the porch; but his friend remonstrated with a smile, "What would the Clericals say if they heard of it?" "Bah!" estrain his hospitality within acceptable While he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, he gave a memorable party, to which only men were invited. They answered Gambetta, after a moment's hesitawere allowed to smoke; champagne was tion, "on dira que j'aimais ma mère," and served to them without stint, and two or he walked into the church, leaving his friend three divas of operetta sang to them from a stage. The saloons of the Palais Bourbon on that occasion much resembled a music-hall; and some Ambassadors might have been seen LONDON GOSSIP. exchanging rueful glances as they coughed in (FROM THE "WORLD.") the thick fumes of cigars and saw their host actually compelled to turn Majesty is expecting an accession of out some of his younger guests, who had fallen to squabbling from over-

grandchildren. An interesting event is about to occur (within a year of the last) in the family of the Duke of Connaught; another—about a month later—in that of the Duke of Albany; and yet another in that of the Duke of Edinburgh.

his prudence in foreign policy. There is no

doubt that a very dangerous idea had got into

his head as to his capacity for "organizing victory," as Carnot did in 1792-3. About six

months ago, he was giving a dinner party,

when the first comer among his guests found

him flourishing a newspaper in which there

were some ironical comments on military

when two armies meet, one is bound to win

a victory, and that the general in command

through his success may have resulted from

mere luck. "That is quite true," exclaimed

pelieve it's mostly luck-I've read of tactics

Cambetta, with a glitter in his eyes,

It was remarked in that paper that

victorious side becomes a hero even

The unlooked-for birth of a son and heir to a Midland earldom is likely to create difficulties of a most sensational character, by thoroughly disorganising all the legal arrangements in progress for the settlement of the encumbered family estates. Whatever the issue of a primary investigation by Sir James Hannen may be, the case is certain to occupy the attention of the House of Lords.

I am happy to hear that, in spite of all rumours, the season at the Castle is likely to be as brilliant as usual. The citizens of Dublin are getting weary of being terrorised by the Parnellite press, and are by no means anxious to see the one institution which saves the Irish capital from thorough provincialism done away with. I am not surprised to learn, therefore, that the forthcoming Levées and Drawing-rooms will be very largely attended. The actual misery among the skilled workers of both sexes can be materially alleviated by the maintenance of such a social centre, and the necessarily large amount of remunerative employment it causes to be diffused.

I do not think that artists should be too Nay, English art has long suffered literary. Nay, English art has long suffered from the literary mental attitude of painters. Therefore I decline to find fault with the naif grammar with which Mr. Millais has just lauded John Leech:—"Few of we painters will leave such good and valuable work as he has left." Let the worry of pronouns and their cases be left to we journalists; they need not oppress the mind of he who painted the grand old man so grandly. A Summer and Winter Garden and Residential Club are proposed to be formed at Furze Hill. This will comprise the old Chaly-

beate Spring-more recently known as St. Anne's Well and Wild Garden-and the Wick House. The adjoining land it is proposed to devote to the erection of villas built on true sanitary principles. Dr. B. W. Richardson is sanitary adviser in this matter, so possibly his dream of "Hygeia" may be carried out in

Sussex after all.

After Belt, Biggar. The monster trial, which has filled the papers for weeks, temporarily blocked the way for the redressal of Miss Hyland's wrongs, and the most amusing cause célèbre since Bardell v. Pickwick will now be tried at an early day. The Land League camp is on this occasion divided against itself, and Mr. Patrick Egan, since his

return to Dublin, is loudest in his expression

of indignation at the base desertion of the fair

one by the member for Cavan. By this time my readers are well able to decide whether or no the Lancet is trustworthy on the subject of plum-pudding. Far be it from me to indulge in scientific experiments, either in petroleum or plum-pudding. I fancy both are instruments of death, but of course l may be wrong. I vow that if I offered that nutriment, accompanied with the cream of Devonshire, to an ancient aunt from whom I had expectations, I should be far more in fright of the verdict of a coroner's jury than of the legacy duty. But then—well, is it not an undisputed fact that a great many people ate plum-pludding last Christmas Day twelvemonth, and still survive? It is a delicate

question. It was only the other night, on returning from what was described in my invitation as a "friendly feed and rubber," that I turned, as I always do when I have had a bad dinner, to the Almanach des Gourmands, to obtain a vicarious repast. As Fate willed it, I opened a volume at a venture, and at a page on which was inscribed "Des Diners d'Ami." The concidence was so amazing-for remember, we are speaking of over eighty years agothat I thought I should not be esteemed unworthy if I vulgarly promulgated a few maxims, which I culled from the eminent author, for the benefit of my readers. It is sad to think of; but, alas, that dear Grimod is so often right!

He describes a friendly dinner as a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. Indeed, this style of dinner was held up to ridicule in a comedy played at the Français in 1740, entitled Les Dehors Trompeurs. Listen to this short quotation:

Nous mangerons ensemble un poulet sans façon; Et je vais vous donner un diner d'ami. M. DE FORLIS.

Je crains ces diners-là; j'aime la bonne chère; Et traite-moi plutôt en personne étrangère.'

No doubt these lines expound a great truth. "Come and have a chop, old fellow, at the club." Who is unacquainted with that sham Who is unacquainted with that sham and perfidious invitation, especially at this time of year, and what expert does not avoid it? But if you say, "I have a few old pals, six in all, coming to dine with me at the Rialto; quite simple—half a dozen oysters, a turtle soup, a turbot à la crême au gratin, a lobster curry, followed by a neck of venison, a plover apiece, an orange tart, and, if you like them, your infernal seasonable entremets of mince-pies and plum-pudding," who would refuse? And that is precisely the dinner I attended a few nights ago; and Heaven bless

the right merry gentleman who gave it me, and, above all, his Madeira! The death of a deer from exhaustion or some similar cause while being pursued by her Majesty's Hounds last Friday will most certainly form the text for many ridiculous protests in Radical prints; and we shall probably have lectures ad nauseam on the cruelty of such pastimes. The fact doubtless is that if there were any cruelty, it consisted in overfeeding this animal, not in hunting him, Luxurious living possibly led to fatty de-generation of the heart, from which he died. grounded suspicion which had arisen as to Instances of wild stags dropping down in the middle of a run from over-exertion, or after the severest chase across Exmoor, are unknown to most followers of the Devon and Somerset. Such an ignominious end is the penalty these pampered carted deer pay for the privileges of "civilisation."

It is not often that pink coats are seen within convent walls; but the other day a fox was run to earth and killed in the garden of a convent near Brighton dedicated to the Sacred Heart. The reverend mother, highly indignant with the whole proceeding, came out and remonstrated with the sportsmen and especially with the sportswomen, sternly refusing to be appeased by their profuse apologies. One man suggested "sending the old lady some game" to appease her !

The Sussex staghounds had a great day last week, although the sport was principally confined to the road, macadam, and rail-for at one period of the afternoon hounds and horsemen were congregated on the railway between Esher and Walton, and only vacated their position in time to get out of the way of a passing train-all but one recalcitrant , however, who, with owner tugging at his bridle, remained across the metals until the engine hit his quarters, and knocked him dead into the River Mole below, his whilom rider fortunately escaping. Some fun was created at the take of the deer by an impetuous pursuer rushing in and seizing a hind-leg, which he speedily dropped; the only reward he received being some veiled compliments from the tongue of the huntsman.

THE " MARRIED ROLL." A very sensible general order has just been issued by the War Office. married soldiers belonging to the First Class Army Reserve who have agreed to complete their twelve years' service with the colours are to be immediately brought

on the married roll :-It is fully expected that this will induce some 3,000 men to remain with their respective corps, and not go back to the reserve. The order will, so to speak, cut both ways. It will reduce by a very large figure the number of individuals who are thrown upon the labour market at a time when work is very difficult to obtain; and it will increase considerably the number of proved and tried soldiers in the ranks of the different regiments. The campaign in Egypt has proved beyond all doubt how much more valuable are seasoned soldiers than boy recruits; and an order which will add to the number of the former in the ranks must always be welcomed. It has been stated by the Inspector General of the Recruiting Department that, with the present rules and regulations, about ten thousand men will be added every year to the reserve force. As a matter of course, these trained and tried oldiers will, if replaced at all, be replaced by raw recruits. In the general order just issued, there is shown a desire on the part of the military authorities to keep as many old, or comparatively old, soldiers as possible with the colours. This is as it should

For either individuals or departments to see the error of their ways late is very much better than not seeing them at all. A certain influx of young blood is no doubt good for the service; but to sacrifice everything to the theory of short service was a great mistake. However, that error is now evidently acknowledged; and it is to be hoped that the spirit of the general order just issued will be acted upon for the future. Foreign armies have always envied our regiments for the very qualification which we were lately so anxious to do away with—that of having our regiments chiefly composed of tried soldiers. It is one of our national failings to run into extremes with any novelty; and in the matter of filling our ranks with unfledged lads to the exclusion of others, we were in danger of ruining our army until very lately. Let us hope that we have now heard the last of this folly, which would have taught us a somewhat too severe lesson ere very long. To fill our ranks with

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## MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 4--5, 1883.

ENGLAND'S DEFINITE PROPOSALS AS TO EGYPT. In undertaking the task imposed upon it

ful of the consideration due to the other European Powers. England received no mandate from Europe, and was, therefore, under no direct obligation either to explain her policy beforehand or to seek for a retrospective approval of it. Nevertheless, both courtesy and good policy require that Europe should be formally and officially acquainted with the views of the English Government on the circumstances, motives, and aims of its action in regard to Egypt. The case of France stands, however, on a somewhat different footing. The question of the Control is one which belongs in a special manner to England and France alone, and France is on that account entitled to a certain priority of consideration. In recognition of this claim Lord Granville took an early opportunity of acquainting M. Duclerc with the views of the English Government on the subject of the Joint Control. In those views the French Government found itself unable to concur, and some time ago M. Duclerc ex-1 essed his dissent in a despatch addressed to Lord Granville. Lord Granville has now, it appears, replied that the English Government has no new proposals to make. This reply necessarily brings the negotiation to an end, but the friendly relations subsisting between the two Powers happily remain unimpaired. England is indisposed to restore the Joint Control, and the French Government may not be unwilling to aquiesce in its cessation as a matter of fact, though it may still be unable as a matter of policy to concur in its aboli ion. However this may be, it now rests with France rather than with England to resume the negociation. England has made a definite proposal, which France has definitely declined. England has no new proposals to make, and, therefore, if France makes none, the question falls to the ground. The conclusion of these special negotiations with France affords an opportune moment for England to offer to Europe at large a general exposition of the policy hitherto pursued by her in Egypt. With this object a circular despatch has been addressed by Lord Granville to the representatives of England abroad. This despatch was prepared some little time ago, but, out of courtesy to the Porte, it was first sent to Constantinople, accompanied by an explanatory note, and now, after some delay, it has been delivered to the other great Powers. As will naturally be expected, the circular deals rather with the past than with the future. It sets forth what has been done in Egypt for the restoration of order, for the re-organization of the Khedive's Government and the maintenance of his authority, and it explains the views of the English Cabinet on the establishment of the gendarmerie and other measures necessary for the preservation of order. England thus offers spontaneously to Europe an account of her stewardship, as it were. Recognizing the common interests of Europe in the tranquillity and good government of Egypt, and frankly accepting the responsibility of securing those ends which circumstances and her own paramount interests have imposed upon her, she explains to the Powers the measures she has taken for the purpose. It must not, however, be supposed that the circular of Lord Granville is issued for the purpose of asking for the sanction of Europe for what has been done in Egypt. It is purely explanatory and in no sense apologetic. Europe has issued no mandate, and England has acted throughout on her own initiative and her own responsibility. Nor are the Power: specially invited by the despatch to express their opinions as to the future settlement of the country. Its issue will probably give an opportunity for a friendly interchange of views, but the circular is guarded in its reference to the future, and leaves our policy to be determined hereafter, as it has been to a great extent determined hitherto, by the course of events. It is obvious that this is the only course consistent with the interests either of Egypt or of England England has undertaken a task from which the rest of Europe recoiled; she has established rights and assumed responsibilities in Egypt which belong to herself alone and cannot now be surrendered to or shared with any other Power; but there is nothing in her past conduct which there need be any disposition to conceal. The Government has, therefore, taken a convenient opportunity of offering the usual explanations in proper diplomatic form, though as to the future it prudently refrains from giving pledges which no Power has a right to exact. There is, of course, no reason to think that any Power will be at all disposed to ask for such pledges. Europe has hitherto stood aside and allowed England to act, and the circular of Lord Granville will, no doubt, as our Paris correspondent says, be received with satisfaction by all the Powers. France, it is true, remains at issue with England on the subject of the

Control, but that is a subject on which the

two Governments may very easily agree to

differ without further discussion. With

this exception, there is probably nothing

in the circular which will not be as accept-

able to France as to the other European

Powers. On the subject of the internal

makes a definite proposal. It invites the Powers of Europe to recognise once for all the principle of the free navigation of he Suez Canal. In other words, it is proposed in effect that in future the Canal shall in all circumstances be open to ships of all nations and of all descriptions. This is to invest the Canal with the maritime status for which we have often contended; to treat it as virtually an arm of the sea freely open to the navigation of all Powers, flags, and vessels, but subject to the common maritime rule which forbids belligerent operations within the customary limits of territorial jurisdiction. Thus all belligerent operations would be prohibited both in the Canal itself and within a certain specified distance of both its entrances, and a special proviso to this effect would be inserted in the Convention or other instrument establishing the general principle of the free navigation of the Canal. We believe this to be the best practical solution of the delicate international questions which might at any moment arise out of the particular maritime character of the channel. It is already in effect an arm of the sea passing without obstruction from one great basin to another, and its essentially maritime character is not materially affected by the by the course of events in Egypt, the circumstance that special rules ars neces-British Government has not been unmindsary to insure its safe navigation. How to secure the freedom of navigation in all circumstances, and how to enforce the prohibition of belligerent operations within the specified limits, are questions no doubt of great moment, and perhaps, of some little difficulty. But if the principle be accepted, an acceptable method will, doubtless, sooner or later, be found of settling all such questions of detail. As regards England herself and her paramount interest in the security of the road to India, the principle of free navigation is, to say the least, as satisfactory as any that could be devised. No Power that commanded the sea on both sides of the Canal would have any interest in carrying on belligerent operations within the channel itself, and so long as England retains her naval superiority and her stations in the Mediterranean and at the mouth of the Red Sea she will always practically command both entrances to the Canal. On the other hand, no other Power is likely to have any interest adverse to the proposed principle of free navigation in all circumstances. To all intents and purposes the Canal will be like any other arm of the sea, open to all flags, belligerent and neutral alike, subject only to this condition, that belligerents will be bound over to keep the peace within certain limits. As this exposes a belligerent to nothing more than the common risk of conquest or capture by an enemy strong enough to command the sea, while leaves the rights of neutrals untouched, it is difficult to see the grounds on which any Power is likely to demur to the proposed solution.—Times.

THE CASE OF DR. EDWARDES. No more pitiful story than that which is told of the death of Dr. Whitfield Edwardes by his own act can possibly be imagined. Without prejudging the case, we know at least what was Dr. Edwardes's view of the situation from which he sought refuge in suicide. A disgraceful charge had been brought against him, he had come to think that the charge could not, for reasons known to him, be met and confuted; and he fancied that his life must for the future be one of poverty and disgrace. There seems reason to suppose that Dr. Edwardes's character was far more secure in the estimation of his fellow men than he had imagined. But he shrunk from the most awful horror of human life-from dishonour, which is worse than death, or pain, or poverty. He was of opinion that the mere charge in itself was enough to tarnish his reputation, and he could not endure to live with a blemished character. His action ought to be a warning to every one who is tempted by the fiend of suicide. The tempter's one strong argument is always, "Things cannot be worse, either in this world or the next." When a man once grants this premise, suicide is the inevitable conclusion of "the practical syllogism." The fallacy in the argument is obvious enough to a man whose own foot is not in the difficult place. Things might be worse-about that we know little -but the circumstances are rare in which things might not become infinitely better. Possibly Dr. Edwardes would have known that by experience if he had waited but a single day. There is a curious tale of a 'presentiment" which might comfort some men of suicidal tendency. A young fellow chanced to be passing the night at an inn in a western town. He went to bed, slept, and waked after dreaming that his presence was wanted in a certain house in a street he had never heard of. Let us call it 9. North Gate. He slept again, dreamed the same dream, and, as he felt wakeful, he got up, went out, and looked for 9, North Gate. After losing himself in dim-lit streets, and asking his way from suspicious guardians of the night, he reached North Gate. The tall houses showed black against the sky; there was but one light in a garret. The house in which the light was shining was number 9. Determined to see the adventure out, the young fellow rang, knocked, kicked, and at last saw the light disappear from the garret window. A man came down with a candle, opened the door, and said, "What do you want?" "Upon my word I don't know," said the other; "I had an idea I was wanted." "You interrupted me when I was just going to cut my throat," said the man of the house; but, having been interrupted, he left his throat uncut, and was none the worse. He did not like death on second thoughts, which in the case of suicides are certainly best, as Cowper found, and Porphyrius too, who was just going to kill himself when he was stopped by the spectre of Plotinus. Life is full of unexpected turns, changes, consolations, and it

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND. - On Thursday night a passenger train on the North British Line between Edinburgh and Glasgow ran into a goods at Cowlairs. Fortunately, the passenger train was slowing at the time. The force of the collision, nevertheless, was so great that nine persons were injured, and considerable damage was done to the goods train, three trucks being pitched over an embankment. The accident occurred within a very short distance of the spot where the other day nineteen persons were injured. The driver of the passenger train states that settlement of Egypt, so far as it concerns the signal value, the circular, as we have said, denies this. the signal was clear, while the signal man

is wiser to give life her chance.-Daily

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; affords little information, and invites no a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the makes a definite proposal. It invites the

Daily News teleg aphed on Thursday:-Information con nues to reach me with regard to the view taken of Zulu affairs. All impartial persons acquainted with Cetewayo and the Zulus are unanimous in condemning Sir H. Bulwer's arrangements as unju t, and certain to lead to trouble. All are equally unanimous in thinking prolonged peace certain, by a generous treatment of Cetewayo and the observance of the old boundaries. Telegrams from Capetown state that the universal opinion there is that the present conditions of the restoration can only produce mischief. The argument that an outlet must be provided in Zululand for the Natal natives is altogether hollow. The Native Question in Natal can be safely handled with care, patience, and honesty. So can all South African questions. As regards the Transvaal Boers, there are no people more desirous of living on cordial terms with England if the Colonial Office will only allow them. I cannot use words too strong to describe the critical nature of the situation in that direction, Zululand is quiet, but the people are puzzled and mistrustful with regard to the mission of the troops. Cetewayo leaves Capetown today and is expected to disembark on the 10th.

The Daily News says :- The telegram of our correspondent at Maritzburg describes a very dangerous state of affairs in Zululand. The policy of doing things by halves is usually a perflous one. It is never safe to be just or generous by halves. It is almost better, so far as safety is concerned, to be consistently and boldly unjust and ungenerous. Pecca fortiter, though a bad maxim in morals, is a rule of conduct which may command a certain evil success in politics. It is strange that it should be left to unscrupulous statesmen of the Stafford type to take the word 'Thorough" for their motto. To have good intentions and to be afraid of carrying them out, to be weakly virtuous and irresolutely ust is fatal. Yet it is frequent. Cetewayo s being restored on conditions which deprive his restoration not merely of half its grace, but of all its efficacy. The arrangements which have been adopted have been apparently devised so as to satisfy nobody. They promise, after a period of disturbance, anarchy, and bloodshed, to lead to that annexation of Zulu territory which is disavowed as an intention, but which is being prepared for as a fact. Lord Derby takes the administration of the Colonial Office at a critical period, not only for South Africa and for England, but also for himself. He has the opportunity of showing that he has the boldness of true statesmanship. If he fails to seize it, he cannot avoid disclosing his lack, with many high gifts, of this essential

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN. We (Standard) have received the following telegram from Cardinal McCabe:-The statement in your journal respecting the Despatches said to have passed between me

and Cardinal Jacobini, concerning diplomatic

relations between England and the Holy See,

is utterly destitute of foundation.' We have also received the following telegram from our Correspondent at Rome, dated

"Mr. Errington paid a visit to-day to the Vatican. It is stated positively at the Vatican that Mr. Errington comes to Rome to arrange for the appointment of an official English Re-

The Morning Post says :- We have never pretended to reproach the Government with its diplomatic courtesies to the Papacy; have only urged that they should be frank and above board in the sense in which other delicate diplomatic transactions may be so pretend described. It is simply absurd to that we are not represented at the Papal Court, as it would be exceedingly misc'ilevous if England were actually unrepresented there. It is not at all surprising that the Pope should refuse to accept as the Queen's representative a Secretary of the Embassy accredited to the King of Italy. The relations between the Vatican and the Quirina' would of themselves render such an arrangement awkward as well as unseemly-especially while the Pope, naturally, however perversely, refuses to recognise accomplished facts, and treats the King as rather an intruder than a usurper at Rome. But harm is done when this natural and expected difficulty is kept secret, when the consequent unofficial negotiations are conducted underhand, and the truth is revealed at last in such a manner that the Government seems to have been found out in a secret and discreditable transaction. The popular Protestant distrust and jealousy of relations with Rome, which might have been quieted at once by a frank avowal of their existence, a straightforward explanation of their necessity, is, of course, sharpened by a useless attempt at impossible mystification. It is partly due to this kind of disengenuous, ultra-diplomatic, finesse and secrecy that the Papal Court is enabled to represent the whole matter in a light doubly false and offensive. That the less prudent and responsible agents of the Vatican and elsewhere should speak of an English submission to the Pope was perhaps to be expected in any case. But if the pretension be not obviously and utterly ridiculous it is only because the English Government has made a mystery of that which is in itself right, regular, and necessary. What is much worse is that the attempt to establish regular diplomatic relations with the Papacy is treated as an insult to Italy; an absurdity which could never have obtained the slightest credit even from excited Italian Radicals or Ecclesiastical fanatics, but for the mystery and crookedness in which the negotiation has been wantonly involved. Every Protestant Power finds necessary to establish a modus vivendi with a Power which, rightfully or wrongfully, commands the spiritual allegiance of millions of men, the secular subjects of Protestant Princes. What Germany finds it necessary to do England might well have done openly and directly. England had no retractation to make, no pretended Canossa to fear. England has Ireland and in Canada much stronger and more obvious reasons for establishing direct diplomatic communication with the than perhaps any other Protestant Power stronger and more obvious than some Catholic States could plead. This is as notorious to Italy as to ourselves. Italy has from the first understood and admitted the sovereign character of the Pope and the quasi-sovereign nature of his power, his right to hold independent diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. No Italian sees an affront or suspects an unfriendly intention in the presence of Austrian or Spanish Ambassadors at the Vatican; far less would any have dreamed of taking offence at the presence of a similarly accredited English representative if our Government had acted in this as in any

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

other diplomatic matter.

OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, and her Majesty went out with Princess Beatrice in the morning. The Countess of Erroll has succeeded the

Waiting to her Majesty. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely remains at Osborne. Count Nigra, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived at the Italian Embassy, Queen's-gate, on

Dowager Marchioness of Ely as Lady in

Thursday, from Paris. Baron Solvyns, who has recently undergone an operation, most skilfully and successfully performed by Sir Henry Thompson, is doing remarkably well.

The Countess of Cottenham is expected to arrive at Bournemouth in a few days Lord Houghton has left London for Fryston

Lodge, Torquay. The marriage of Lord Cloncurry and Miss Winn, daughter of Mr. Roland Winn, M.P., is fixed to take place on the 23d inst. at Nostell

Priory, Yorkshire.

The Dowager Lady Tredegar died on Thursday at Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.
The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late General Godfrey and Hon. Mrs. Basil-Mundy, married in October, 1827, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., M.P., who was raised o the peerage as Baron Tredegar in April, 1859, and by whom, who died in April, 1875, she leaves surviving issue the present peer and other sons and several daughters. Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., and Lady de Rothschild will shortly arrive at Bourne-

mouth for the winter season.

THE MEDICAL PRESS ON M. GAMBETTA'S ILLNESS. The Lancet says :- Now that M. Gambetta is no more the French papers are unanimous in pointing out that the symptoms manifested several days before his death left no room whatever for any reasonable hope of a recovery. As a matter of fact, the press took its tone during his illne. I from the reports of the medical attendants, and, with few exceptions, held out prospects of a speedy convalescence. The exceptions were mainly in the case of publications that advocated a policy hostile to M. Gambetta, and their ominous forebodings were rather the expression of rancorous feeling towards an anagonist than the record of any supposed probability. It is now said that the reason the bulletins were so reassuring, even to the end, is that the medical attendants were anxious to prevent M. Gambetta ascertaining the real gravity of his case, which he would have done had the reports been exact, inasmuch as he could not be induced to abstain from reading the papers; but this is probably true of the last bulletin only, issued when the sufferer's condition was hopeless. As a maiter of fact, the amount of adipose tissue rende ed an exact appreciation of the local condition somewhat difficult; besides which, the real state of the general health, although no doubt known to his personal physician, was not sufficiently taken into account by the consultants, and the false appearance of st ength led them in the first place to adopt a o lowering diet, and secondly to overlook the possibility of a sudden breakdown. Now that a retrospective view can be taken and it is known that M. Gambetta was intermittently diabetic, emphysematous, subject to varicose veins and occasionally to hæmoptysis, be ides being overloaded with fat, it will easily be understood that it was in the highest degree imprudent for such a patient to be kept lying for weeks in bed on account of some local mischief in the forearm, and without the bowels being kept in a satisfactory condition. Had he been a more obscure person, M. Gambetta would have had fewer attendants, and probably have been out in his garden at the expiration of a week or so with his arm in a sling; but, occupying a prominent position, it was considered advisable to multiply the number of physicians and surgeons, and to enjoin upon him the most osolute rest. As in the case of President Garfield, it was perhaps the means employed that defeated the end in view, the constipation resulting from the rest in bed being not improbably the determining cause of the peri-excal inflammation, which rapidly extended to the cellular tissue of the abdominal cavity. To what extent each of the seven physicians and surgeons who signed the bulletins ex nined their patient at each visit it is not necessary to inquire. To say nothing of the impropriety of repeated examinations in such a case (and it is evident that those who abstained from examination were little able to follow the progress of the case), the moral effect produced by such an invasion of medical men must have been anything but salutary. If, as has been stated by the Figaro, M. Gambetta was credulous as regards clairvoyance, and had been warned shouly before hy a sonnambule that a catastrophe of some kind was imminent, it must have required some more than plausible explanation to account for the presence of so many doctors. It somewhat strange that amongst so many eminent members of the profession there was no one able to detect the irreparable mischief going on. On Saturday evening the greatest confidence was entertained as to a speedy recovery, and Professor Charcot re-marked to one of his friends, a deputy, that M. Gambetta had not the appearance of a man who was going to die. The bulletin issued

the general condition remained the same, there was an improvement in the local disease. On Sunday morning M. Gambetta was thought to be better, but in the afternoon a decrease in the body temperature made M. Lannelongue very uneasy; and whilst writing an optimist bulletin destined to be seen by the patient, he expressed his opinion that the end was near. The post-mortem examination of made by Professors Paul Bert, Brouardel, Charcot, Cornil, Trélat, Verneuil. assisted by Drs. Lannelongue, Siredey Fieuzal, Lionville, Mathias-Duval, Laborde Gardat, and Gille, gave the following results: -There was an old inflammation of the bowel which had given rise to a narrowing of the small intestine and of the ileo cæcal valve. There was extensive purulent infiltration behind the colon and in the abdominal wall. A slight peritonitis had developed during the last hours of life. The other organs presented no lesions. To sum up, M. Gambetta died of perityphlitis and pericolitis, for which any surgical intervention could have only been dangerous. M. Gambetta belonged, it is said, to the Société d'Autopsie Mutuelle, the members of which direct that a scientific examination of their brains should be made after death. M. Mathias-Duval has found that in the case of M. Gambetta an important peculiarity exists in the third frontal (or Broca's) convolution. The brain, as a whole, is well

on this occasion was to the effect that, although

developed, and of considerable size. The British Medical Journal says :- The history of M. Gambetta's case may thus be summarised, judging from reports which we have received from some of the authorities who attended him. The great Republican leader had been subject for some years to chronic inflammation of the cellular tissue and peritoneum surrounding that part of the large intestine known as the cæcum (perityphilitis), extending to the colon pericolitis). About five weeks before his death he received a pistol-shot wound in the palm of the right hand, the bullet passing under the skin, and making its exit a little above the middle of the limb. The wounds healed readily, but three weeks after the injury, symptoms of inflammation of the intestines appeared, soon assuming the local features of the disorder to which he had long been subject. The old standing disease, aroused to great activity by the depression of health, caused through the accident, became so acute and severe as to prove fatal, after extending to other parts of the abdomen. The French surgeons who examined the body of the illustrious deceased consider that this explananation is sufficient, without the necessity of supposing that the bullet wound caused ysmia, or blood-poisoning, with formation of matter, which is not a rare sequel of gunshot injuries. The extension of inflammation of the peritoneum, with formation of matter and sloughs, was slight, and confined to the neighbourhood of the old intestinal disease, so as to warrant, to a great extent, this supposition, though there are many who will believe that old inflammatory deposits, such as existed in this case, may become poisoned by the changes produced in the blood after a bullet wound, and then set up a true pyemic inflammation within the abdomen; this, hownature of the appearance of the abdominal | He told Dr. Whitmarsh that he had received organs as seen after death. No operation of any kind could have averted the fatal termination of the case. M. Gambetta died in the prime of life, being but in his forty-fifth year. It is well known that his right eye was removed in 1867 by Dr. de Wecker for panophthalmitis, or destructive inflammation of the whole globe.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. EDWARDS.

Dr. Diplock resumed his inquiry at Hounslow on Thursday morning into the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Edwards, who committed suicide last week. The large attendance of persons interested in the inquiry necessitated an adjournment from the deceased's residence (Stanley House) to the Red Lion Hotel. Long before the opening of the proceedings a large crowd had assembled outside, and gave vent to their feelings in the most unmistakeable manner. On the way to the Red Lion the woman who made the charge against Dr. Edwards was recognised by the crowd, and was hooted, such expressions as "Fetch her out" being heard. Guarded by the police, however, she was safely conducted to the hotel. Mr. G. Lewis again appeared for the relatives of the deceased, and Mr. T. C. Jarvis and Mr. Gladstone attended to watch the case on behalf of Dr. Whitmarsh. At the opening of the court Mr. Jarvis produced a medical certificate, stating that Dr. Whitmarsh was ill, and unable to attend. The coroner said he had not intended to take Dr. Whitmarsh's evidence to-day owing to the excited state of public feeling. He proposed to take the evidence of two constables, and of Mr. Garrett and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of the deceased, was then called. In reply to Mr. Lewis, she stated that the night before his death her husband told her and her father that a charge, which was utterly false, had been made against him by the wife of a labourer. He said he had been attending this woman for hysteria. The witness communicated with Dr. Whitmarsh. He said that he had gone to the woman, and to her face told her that the charge was utterly false, and that the woman had ultimately withdrawn it. He showed her a document signed by the woman, her hus-band, and witnessed by Dr. Whitmarsh. The withdrawal was in these terms :- "Dr. Edwards, I withdraw the charges against you as expressed in my letter of yesterday, and I am sorry I made them. December 21, 1882. (Signed) Rose Bignell and F. Bignell, her husband. Witness, Michael Whitmarsh, Houns'ow." Her husband, Mrs. Edwards continued, told her that Dr. Whitmarsh was present when the woman and her husband made this written retractation and apology. The witness and her father had no doubt of the deceased's entire innocence of the charge. She treated him with the greatest affection. She first heard of the offer of Dr. Whitmarsh from his assistant, Mr. Garrett, who came to her husband. He said, "Dr. Whitmarsh would like to see you (her husband); he has got Mr. Lay (Mr. Bignell's solicitor), and I believe he has a proposal to make to you about your going away. He proposes to offer you some thing." The witness's husband asked Mr. Garrett to mention the sum. Mr. Garrett hesitated, and said, "I believe it is £500." Her husband then said, "I don't kown that I ld take steps wi Barbar (a solicitor)." She told her husband she could see no objection to his going to Dr. Whitmarsh. Her husband went soon after eleven and came back soon after one. Garrett was then with him. Her husband's first words were, "My ruin is complete. Mr. Lay says he has orders to take out a warrant to-morrow by ten o'clock, and Dr. Whitmarsh intends to stand in the witness-box against me to prevent the chance of any acquittal.'
He said he would not hesitate to face a trial and imprisonment for five years if it were not for her, for she would then be the wife of a convict. Garrett strongly urged him to accept the £500 and go. At the same time he promised her faithfully to clear her husband's name. She advised him to accept the offer. Her husband said that Lay had told him the warrant would be out against him at ten, but perhaps he might drive up to town and see her father and then meet Dr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Lay gat Brentford Police Court next Her husband at a previous time had given Dr. Whitmarsh £1,800 for a share of the practice. Her husband appeared to be quite unable to decide what to do, and was very much shattered in consequence of the charge which had been made against him. Garrett said he would do his best to clear his name. She subsequently went downstairs to her husband and advised him to get some rest. Her husband was very much attached to her and the children, and they always

lived on very affectionate terms. He was a very sensitive, nervous man. Cross-examined by Mr. Jarvis, Mrs. Edwards said that she understood her husband thought it possible that Dr. Whitmarsh might make false statements against him. About two months ago he ordered Dr. Whitmarsh out of the house. By the jury: After the retractation Dr. Whitmarsh stated that he should still appear and give evidence against her husband. On Christmas Day after the retractation had been signed, her husband felt perfectly at ease and thought every unpleasantness had passed over, and it was only after Dr. Whitmarsh had brought up the matter again that he gave way. Her husband only received £180 clear out of the business the first year. It was intimated to him that his share would be worth £1,000 a year.

Mr. Garrett, the assistant referred to, was then called. He said he first heard of the charge made by Mrs. Bignell on the Sunday morning. He was present at the consultation between Dr. Whitmarsh and the deceased Dr. Whitmarsh told him in the deceased's presence that a woman had brought a charge of indecent assault against Dr. Edwards, and that they were in a pretty mess. The deceased said, "Unfortunately it is so;" and handed him a letter (produced), which was then whole and not in pieces as at present. The letter was then read by the Coroner. It was as follows :-

9, Lampton-terrace.

Dr. Edwards,—Your services I do not require any longer, so I think what has passed yesterday (Friday) was most disgusting and insulting; therefore I must put a stop to it. I acquainted my husband of it and he was thoroughly upset, and most likely he will call upon you this evening. I took you for a decent man, or I would not have called you. If Dr. Whitmarsh calls I shall tell him what happened. You are not fit to be a medical man. You must have taken me for a common woman. A man married, and with children, you ought to be ashamed of yourself for exposing yourself in such a manner to me and kissing and attempting an indecent thing upon me. Very likely you will have to appear at the Brentford Police Court next Saturday if you do not apologise in some way. Saturday if you do not apologise in some way Therefore, if you do not do so, I know my husband will bring an action for attempting what you did. You ought to have known better, not acting like a gentleman. It is a serious thing for you.—Rose

Mr. Lewis observed that the woman asked Dr. Edwards to apologise, and shortly afterwards she made an apology herself for making

Mr. Garrett, in continuation: Dr. Whit-marsh said, "Well, what's to be done, Garrett, the practice will be ruined?" It was then suggested that they should go and see he placed his carriage at their disposal. Mrs. Bignell's they can be their disposal. the woman. Dr. Edwards would not go, but Bignell's they saw her and her husband and Dr. Whitmarsh explained their errand, and said, of course you are aware this is a most serious charge." Mrs. Bignell seemed most serious charge." Mrs. Bignell seemed to be impressed with the idea that it was, and the end of it was that she challenged them to bring Dr. Edwards. They returned to Dr. Edwards and advised him to come and see the woman, and ultimately the deceased and Dr. Whitmarsh went to the house together. inflammation within the abdomen; this, however, is but another interpretation of the Edwards to say that the woman had retracted.

a letter, and the doctor expressed himself pleased, but said, "Did he tell you that when she signed it that she pushed it away from her and said, 'But it is perfectly true?'" Dr Whitmarsh also said that if it was true about any man he deserved to be kicked from one end of Hounslow to the other, and, little man as he was, he would have a go at him; but, if the charge was false, hanging was too good for the woman. The witness then detailed a further conversation that took place between Whitmarsh and the deceased in his presence. The woman, on being asked why she withdrew the charge, said that she did so because she did not wish to injure Dr. Edwards or his wife; but the charge was true nevertheless, and she would swear it before her Maker. Dr. Whitmarsh remarked that, if it was true, he could not have such a man to attend his patients, and impressed upon her that such a charge was absolute ruin to a medical man, and that what reflected upon his partner reflected up-on him. Dr. Whitmarsh asked her what she did with the original letter that was torn up, did with the original letter that was torn up, and she said, "There it is," pointing to an inverted tumbler standing on the sideboard. Dr. Whitmarsh said "Why didn't you burn it." She replied, "My husband was not quite certain what Dr. Edwards means to do." Dr. Whitmarsh said, "You must let me have that letter;" and he took up the broken pieces which the witness subsequently put together by Dr. Edward's orders, and the doctor assisted him in doing so, stating that doctor assisted him in doing so, stating that he wanted it for Mr. Barber, solicitor, who was going to prosecute the woman for libel. The witness then referred to a consultation which took place between Dr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Needs, medical transfer agent, of Turnham-green, in consequence of which Dr. Whit-

the witness, "Mr. Garrett, you look upon a ruined man. Whichever way it turns I am utterly ruined." He went out of the place much excited. At this point the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday next. Mr. Lewis said, before the court broke up he thought, in justice to the family of the deceased, that he should state that immediately before his death Dr. Edwards had instructed Mr. Barber, the family solicitor, to take proceedings against this woman and also against Dr. Whitmarsh, and that counsel had already been instructed when Dr. Edwards poisoned himself. Mr. Jarvis protested against any such observa-tions, as Mr. Barber could give his evidence in due course and the inquiry go on in regular form. After some further conversation the proceedings terminated. A large crowd collected outside the hotel during the proceedings, and much excitement prevails in the

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

marsh again went to see the deceased, who

subsequently came to the surgery, and said to

The visit of Mr. Trevelyan to county Donegal has been interpreted as the forerunner of Government relief, and no effort will be spared (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*) to induce the authorities to relax, if not rescind, the letter written by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant to the Poor Law Unions, indicating the determination to apply the workhouse test to cases of destitution, while offering facilities for emigration.
"The Chief Secretary drove from Donegal town to Killybegs on Tuesday morning. travelled in a close carriage, accompanied by Mr. Cullinan, private secretary, and escorted by his usual bodyguard of two detectives and four constables, who followed on an outside car. He arrived at Killybegs at 11 o'clock. The fact that he kept the windows of his carriage closed, and the blinds down for a part of the road is criticised, and complaint is made that he did not see the roofless hovel; on the road. The people have been taught to expect relief works, or at least relief funds, and the effect has been that in places where they had been in the habit of spinning and weaving, they are less inclined this season than hitherto to work. At Killybegs, the Chief Secretary paid a visit to the parish priest, with whom he had a conversation as to the condition of the people. The rev. gentleman impressed upon him the necessity of Government starting some reproductive works, for without these Donegal must face starvation. He expressed disapproval of emigration as a remedy. He had also a conversation with Mr. Rogers. the proprietor of the hotel, who as clerk of certain relief works started in the locality, might be expected to be an experienced, if not quite disinterested, witness of their benefits. Mr. Trevelyan asked how it was the people in that district were more distressed than elsewhere. Mr. Rogers explained that they were always upon the verge of starvation. They depend chiefly upon the potato crop, and the total failure this year reduced them to starvation, leaving them without seed for the coming spring. Relief works should for the coming spring. Relief works should be started immediately. He urged the making of the pier at Killybegs, the only port be-tween Lough Swilly and Galway, upon the west coast of Ireland, that remained as a harbour of refuge. He asserted that the Glasgow and Liverpool Steamboat Company had agreed to call on their way to and from Sligo if such a pier were made, and he told the Chief Secretary that, until such improvements were made, the people of Donegal would every winter be starving. Killybegs contains one of the finest natural harbours on the coast, which it would be of great Imperial as well as local advantage to make available for general use by building a suitable pier and connecting it with the main arteries of inland communication. It is the natural terminus of the West Donegal Railway, and would have been connected with that line but for the jealousy of the Donegal people, who not only refused to contribute to the project, but opposed it. The demand for outdoor rollef or reproductive works is made in other places. At a meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians, Major Rogers presiding, a large number of people applied for outdoor relief, but they being able-bodied, it could not be granted.

sisting of the clergy of all denominations, for the purpose of relieving the distress by private subscriptions. MARCH OF "THE CHURCH ARMY." - On Thursday night "The Church Army," under the leardership of Captain the Rev. Wilson Carlyle, late curate of Kensington Church. commenced its march through a portion of Westminster. Some of the leaders carried a large banner with the inscription, "The Church Army." They wended their way through Great Peter-street, Strutton's-ground, and the Horseferry-road, portions of which are densely populated with the roughest classes of the district. On their way they sang the army songs, and made a stand in force drawn up in battle array against some

The chairman said if the Government did not

step in to save the people the consequences

would be fearful, as they would not go into

the workhouse. A memorial was adopted to

the Lord-Lieutenant, praying him to take the

present state of distress into consideration

with the view of relieving it by reproductive works. At the meeting of the Balinasloe Town Commissioners, Mr. F. A. Harper,

J.P., presiding, Mr. Corcoran drew attention

to the great distress existing in the town and

vicinity, not only among the labouring classes, but among the small farmers. He

proposed that they should form themselves

into a relief committee, with a view to solicat

subscriptions to relieve distress .- The Chair-

man, in putting the motion, said it was a

melancholy fact that one death from starva-

tion had already occurred in their midst. A

poor man who had been ill for a few days,

and who was too proud to make his distress known, had died on New Year's Eve, and

it was now well known that he died from

want. A committee was then formed con-

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 4-5, 1883. ENGLAND'S DEFINITE PROPOSALS AS TO EGYPT. In undertaking the task imposed upon it by the course of events in Egypt, the British Government has not been unmindful of the consideration due to the other European Powers. England received no mandate from Europe, and was, therefore, under no direct obligation either to explain her policy beforehand or to seek for a retrospective approval of it. Nevertheless, both courtesy and good policy require that Europe should be formally and officially acquainted with the views of the English Government on the circumstances, motives, and aims of its action in regard to Egypt. The case of France stands, however, on a somewhat different footing. The question of the Control is one which belongs in a special manner to England and France alone, and France is on that account entitled to a certain priority of consideration. In recognition of this claim Lord Granville took an early opportunity of acquainting M. Duclerc with the views of the English Government on the subject of the Joint Control. In those views the French Government found itself unable to concur, and some time ago M. Duclerc expressed his dissent in a despatch addressed to Lord Granville. Lord Granville has now, it appears, replied that the English Government has no new proposals to make. This reply necessarily brings the negotiation to an end, but the friendly relations subsisting between the two Powers England is happily remain unimpaired. indisposed to restore the Joint Control, and the French Government may not be unwilling to aquiesce in its cessation as a matter of fact, though it may still be unable as a matter of policy to concur in its abolition. However this may be, it now rests with France rather than with England to resume the negotiation. England has made a definite proposal, which France has definitely declined. England has no new proposals to make, and, therefore, if France makes none, the question falls to the ground. The conclusion of these special negotiations with France affords an opportune moment for England to offer to Europe at large a general exposition of the policy hitherto pursued by her in Egypt. With this object a circular despatch has been addressed by Lord Granville to the representatives of England abroad. This despatch was prepared some little time ago, but, out of courtesy to the Porte, it was first sent to Constantinople, accompanied by an explanatory note, and now, after some delay, it has been delivered to the other great Powers. As will naturally be expected, the circular deals rather with the past than with the future. It sets forth what has

been done in Egypt for the restoration of

order, for the re-organization of the Khe-

dive's Government and the maintenance of

his authority, and it explains the views of

the English Cabinet on the establishment

of the gendarmerie and other measures

necessary for the preservation of order.

England thus offers spontaneously to Europe an account of her stewardship, as

it were. Recognizing the common in-

terests of Europe in the tranquillity and

good government of Egypt, and frankly

accepting the responsibility of securing

those ends which circumstances and her

own paramount interests have imposed

upon her, she explains to the Powers the

measures she has taken for the purpose.

It must not, however, be supposed that

the circular of Lord Granville is issued for

the purpose of asking for the sanction of

Europe for what has been done in Egypt.

It is purely explanatory and in no sense

apologetic. Europe has issued no mandate, and England has acted

throughout on her own initiative and

her own responsibility. Nor are the

Powers specially invited by the despatch

to express their opinions as to the future

settlement of the country. Its issue will

probably give an opportunity for a friendly

interchange of views, but the circular is

guarded in its reference to the future, and

leaves our policy to be determined here-

after, as it has been to a great extent de-

termined hitherto, by the course of events.

It is obvious that this is the only course

consistent with the interests either of

Egypt or of England. England has under-

taken a task from which the rest of

Europe recoiled; she has established

rights and assumed responsibilities in

Egypt which belong to herself alone and

cannot now be surrendered to or shared

with any other Power; but there is

nothing in her past conduct which there

Government has, therefore, taken a con-

stood aside and allowed England to act,

and the circular of Lord Granville will, no

doubt, as our Paris correspondent says, be

received with satisfaction by all the

Powers. France, it is true, remains at

issue with England on the subject of the

Control, but that is a subject on which the

two Governments may very easily agree to

differ without further discussion. With

this exception, there is probably nothing

in the circular which will not be as accept-

able to France as to the other European

Powers. On the subject of the internal

the future, the circular, as we have said,

Powers of Europe to recognise once for all the principle of the free navigation of the Suez Canal. In other words, it is proposed in effect that in future the Canal shall in all circumstances be open to ships of all nations and of all descriptions. This is to invest the Canal with the maritime status for which we have often contended; to treat it as virtually an arm of the sea freely open to the navigation of all Powers, flags, and vessels, but subject to the common maritime rule which forbids belligerent operations within the customary limits of territorial jurisdiction. Thus all belligerent operations would be prohibited both in the Canal itself and within a certain specified distance of both its entrances, and a special proviso to this effect would be inserted in the Convention or other instrument establishing the general principle of the free navigation of the Canal. We believe this to be the best practical solution of the delicate international questions which might at any moment arise out of the particular maritime character of the channel. It is already in effect an arm of the sea passing without obstruction from one great basin to another, and its essentially maritime character is not materially affected by the circumstance that special rules ars necessary to insure its safe navigation. How to secure the freedom of navigation in all circumstances, and how to enforce the prohibition of belligerent operations within the specified limits, are questions no doubt of great moment, and perhaps, of some little difficulty. But if the principle be accepted, an acceptable method will, doubtless, sooner or later, be found of settling all such questions of detail. As regards England herself and her paramount interest in the security of the road to India, the principle of free navigation is, to say the least, as satisfactory as any that could be devised. No Power that commanded the sea on both sides of the Canal would have any interest in carrying on belligerent operations within the channel itself, and so long as England retains her naval superiority and her stations in the Mediterranean and at the mouth of the Red Sea she will always practically command both entrances to the Canal. On the other hand, no other Power is likely to have any interest adverse to the proposed principle of free navigation in all circumstances. To all intents and purposes the Canal will be like any other arm of the sea, open to all flags, belligerent and neutral alike, subject only to this condition, that belligerents will be bound over to keep the peace within certain limits. As this exposes a belligerent to nothing more than the common risk of conquest or capture by an enemy strong enough to command the sea, while it leaves the rights of neutrals untouched, it is difficult to see the grounds on which any Power is likely to demur to the proposed solution.—Times.

THE CASE OF DR. EDWARDES. No more pitiful story than that which is told of the death of Dr. Whitfield Edwardes by his own act can possibly be Without prejudging the case, imagined. we know at least what was Dr. Edwardes's view of the situation from which he sought refuge in suicide. A disgraceful charge had been brought against him, he had come to think that the charge could not, for reasons known to him, be met and confuted; and he fancied that his life must for the future be one of poverty and disgrace. There seems reason to suppose that Dr. Edwardes's character was far more secure in the estimation of his fellow men than he had imagined. But he shrunk from the most awful horror of human life—from dishonour, which is worse than death, or pain, or poverty. He was of opinion that the mere charge in itself was enough to tarnish his reputation, and he could not endure to live with a blemished character. His action ought to be a warning to every one who is tempted by the fiend of suicide. The tempter's one strong argument is always, "Things cannot be worse, either in this world or the next." When a man once grants this premise, suicide is the inevitable conclusion of "the practical syllogism." The fallacy in the argument is obvious enough to a man whose own foot is not in the difficult place. Things might be worse-about that we know little -but the circumstances are rare in which things might not become infinitely better. Possibly Dr. Edwardes would have known that by experience if he had waited but a single day. There is a curious tale of a 'presentiment" which might comfort some men of suicidal tendency. A young fellow chanced to be passing the night at an inn in a western town. He went to bed, slept, and waked after dreaming that his presence was wanted in a certain house in a street he had never heard of. Let us call it 9, North Gate. He slept again, dreamed the same dream, and, as he felt wakeful, he got up, went out, and looked for 9, North Gate. After losing himself in dim-lit streets, and asking his way from suspicious guardians of the night, he reached North Gate. The tall houses showed black against the sky; there was but one light in a garret. The house in which the light was shining was number 9. Determined to see the adventure out, the young fellow rang, knocked, kicked, and at last saw the light disappear from the garret window. A man came down with a candle, opened the door, and said, "What do you want?" "Upon my word I don't know," said the "I had an idea I was wanted." other; "You interrupted me when I was just going to cut my throat," said the man of the house; but, having been interrupted need be any disposition to conceal. The he left his throat uncut, and was none the worse. He did not like death on second venient opportunity of offering the usual thoughts, which in the case of suicides are explanations in proper diplomatic form, though as to the future it prudently recertainly best, as Cowper found, and Porphyrius too, who was just going to kill frains from giving pledges which no himself when he was stopped by the Power has a right to exact. There is, of spectre of Plotinus. Life is full of unexcourse, no reason to think that any Power pected turns, changes, consolations, and it will be at all disposed to ask for is wiser to give life her chance.—Daily such pledges. Europe has hitherto

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND. - On Thursday night a passenger train on the North British Line between Edinburgh and Glasgow ran into a goods train at Cowlairs. Fortunately, the passenger train was slowing at the time. The force of the collision, nevertheless, was so great that nine persons were injured, and considerable damage was done to the goods train, three trucks being pitched over an embankment. The accident occurred within a very short distance of the spot where the other day nineteen persons were injured The driver of the passenger train states that settlement of Egypt, so far as it concerns the signal was clear, while the signal man

News.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; affords little information, and invites no a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the makes a definite proposal. It invites the Information continues to reach me with regard to the view taken of Zulu affairs. All impartial persons acquainted with Cetewayo and the Zulus are unanimous in condemning Sir H. Bulwer's arrangements as unjust, and certain to lead to trouble. All are equally unanimous in thinking prolonged peace certain, by a generous treatment of Cetewayo and the observance of the old boundaries. Telegrams from Capetown state that the universal opinion there is that the present conditions of the restoration can only produce mis-chief. The argument that an outlet must be provided in Zululand for the Natal natives is altogether hollow. The Native Question in Natal can be safely handled with care, patience, and honesty. So can all South African questions. As regards the Transvaal Boers, there are no people more desirous of living on cordial terms with England if the Colonial Office will only allow them. I cannot you work too strong to describe the critical use words too strong to describe the critical nature of the situation in that direction. nature of the situation in that direction.
Zululand is quiet, but the people are puzzled and mistrustful with regard to the mission of the troops. Cetewayo leaves Capetown today and is expected to disembark on the 10th.

The Daily News says :- The telegram of our correspondent at Maritzburg describes a very dangerous state of affairs in Zululand. The policy of doing things by halves is usually a perilous one. It is never safe to be just or generous by halves. It is almost better, so far as safety is concerned, to be consistently and boldly unjust and ungenerous. Pecca fortiter, though a bad maxim in morals, is a rule of conduct which may command a cer-tain evil success in politics. It is strange that it should be left to unscrupulous states-men of the Stafford type to take the word "Thorough" for their motto. To have good intentions and to be afraid of carrying them out, to be weakly virtuous and irresolutely just is fatal. Yet it is frequent. Cetewayo is being restored on conditions which deprive his restoration not merely of half its grace, but of all its efficacy. The arrangements which have been adopted have been apparently devised so as to satisfy nobody. They promise, after a period of disturbance, anarchy, and bloodshed, to lead to that anarchy of July territory which is discovered. nexation of Zulu territory which is disavowed as an intention, but which is being prepared for as a fact. Lord Derby takes the a tration of the Colonial Office at a critical period, not only for South Africa and for England, but also for himself. He has the opportunity of showing that he has the boldness of true statesmanship. If he fails to seize it, he cannot avoid disclosing his lack, with many high gifts, of this essential

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN. We (Standard) have received the following telegram from Cardinal McCabe:—

"The statement in your journal respecting the Despatches said to have passed between me and Cardinal Jacobini, concerning diplomatic relations between England and the Holy Sec, is utterly destitute of foundation."

We have also received the following telegram from our Correspondent at Rome, dated

Thursday evening:—
"Mr. Errington paid a visit to-day to the Vatican. It is stated positively at the Vatican that Mr. Errington comes to Rome to arrange for the appointment of an official English Re-

sident there." The Morning Post says :- We have never pretended to reproach the Government with ts diplomatic courtesies to the Papacy; have only urged that they should be frank and above board in the sense in which other delicate diplomatic transactions may be so described. It is simply absurd to that we are not represented at the Papal Court, as it would be exceedingly mischievous if England were actually unrepresented there. It is not at all surprising that the Pope should refuse to accept as the Queen's representative a Secretary of the Embassy accredited to the King of Italy. The relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal would of themselves render such an arrangement awkward as well as unseemly-especially while the Pope, naturally, however perversely, refuses to recognise accomplished facts, and treats the King as rather an intruder than a usurper at Rome. But harm is done when this natural and expected difficulty is kept secret, when the consequent unofficial negotiations are conducted underhand, and the truth is revealed at last in such a manner that the Government seems to have been found out in a secret and discreditable transaction. The popular Protestant distrust and jealousy of relations with Rome, which might have been quieted at once by a frank avowal of their existence, a straightforward explana-tion of their necessity, is, of course, sharpened by a useless attempt at impossible mystification. It is partly due to this kind of disengenuous, ultra-diplomatic, finesse and secrecy that the Papal Court is enabled to represent the whole matter in a light doubly false and offensive. That the less prudent and responsible agents of the Vatican and elsewhere should speak of an English submission to the Pope was perhaps to be expected in any case. But if the pretension be not obviously and utterly ridiculous it is only because the English Government has made a mystery of that which is in itself right, regular, and necessary. What is much worse is that the attempt to establish regular diplomatic relations with the Papacy is treated as an insult to Italy; an absurdity which could never have obtained the slightest credit even from excited Italian Radicals or Ecclesiastical anatics, but for the mystery and crookedness in which the negotiation has been wantonly involved. Every Protestant Power finds it necessary to establish a modus vivendi with a Power which, rightfully or wrongfully, com-mands the spiritual allegiance of millions of men, the secular subjects of Protestant Princes. What Germany finds it necessary to do England might well have done openly and directly. tended Canossa to fear. England has in Ireland and in Canada much stronger and more obvious reasons for establishing direct diplomatic communication with the than perhaps any other Protestant Power, more obvious than some Catholic States could plead. This is as notorious to Italy as to ourselves. Italy has from the first understood and admitted the sovereign character of the Pope and the quasi-sovereign nature of his power, his right to hold independent diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. No Italian sees an affront or suspects an unfriendly intention in the presence of Austrian or Spanish Ambassadors at the Vatican; far less would any have dreamed of taking offence at the presence of a similarly accredited English representative if our Government had acted in this as in any other diplomatic matter.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, and her Majesty went out

with Princess Beatrice in the morning.

The Countess of Erroll has succeeded the Dowager Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely remains at Osborne.

Count Nigra, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived the Italian Embassy, Queen's-gate, on Thursday, from Paris.

Baron Solvyns, who has recently undergone an operation, most skilfully and successfully performed by Sir Henry Thompson, is doing remarkably well.

arrive at Bournemouth in a few days.

Lord Houghton has left London for Fryston Lodge, Torquay.

The marriage of Lord Cloncurry and Miss Winn, daughter of Mr. Roland Winn, M.P., is fixed to take place on the 23d inst. at Nostell

is fixed to take place on the 23d inst. at Nostell Priory, Yorkshire.

The Dowager Lady Tredegar died on Thursday at Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire. The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late General Godfrey and Hon. Mrs. Basil-Mundy, married in October, 1827, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., M.P., who was raised to the peerage as Baron Tredegar in April, 1859, and by whom, who died in April, 1875, he leaves surviving issue the present peer she leaves surviving issue the present peer and other sons and several daughters. Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., and Lady

de Rothschild will shortly arrive at Bournemouth for the winter season.

THE MEDICAL PRESS

ON M. GAMBETTA'S ILLNESS. The Lancet says :- Now that M. Gambetta is no more the French papers are unanimous in pointing out that the symptoms manifested for several days before his death left no room whatever for any reasonable hope of a recovery. As a matter of fact, the press took its tone during his illness from the reports of the medical attendants, and, with few excep-tions, held out prospects of a speedy con-valescence. The exceptions were mainly in the case of publications that advocated a policy hostile to M. Gambetta, and their ominous forebodings were rather the expression of rancorous feeling towards an antagonist than the record of any supposed probability. It is now said that the reason the bulletins were so reassuring, even to the end, is that the medical attendants were anxious to prevent M. Gambetta ascertaining the real gravity of his case, which he would have done had the reports been exact, inasmuch as he could not be induced to abstain from reading the papers; but this is probably true of the last bulletin only, issued when the sufferer's condition was hopeless. As a matter of fact, the amount of adipose tissue rendered an exact appreciation of the local condition somewhat difficult; besides which, the real state of the general health, although no doubt known to his personal physician, was not sufficiently taken into account by the consultants, and the false appearance of strength led them in the first place to adopt a too lowering diet, and secondly to overlook the possibility of a sudden breakdown. Now that a retrospective view can be taken and it is known that M. Gambetta was intermittently diabetic, emphysematous, subject to varicose veins and occasionally to

hæmoptysis, besides being overloaded with

fat, it will easily be understood that it was in

the highest degree imprudent for such a patient to be kept lying for weeks in bed on account of some local mischief in the forearm, and without the bowels being kept in a satisfactory condition. Had he been a more obscure person, M. Gambetta would have had fewer attendants, and probably have been out in his garden at the expiration of a week or so with his arm in a sling; but, occupying a prominent position, it was considered advisnumber of physicians and surgeons, and to enjoin upon him the most dasolute rest. As in the case of President Garfield, it was perhaps the means employed that defeated the end in view, the constipation resulting from the rest in bed being not improbably the determining cause of the peri-cacal inflammation, which rapidly exended to the cellular tissue of the abdomina cavity. To what extent each of the seven physicians and surgeons who signed the bulletins examined their patient at each visit it is not necessary to inquire. To say nothing of the impropriety of repeated examinations in such a case (and it is evident that those who abstained from examination were little able to follow the progress of the case), the moral effect produced by such an invasion of medical men must have been anything but salutary. If, as has been stated by the Figaro, M. Gambetta was credulous as regards clairvoyance, and had been warned shortly before hy a sonnambule that a catastrophe of some kind was imminent, it must have required some more than plausible explanation to account for the presence of so many doctors. It is somewhat strange that amongst so many eminent members of the profession there was no one able to detect the irreparable mischief going on. On Saturday evening the greatest confidence was entertained as to a speedy recovery, and Professor Charcot re-marked to one of his friends, a deputy, that M. Gambetta had not the appearance of a man who was going to die. The bulletin issued on this occasion was to the effect that, although the general condition remained the same, there was an improvement in the local disease On Sunday morning M. Gambetta was thought to be better, but in the afternoon a decrease in the body temperature made M. Lannelongue very uneasy; and whilst writing an optimist bulletin destined to be seen by the patient, he expressed his opinion that the end was near. The post-mortem examination of the body made by Professors Paul Bert, Brouardel, Charcot, Cornil, Trélat, Verneuil, assisted by Drs. Lannelongue, Siredey, Fieuzal, Lionville, Mathias-Duval, Laborde, Gardat, and Gille, gave the following results: -There was an old inflammation of the bowel which had given rise to a narrowing of the small intestine and of the ileo cæcal valve. There was extensive purulent infiltration behind the colon and in the abdominal wall. A slight peritonitis had developed during the last hours of life. The other organs presented no lesions. To sum up, M. Gambetta died of perityphlitis and pericolitis, for which any surgical intervention could have only dangerous. M. Gambetta belonged, it is said, to the Société d'Autopsie Mutuelle, the members of which direct that a scientific examination of their brains should be made after death. M. Mathias-Duval has found that in the case of M. Gambetta an important peculiarity exists in the third frontal (or Broca's) convolution. The brain, as a whole, is well developed, and of considerable size. The British Medical Journal says :- The history of M. Gambetta's case may thus be

summarised, judging from reports which we have received from some of the authorities who attended him. The great Republican leader had been subject for some years to chronic inflammation of the cellular tissue and peritoneum surrounding that part of the large intestine known as the cacum (peri-typhilitis), extending to the colon pericolitis). About five weeks before his death he received a pistol-shot wound in the palm of the right hand, the bullet passing under the skin, and making its exit a little above the middle of the limb. The wounds healed readily, but three weeks after the injury, symptoms of inflammation of the intestines appeared, soon assuming the local features of the disorder to which he had long been subject. The old standing disease, aroused to great activity by the depression of health, caused through the accident, became so acute and severe as to prove fatal, after extending to other parts of the abdomen. The French surgeons who examined the body of the illustrious deceased consider that this explananation is sufficient, without the necessity of supposing that the bullet wound caused nia, or blood-poisoning, with formation of matter, which is not a rare sequel of gunshot injuries. The extension of inflammation of the peritoneum, with formation of matter and sloughs, was slight, and confined to the neighbourhood of the old intestinal disease, so as to warrant, to a great extent, this supposition, though there are many who will believe that old inflammatory deposits, such as existed in this case, may become poisoned by the changes produced in the blood after a bullet wound, and then set up a true pysemic inflammation within the abdomen; this, however, is but another interpretation of the

The Countess of Cottenham is expected to rrive at Bournemouth in a few days.

Lord Houghton has left London for Fryston

nature of the appearance of the abdominal organs as seen after death. No operation of any kind could have averted the fatal termination of the case. M. Gambetta died in the prime of life, being but in his forty-fifth year. It is well known that his right eye was removed in 1867 by Dr. de Wecker for panophthalmitis, or destructive inflammation of the whole globe.

> THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND. The visit of Mr. Trevelyan to county Donegal has been interpreted as the fore-runner of Government relief, and no effort will be spared (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*) to induce the authorities to re-lax, if not rescind, the letter written by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant to the Poor Law Unions, indicating the determination to apply the workhouse test to cases of destitution, while offering facilities for emigration.
> "The Chief Secretary drove from Donegal town to Killybegs on Tuesday morning. He

travelled in a close carriage, accompanied by Mr. Cullinan, private secretary, and escorted by his usual bodyguard of two detectives and four constables, who followed on an outside He arrived at Killybegs at 11 o'clock. The fact that he kept the windows of his carriage closed, and the blinds down for a part of the road is criticised, and complaint is made that he did not see the roofless hovels on the road. The people have been taught to expect relief works, or at least relief funds, and the effect has been that in places where and the effect has been that in places where they had been in the habit of spinning and weaving, they are less inclined this season than hitherto to work. At Killybegs, the Chief Secretary paid a visit to the parish priest, with whom he had a conversation as to the condition of the neonle. The rev. gentlemen impressed upon people. The rev. gentleman impressed upon him the necessity of Government starting some reproductive works, for without these Donegal must face starvation. He expressed disapproval of emigration as a remedy. He had also a conversation with Mr. Rogers, the proprietor of the hotel, who as clerk of certain relief works started in the locality, might be expected to be an experienced, it not quite disinterested, witness of their benefits. Mr. Trevelyan asked how it was the people in that district were more distressed than elsewhere. Mr. Rogers explained that they were always upon the verge of starva-tion. They depend chiefly upon the potato crop, and the total failure this year reduced them to starvation, leaving them without seed for the coming spring. Relief works should for the coming spring. Relief works should be started immediately. He urged the making of the pier at Killybegs, the only port be-tween Lough Swilly and Galway, upon the west coast of Ireland, that remained as a

harbour of refuge. He asserted that the

Glasgow and Liverpool Steamboat Company

had agreed to call on their way to and from

Sligo if such a pier were made, and he told

the Chief Secretary that, until such improve-

ments were made, the people of Donegal

would every winter be starving. Killybegs contains one of the finest natural harbours on the coast, which it would be of great Imperial as well as local advantage to make available for general use by building a suitable pier and connecting it with the main arteries of inland communication. It is the natural terminus of the West Donegal Railway. and with that line but for the jealousy the Donegal people, who not only re-fused to contribute to the project, but opposed it. The demand for outdoor rolief or reproductive works is made in other places. At a meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians, Major Rogers presiding, a large number of people applied for outdoor relief, but they being able-bodied, it could not be granted. The chairman said if the Government did not step in to save the people the consequences would be fearful, as they would not go into the workhouse. A memorial was adopted to the Lord-Lieutenant, praying him to take the present state of distress into consideration with the view of relieving it by reproductive works. At the meeting of the Balinasloe Town Commissioners, Mr. F. A. Harper, J.P., presiding, Mr. Corcoran drew attention to the great distress existing in the town and vicinity, not only among the labouring classes, but among the small farmers. He proposed that they should form themselves into a relief committee, with a view to solicit subscriptions to relieve distress .- The Chair-

man, in putting the motion, said it was a melancholy fact that one death from starvation had already occurred in their midst. A poor man who had been ill for a few days, and who was too proud to make his distress known, had died on New Year's Eve, and t was now well known that he died from

want. A committee was then formed con-sisting of the clergy of all denominations, for the purpose of relieving the distress by private subscriptions.

RIOTING AT HOUNSLOW. The disturbances at Hounslow were renewed on Thursday night. During the early part of the evening attempts were made to burn, on a piece of waste ground facing Dr. Whitmarsh's house, two effigies representing Dr. Whitmarsh and Mrs. Bignell. The effigies were drawn about in a cart by men and boys; but the police prevented the intended demonstration. Later on a large crowd assembled around Dr. Whitmarsh's house, owing to a around Dr. Whitmarsh's house, owing to a rumour that the house was going to be burned down. A large body of police, however, kept the roadway clear by occasionally charging and dispersing the mob. Stones were thrown at Dr. Whitmarsh's house, and a man was appreciated for the offence, and was taken to apprehended for the offence and was taken to the station by six policemen, followed by a crowd who groaned and shouted at the police. Inspector Dowling and another mounted policeman rode up to keep the crowd back. On reaching the station Inspector Rowling was struck on the head with a heavy stone which caused him to fall insensible from his horse, but he was caught in his fall by a policeman. He was not very seriously njured, but had to be removed in a cab. The man who threw the stone was not discovered The crowd again reassembled at Dr. Whitmarsh's house, but gradually dispersed, and at eleven o'clock all was quiet. Several persons, among them being tradesmen, have been summoned for inciting to a breach of the peace. A considerable sum for the defence of the two boys arrested on the charge of being concerned in the disturbances, and heavy bail has been offered for their liberation from custody, but has been declined by the magistrates.

Later information says:—Mr. Glossop, chairman of the Brentford bench of magistrates, has received a threatening letter with reference to the prisoners. Inspector Dowling, i is feared, will be incapacitated from duty some days owing to the injuries he received. No more serious disturbances are expected; but the number of police now stationed at Hounslow will be fully maintained.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS .- The will and codicil of the Right Hon. William George, Baron Chesham, late of Latimer, Bucks, who died on June 26 last, were proved on the 15th ult., by Lord Edward Cavendish and the Earl of Leicester, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £105,000. The testator leaves his leasehold house in Grosvenor-street, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, to his wife for life; at her death they are directed to be sold, and the proceeds paid to his sons, William Edwin and Edwin William; he also leaves to his wife £3,000, certain jewellery, ornaments, plate and plated articles, all his carriages and such horses as she may select; and to his house-steward, William Knight, £100. His real estate in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton is devised upon trust for sale, and the produce, together with all his money and securities for money, including policies of insurance, are to be held upon trust to pay

an annuity of £1,000 to his wife, in addition an annuity of £1,000 to his wife, in addition to her jointure, £640 per annum to his unmarried daughter while unmarried, and, subject thereto, for his two younger sons. The residue of the personal estate he gives to his eldest son. The settled estates are charged with the payment of £7,500 in favour of all his eldest son. The settled estates are charged with the payment of £7,500 in favour of all his children, except his eldest son and his daughter the Countess of Leicester. The will of the Right Hon. Sophia Penelope, Baroness Hylton, late of No. 16, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on August 27 last at Munstead, near Godalming, has been proved by George Sheffield, the brother, and the Hon. Albert Hood, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £28,000. personal estate amounting to over £28,000. The testatrix leaves a capital sum, to produce £500 per annum, upon trust, for her brother, Henry Digby Sheffield, and his family; and numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific, to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her brothers, George and John Charles Sheffield, and to her sister, Mrs. Louisa Hornhy. The deceased's first husband was the Earl of The deceased's first husband was the Earl of Ilchester. The will of Mr. Owen Clutton, late of 6, Bessborough-street, South Belgravia, who died on October 27 last at Brighton, was proved on 12th ult. by John Clutton and Henry Clutton, the brothers, and Edward Walter Haines, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The sonal estate amounting to over £50,000. sonal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testator bequeaths£100 each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £50 each to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, and the London Orphan Asylum; and legacies to his brothers, nephews, nieces, and others. As to his property at Walworth, he leaves one-half, upon trust, for his brother John for life, and then for his shildren; and the other half upon trust, for children; and the other half, upon trust, for his brother Henry for life, and then for his children. His residuary estate is to be held upon trust for the children of his brother John .- Hlustrated London News.

THE CREMATION SOCIETY.—Some correspondence has been going on between the council of the Cremation Society and two Secretaries. of State for the Home Department. Early in 1879 a deputation from Woking waited on Mr. Secretary Cross to protest against the building of a crematorium, which was in course of erection at that place. The council of the Cremation Society, on hearing of the deputation, endeavoured to sway the Home Secretary's mind by arguments, and were ready to support them in person if they might have an interview with him. Mr. answered that he could not acquiesce in the continuance of the undertaking of the Society to carry on the practice of cremation; if the undertaking were persisted in, it would be his duty to test its legality in a court of law, or to apply to Parliament for an Act to prohibit it until the whole subject had been discussed. He consented to see a deputation, the members of which brought with them the bones of a horse burnt in their crematorium to show how perfectly the process was carried on. Shortly afterwards, it may be remembered, the matter was brought before the House of Lords, but without result. When Sir W. Harcourt succeeded Sir Richard Cross, the council again sought the Home Office to urge their views on the Secretary. Sir William Harcourt suggested that they should submit their views in writing. council laid their views again before the office, and express might receive an assurance that the Government would not oppose the practice of cremation in Woking crematorium, on the undertaking by the council that nothing like a nuisance could be caused there, and that more ample assurances of death having occurred from natural causes should be insisted upon than are now required for burial. On the last day of 1880 Sir William Harcourt contented himself with a simple acknowledgment of this letter. Before he had time to decide upon the matter, the council tried to hasten the settlement by putting to Sir William a hypothetical question, whether the executors of a man who directed his body to be burnt in the crema-torium would be liable to prosecution for carrying out the directions. To this Sir William Harcourt sends a reply which closes the correspondence. He states that he can give no opinion in matters which belong to the jurisdiction and decisions of courts of law. In his opinion the practice of cremation ought not to be sanctioned except under the authority and regulation of an Act of Parliament; and it is the duty of those who wish to pursue the practice to obtain such authority, and until it is granted Sir W. Harcourt must adhere to the view expressed by his predecessor

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL MACGREGOR .-Major-General Sir Charles Metcalle Macgregor, K. C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., died on Wednesday at his residence, Glencarnock, Torquay. He has not been vigorous since his return the Afghan campaign, but was in his usual health until within twelve hours of his death. He entered the Indian army in 1856, served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign, the campaign of 1860 in China, the Bhootan campaign in 1864-65, and the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68. During these services he was wounded seven or eight times, once or twice very severely. In the Afghan war he rendered distinguished service, and took part in the action at Charasiah, the capture of Cabul, and (in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade) in Sir F. Roberts's march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and the defeat of Ayoob Khan on September 1.

in office.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR.-Henry Pollard, a clerk, committed suicide at Sheffield on Thursday morning. The deceased had been summoned on a charge of misappropriating a small sum of money belonging to a firm of pawnbrokers, and rather than face exposure at the Town Hall he poisoned himself with laudanum. He had kept his trouble from his wife's knowledge, and she was overcome with grief at his death.

STOPPING A FUNERAL.—A good deal of excitement was caused in Macclesfield on Thursday by the stoppage of the interment of an old woman named Walker, who died on Sunday last. Deceased was a member of a sick club, of which a surgeon named Jotham is the medical officer. Several club notes were sent to Jotham, and he was requested to attend upon Mrs. Walker, but he did not do so. Deceased's son thereupon called and obtained some medicine, and Deceased died within ten minutes of its being administered. Joham certified as to the cause of death, though he had never attended, and the police interfered and stopped the funeral. Coroner ordered a post-mortem examination to be made, and an inquest was held on the body. — Jotham's housekeeper deposed that she mixed the medicine for Deceased at her master's request, and put it in a ginger-beer bottle.—The Jury returned a verdict of Death from Natural Causes, and censured the conduct of the medical man.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH POACHERS .- A desperate affray occurred on Wednesday night between nine bailiffs of the Carmarthen Fishery Board and a gang of men and youths, who, with spears and lights, were poaching salmon on the River Tave, near Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire. Two poachers with spears held the bailiffs at bay for some time, while most of the other poachers escaped. Two bailiffs made a rush, and were immediately struck down with the spears, which the poachers used freely. Another rush resulted poachers used freely. Another rush resulted in the capture of these two men, and the bailiffs marked two others so severely that their detection will probably be an easy matter. The spears which were captured had seven or eight prongs each, and weighed ten or twelve pounds. One bailiff was severely cut on the forehead and back of his head with spear thrusts and a prong was head with spear thrusts, and a prong was broken by the violence of some of the blows which he received. He is in a very serious condition. The prisoners, who are miners, were taken before the magistrates at Cardigan yesterday, and remanded.

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### A Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 6-7, 1883.

THE FUTURE OF FRENCH REPUB-LICANISM.

Discussing the political consequences in France of M. Gambetta's death, the Times says :-Whoever he may be, the new leader will be less dreaded by the Extreme Left than M. Gambetta was. Our Paris Correspondent, discussing M. Jules Ferry's chances of acceding to the leadership, remarked "that he need not stand in fear

of the calumnies by which it was sought to make M. Gambetta unpopular." This is quite true, for M. Ferry's qualities are business-like rather than brilliant; there is no dangerous glamour of popularity about his name; and he has never shown that he cherishes any ambition to become a dictator. M. Ferry was an excellent Minister; and the Republican party contains several other statesmen of marked ability who might compose a strong and popular Administration if they could be prevailed upon to sink some of their small differences. That they should have been hitherto unable to do this is a disconcerting symptom to the observer of French politics. A Cabinet might be formed almost entirely of men who have held the office of Premier. M. Jules Simon, M. Waddington, M. de Freycinet, M. Ferry, M. Duclerc have all presided over Republican Cabinets. Then there are M. Léon Say, who has served more than once with great distinction as Minister of Finance; M. Ribot, who displayed so much financial knowledge as President of the Budget Commission this year; M. Cochery, the much respected Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who has kept his place to the general satisfaction amid three changes of Cabinet; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who won golden opinions as a Parliamentary debater during his brief tenure of the Home Office under M. Gambetta's Ministry, and not a few

others. Any Liberal Cabinet in England has to be made up of statesmen quite as much divided on minor points of policy as these French Liberals may be; and there would seem to be no reason why the French should not do as is done here, and try to form an arrangement by determining what are the questions upon which they are all agreed. There cannot be five or six lines of policy open to the Republican party at this hour; consequently the existence of five or six factions is an anomaly. Up to this time the advent of any new man in politics has generally led to the creation of a fresh party or group." The Deputy who has made a telling speech or successfully carried an important motion rallies a little band of followers, forms what at Westminster would be called a "cave," and starts a daily newspaper. There are at this moment about seventy daily newspapers in Paris, half of which advocate the peculiar opinions or crotchets of "groups whose leaders have to be treated with whenever a new Cabinet is about to be formed or whenever any momentous division is going to take place. Parliamentary business cannot be carried on indefinitely in this way. The Republicans have shown that they are not incapable of discipline, for in 1877, when Marshal MacMahon dissolved the Chamber, a truce was proclaimed in order that all sections of the

Liberal party might co-operate for the reelection of the 363 members of the Left; and by this union, which was maintained for nearly five months with admirable good faith on all sides, the Republicans achieved a signal victory at the polls. Although the circumstances of the Republic may not be so difficult now as they were then, the confidence of the nation in the Republican party as a whole would assuredly be greater if its most distinguished memhers could once more be seen working together. The disappearance of Gambetta and Chanzy certainly opens a career to many ambitions; but ambition need not be sordidly self-seeking, and common prudence may suggest to men who want to make their way under a Republic that their first task must be to consolidate existing institutions by promoting national respect for them. It would be idle to assert that the cause of Republicanism has been much advanced by the present Chamber of Deputies, which overthrew three Cabinets in eight months and, until M. Duclerc came to his rescue, led M. Grévy to contemplate resignation, in his depair

at being unable to find Ministers.

FRANCE WITHOUT GAMBETTA. The Saturday Review cannot yet appreciate the void which M. Gambetta's death will leave in French politics. Only the event can show whether the loss to the Republic is greater than the loss to the country, or only equal to it. We are told, indeed, that even to imagine the overthrow of the present French Republic argues a total unfitness for political criticism. The strength of conviction with which this is said would be more impressive if much the same thing had not been said by the admirers of every Republic in The existing order of things in France has one great demerit. Its strength lies in the weakness of its foes. If the pretender to the French throne were a man of the stamp of Alphonso XII. of Spain, this heroic confidence in the stability of the Republic would scarcely be felt, It is at least conceivable that some of those who now treat the Republic as the only possible Government for France would then be considering how soon it might be prudent to set up a Dynastic great social disturbance"-Mr. Glad-

Left. There is nothing to show that M. Gambetta's hold over the propertied and Conservative elements in the French people had been weakened to any serious extent. He was still accepted as a champion against the Extreme Left and all the social and economical heresies which the Extreme Left are supposed to hold. And now this champion is gone. The strongest man in France is no longer at the service of the most timid classes. While M. Gambetta lived they were Republicans because M. Gambetta was a Republican. Now that M. Gambetta is dead it is hardly safe to take for granted that their Republican ardour will undergo no diminu-

The Spectator does not believe that the Republic will even tremble, far less perish, at M. Gambetta's death, for it rests upon a rock. But, in a country like France, every leader who can lead is a great force, if only for the weight behind him, and Gambetta was by constitution of mind contemptuous of visionary dreams. He could insist, and insist successfully, that whatever the speed, the horses must be kept in the harness, or there would be a catastrophe. That was much, and there was this more. If the overturn ever comes in France, it will come either through the action of the army or its refusal to act against insurgents; and, while Gambetta lived, neither catastrophe was in the least degree probable. probably the one sincere Republican who had in the French army the influence of a successful Marshal of France-certainly the one civilian who, if France were to win a campaign against Germany, would not have been overshadowed by the general in command. To have lost a man of that kind is a grand misfortune for France, for an abler man than Gambetta might rise, and yet not have Gambetta's history or his rooted abhorrence of what he called the "sterile round of coups

THE DEATH OF GENERAL CHANZY.

The Times says that in General Chanzy France has lost her most distinguished soldier. Amid the disasters of the war against Germany, two generals, Faidherbe and Chanzy, stood out prominently, for they did in some degree successfully resist the enemy; but Chanzy's achievements, at the head of the sixteenth army corps, on the Loire, took a stronger hold of the popular imagination than Faidherbe's honourable yet incomplete victory at Bapaume. There was a French dash in Chanzy's tactics which caused French hearts to thrill; and when the war closed there was a strong outburst of national gratitude towards the man who, by remaining undefeated to the end, was thought to have saved the honour French arms. Chanzy will be mourned as a Republican as well as for his military exploits and promise. His death, following so quickly upon that of M. Gambetta, must disturb many political calculations, and will increase the uncertainty that appears to prevail as to the immediate prospects of parties in France.

The Standard sees something more than mere coincidence in the death of General Chanzy while the remains of M. Gambetta are lying in the Palais Bourbon. These events seem to have been brought into juxtaposition by a certain melancholy fitness. It was the patriotic faith of the one that gave opportunity to the military genius of the other; and at one time the more sanguine friends of the Government of National Defence had persuaded themselves that the sword of Chanzy would justify the desperate counsels of the impetuous Dictator of Tours. As Commander of the second Army of the Loire, summoned and equipped by the persevering ardour of Gambetta, Chanzy for a moment interrupted the dreary flow of misfortune that attended the French army after the investment of Paris; but shortly before Paris fell, Chanzy saw his army melt away, after its most stubborn nucleus had been driven in rout through Le Mans. But it is not by results that either Gambetta or Chanzy was judged then, and it is still less by any such rude test that they will be estimated now. If the chief object of life were, as it is with many noble minds, posthumous fame, death has chosen the most fitting moment for cutting short the career of General Chanzy. Scarcely towering enough to go down to posterity alone, he has now some chance of being gratefully remembered by the French people as the comrade in death of the indefatigable Administrator who bade him go forth and conquer.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE. It appears necessary to remark that even though the Government do not intend to appoint a Minister at the Vatican, it does not follow that they have not been and are not bargaining with the Pope for his assistance in ruling Ireland. To deny that they intend the one thing is no denial that they are doing the other. In fact, it has never been supposed that what Mr. Gladstone wants is the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican: that has been said to be the price of what he wants-namely, the Pope's aid in governing Ireland by the ordinary law. That particular price, for any such assistance, the Pope would naturally ask; nor do we doubt, for our own part, that it has been at any rate discussed, and not for an hour only. But that these terms have been rejected, that there is now no intention of paying that particular price, is no proof that a transaction was never entered upon or that it has come to an end. The Government, in short, may have no intention of appointing a Minister at the Vatican, and yet may be engaged in bargaining for the Pope's assistance in aid of the Queen's authority and the authority of law. And it is precisely that which has been so long suspected and so strongly objected to. Moreover, the danger is, that while the consent of Parliament is necessary to restore diplomatic relations with the Papacy, it is not necessary for the sort of Kilmainham trafficking which resulted (for one thing) in the Arrears Bill. Therefore the public should be warned against accepting the statement that "the Government has no intention to appoint a Minister at the Vatican" as a denial that negotiations of the kind that is feared have been or still are going on. There may never have been any such intention; and yet the Government may still be bargaining to enlist the "social power" of the Pope in aid of the Government " at a time of

stone's own language) :--in other words, | to employ the spirtual terrors of the priest for purposes of police.—St. James's

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN

IRELAND. The Saturday Review considers that the most pressing questions of the moment in relation to Ireland are those of the probable concessions in the direction of selfgovernment and the relief of distress. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has followed Mr. Chamberlain in raising the hopes of the Irish on the former score. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's rôle in the political drama seems to be now pretty well defined, and it is suitable enough to a young man, who, with none of his father's abilities or accomplishments except self-confidence and a ready tongue, appears to possess even less than his father's discretion. One of the worst-governed countries in Europe,' as Mr. Herbert Gladstone describes Ireland-with a pleasing forgetfulness that his own father has been responsible for the government of Ireland ten years out of the last fifteen-is to be educated in the knowledge necessary for self-government' by 'drastic reform. Mr, Herbert Gladstone is too uncomplimentary to the Irish people. They may not have the knowledge and education necessary for what he means by selfgovernment (for it is only fair to suppose that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is a loyal, though a not very intelligent, Englishman); but they have been thoroughly educated in, and are well awake to, what they mean by self-government; and there is not the least doubt in the world that they will avail themselves of any facilities that drastic reform may give them in order to acquire that self-government. In the same way it may be said that the lions in the Regent's Park are insufficiently educated in comparison with Mr. Cooper's more civilised beasts in the art of making their own living, and that the administration of the Zoological Gardens is sadly centralised. But, if the drastic reform of turning them loose in the neighbourhood were attempted, it cannot be doubted that they would pick up the rudiments of a certain art of providing for themselves very readily. It is of course impossible to know what (if any) precise plans underlie the vague language about local selfgovernment which Mr. Herbert Gladstone, his father, and Mr. Chamberlain have used. But English statesmen who propose, and English electors who permit, the adoption of any such plans cannot and do not do so without fair and ample warning. The state of town councils, boards of guardians, and other elected bodies in Ireland at the present moment, indicates accurately and fully what will be the result. In too many cases, if not in a large majority, these bodies, while careless and inefficient performers of their real duties, are energetic in availing themselves of their position for political purposes-that is, in plain language, for demonstrations against the integrity of the Empire. Their conduct is perfectly fair

> HUSBANDS AND WIVES. Last week there came into operation a

given in so chivalrous a fashion.

statute known as the Married Woman's is so precise as to give the wife a right, if Property Act, but which may be more corshe lends money to her husband out of her rectly described as an Act for the better own purse, to rank as a creditor upon his protection of husbands. For a long time estate, and to receive a proportionate divipast it has been a complaint with a certain number of ladies who have taken upon themselves the championship of their sex that, to put the matter roughly, the property of the wife-unless it be held in trust for her-is the property of the husband, and as being such is liable for all his debts. They forgot to take into account the fact that the credit of the husband was the property of his wife, and that she could pledge it to any extent, and leave him to endure the consequences. There may have been, no doubt, many men who have dissipated the marriage fortune of their wives. But it is certain that at least as many wives have ruined their husbands. There have been various attempts to put the law upon a better footing, and in some few details it has been amended. A special pleader of the name of Benedict, who flourished somewhere in the reign of George IV. of blessed memory, did something on his own account to improve the law in this respect. Mrs. Benedict ordered a large amount of jewellery, and it was held by the Court of King's Bench that the order was extravagant and superfluous, and that her husband was not liable. Three years later it was decided by the Court of Common Pleas that, as Mr. Benedict made his wife a proper allowance for necessaries, he was not responsible for an exorbitant bill incurred by her, in his name, for kid gloves and silk stockings. These somewhat antiquated precedents were recently upheld by the House of Lords in the memorable case of Debenham against Mellon, in which judgment was delivered by Lords Selborne, Blackburn, and Watson. Mr. Mellon, who was manager of a hotel at Bradford, was sued for clothes of an expensive character, purchased by his wife in London. His answer was that he had never done or assented to any act which authorised his wife, as his agent, to purchase goods in London, and that he, consequently, was under no liability. In this contention the House of Lords concurred; but subject to a reservation that the husband will be liable on the contracts of the wife if they are such as a wife, from her position, might reasonably be expected to make. In the case of Mrs. Mellon there was a clear distinction. The wife of a business man who follows his calling at Bradford has obviously no more right to pledge his credit in London than in Paris or in Vienna. The scope of her agency is limited by the sphere of her household duties. Similarly, if a married woman orders goods which are not necessaries for her position in life, she exceeds her agency, the limits of which depend upon the income of her husband. So far the law was clear enough already. But the present Act has stereotyped it. It is

difficult to give, in detail, the whole effect

of a long act of Parliament; but the

general result of the Married Woman's

Property Act is sufficiently clear. Every

bargain into which a married woman

enters, from the purchase of a loaf of bread

to that of a sable cloak worth many times

its weight in gold, is now absolutely her own contract and bargain, unless the tradesman can positively show that her husband had clothed and invested her with authority. What was case law in Debenham and Mellon has now been made matter of statute. If the tradesman cannot prove the husband's authority for the bargain, his sole remedy is against such separate estate as the wife may have. Should there be settlements upon her, he will be able to garnish them, or otherwise put his hands upon them. But if there be no separate estate, he will be absolutely without redress. This is a wholesome state of things, and will do much to check the evil custom of long credit for luxuries and superfluities to married women. Many a professional man has been hopelessly ruined by the improvidence or extravagance of his wife; and the present Act affects all classes of society. It will relieve the City clerk, with some few pounds a week, whose spouse may have ordered a sealskin jacket upon credit, and the equally unfortunate mechanic, whose good woman has fallen into the clutches of the "tally man;" and, on the other hand, it will shelter a husband, whose life insists upon living at a rate altogether out of proportion to his income, and accordingly mortgages his name to confectioners, milliners, holsterers, livery stable keepers, florists, jewellers, and other such accommodating personages. It is impossible, of course, to predict how the ordinary business of life will be carried on under this new order of things. But it is quite consistent with the general tenour of the Act that a husband should be able to give a general recognition to the acts of his wife sufficient to bind him thereafter to other acts of a similar character. If, for instance, he pays the butcher's bill every quarter for a year or a year and a half, he will clearly have allowed his wife to hold herself out as his agent for the purchase of butcher's meat to a reasonable amount. If, however, a married man be troubled with an incompetent or a negligent wife, he will do well to cover himself from all responsibility whatever by giving her distinct notice that she must not exceed a certain weekly sum for all her household expenses. Should he do this, and should he pay her the money with regularity, no action can possibly be brought against him for any order which she may choose to give, or any liability which she may be pleased to incur. If, in short, a man wishes to be protected against a wife who is careless and who mismanages his household, he has the remedy in his own hands. If he pats her on an allowance, and pays it punctually, he need have no fear of Christmas bills, and need only concern himself with the rent, the taxes, and his own personal expenses. On the other hand, the new Act gives married women certain very definite advantages. Whatever property may come to them in their own right is absolutely their own. It cannot be touched by the husband or appropriated by his creditors, and the same rule applies to all earnings which a married woman may acquire by and open; it is positively generous in its her own exertions. If she carries on the business of a shop, or can sing, or paint, frank admission of what would happen if more self-government were given to or give lessons, or otherwise put her time Ireland. It might almost be made a new to good purpose, her salary or wages will Irish grievance that the obstinate Saxon be absolutely her own, and she will be declines to take account of the warning able to hold them in defiance of any husband who may choose to set up a claim to

dend. -Observer.

them. Were Thackeray's Captain Hookey

Walker, the husband of the Ravenswing,

now amongst us, he would find his occu-

pation gone. More than this, the statute

THE MISTAKE IN ZULULAND. The Saturday Review says :- Sir Bartle Frere could scarcely ask for a better proof of the soundness of his colonial policy than the dealings of the Ministry with Hlubi and John Dunn. No Colonial Minister could well be more opposed to anything likely to lead to an extension of our territory in any part of the world than Lord Derby; and yet almost the first measure taken since his entry into office has been an annexation. It is highly probable that we shall before long have to take the whole country in hand, as we have done with the territory of Hlubi and John

Dunn. The Spectator says:-This is not the arrangement to which the British people assented. Their idea was that Cetewayo, having learned by experience that he could not resist the British, was to be restored and left alone, a moderate territory being reserved for such chiefs as Cetewayo might be inclined to put to death. They were, however, to de-fend themselves, and British territory was to terminate at the Tugela. Any departure from that arrangement must be impolitic, as the restoration of Cetewayo was intended to limit, not to extend British responsibilities. Nothing ever goes right in South Africa, where the whole of the British genius for blundering seems to be concentrated; but we see some reason to hope that the plans of Sir Henry Bulwer have been misunderstood. Certainly Lord Derby will not take any more African territory than he can help.

M. GAMBETTA AND HIS MOTHER.

The following letter appears in the Times: Monsieur,-J'ai lu avec infiniment de plaisir dans le Times de ce matin votre bel article sur M. Gambetta. Je me rappelle parfaitement le fait dont il est question dans votre dernier alinéa.

J'étais, il y a deux ans, vicaire à Notre Dame des Victoires, et je me souviens que M. Gambetta est venu acheter deux gros cierges, de la valeur de cinq francs chacun, pour être offerts en souvenir de sa très sainte et vénérée mère—sa vraie mère—car il y en avait une autre, l'épouse en secondes noces de son père, qu'on faisait passer généralement pour sa mère, bien qu'il n'y ait eu entr'elle et lui aucun lien d'affection, d'après ce que j'ai entendu dire.

Je me rappelle bien comme quoi M. Gambetta est venu allumer ces deux cierges; puis il s'est agenouille devant l'autel de Notre-Dame la très Sainte Vierge, se croyant peut-étre seul. J'étais la cependant, et j'ai été témoin de son recueillement. Il a pris de l'eau bénite en sortant, et a fait le signe de la croix. Vous pouvez, si vous le jugez opportun, publier ces lignes.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.—ALEXIS DE FEUILLET DES CONCHES. Ancien Vicaire de Notre-Dame des Victoires. Camérier Honoraire de Sa Sainteté le Pape. -Charing-cross Hotel, 4 Janvier.

Two Carol-Singers Lost in Wales .- Two brothers have been missing since New Year's morning from Crynant, South Wales, They left home early in the morning to go carol-singing. Several hundred men employed at the collieries have been searching for them, and on Friday the body of one was found en The boy had apparently suca mountain. The boy cumbed to the weather.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LOUISE MICHEL. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends an account of an interview with Mlle. Louise Michel. Speaking of her visit to England, the correspondent told her that her "views would not be admired in that country," and added, "and as a friend I advise you to study your audience and think

well before you speak."

"Ma foi," replied Louise, "I am going to
England chiefly for a charitable purpose.
Some twenty Communists remain there, and they have taken the hall in which I shall give my conferences. The proceeds are to be devoted to distressed 'Communards.' I suppose my hearers will chiefly be those who ome out of curiosity. Therefore, why should I tone down what I am going to say? Of course I thoroughly understand that the monarchy in England is an institution very different from the Government of France. You are far more 'en République' than we are; but you do not progress, because your social difficulties necessarily crystallize." The next question was—"What is opinion about the death of Gambetta? "It will make no difference. The same evils must exist until the hour of the social

revolution. 'But did you not at one time nurse the idea of assassinating him whom you called

the Dictator?" Yes, and I was resolved to do so when I returned from New Caledonia. But I soon found that such an act would have been fruitless. I ought to have killed M. Thiers. I

was prevailed upon by Ferré to forego my purpose, but I always regret it, for by so doing I should have prevented the defeat of the Commune, and have proved myself useful to the cause of the people. You know my theory about assassination, for we have spoken of it before. I once killed a viper in my girlhood. The remembrance comes back to me now of a feeling of compassion even for that reptile. But I never can regret the act. Remember, I do not believe that a human being is made in the likeness of God, as the Christians do. If he be pernicious, then I say he ought to be suppressed, like any other

noxious animal.' Did you ever contemplate the assassination of Napoleon III.?"

Yes. After long weeks of waiting I succeeded in obtaining a ticket for the Chapel of the Tuileries, but he started for the war on the very day that I was to have been admitted the very day that I was to have been admitted to hear the Imperial Mass. Again, you see, that had I 'suppressed' him I might have prevented a national diaster."
In reply to further questions Mlle. Michel said she had no political friends in France. "Henri Rochefort renders good service to the cause of the people, and Jules Vallès, who has not more talent than Rochefort, awaits the day of reckoning with nationce. I

awaits the day of reckoning with patience. think Clémenceau honest, but being in power he never can be of use. No senator or deputy can save the people. The act must be violent, and it must come from the people."

When I then asked her whether the social was imminent, she excitedly revolution was imminent, she excitedly answered, "No, unless some resurrection of answered, "No, unless some resurrection of attempted. In Orleanism or Monarchy be attempted. In

that case I should undoubtedly excite the populace to revolt."
On the correspondent observing that hatred seemed to play an important part in her pro-

gramme, she replied :-"Yes; the hatred of tyrants present state of things, but not of individuals. Had I remained a Christian I should have sought its highest ideal, and should have become a Sister of Charity. But their standard is not so high after all. They work for an eternity in which they believe. Even now my happiest hours are spent in relieving the distress of my poorer adherents. I hope for no heaven, for I believe in none."

"Are you still of the same opinion about the marriage tie?" "Yes. I still adhere to the simple promise now made famous by the union libre of Elisée Reclus who had the moral courage to give his daughters in this way to the men of their choice. On the other hand, I cannot help owning that the present system of mar-

riage is a guarantee for the woman, which

must not be removed until an equivalent has

been substituted,"

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS AT BIRMINGHAM. The Malagasy Envoys arrived in Birmingham on Friday evening from Oldham. They were met at the station by the town clerk, and were conducted to the Council House, where a reception was given by the mayor, and addresses were delivered by Mr. R. Dale, Mr. Sewell, of Leicester, Alderman Collings, M.P., and the Reverend Canon Bowlby. Mr. Dale, referring to the peril to which Madagascar is at present exposed, said :- "To-morrow the French nation would be celebrating a great solemnity. They would be carrying to his last restingplace the greatest Frenchman of this generation, who won his greatness first, no doubt, by daring to rebuke the Empire in the very hour of its pride, but who gathered to himself the passionate devotion of the French people by the magnificent audacity with which ne transformed despair into courage and hurled undisciplined armies of Frenchmen upon the triumphant troops of Germany. Surely, at such a time, when they remembered how passionately they clung to their own soil, and how they resisted the foreign invasion, it would be impossible French people to inflict upon the Malagasy a wrong like that which they feared they migh receive from the French." Mr. Dale assured the Ambassadors of the profound sympathy and the hearty admiration with which the English had followed their recent national life, and of their deep and intense hope that France would leave that national life to work itself out according to its own lines, and to achieve the greatness to which he believed it was destined. Mr. J. Collings remarked that the cause of the people of Madagascar was the cause of right and justice, but the cause of justice very often went down before bayonets and ironelads. Therefore what they had to do was to give their cause the powerful support of public opinion. The French people were a sensitive people. He believed they had no more desire to do wrong to the people of Madagascar than the English. Consequently it was necessary to approach them with care, lest in our anxiety to henefit the Malagasy people we should do them an injury. We could, however, bring forward that moral power-which in these latter days happily counted for a great deal-the moral power of public opinion, based on what we conceive to be right.

The chief Ambassador, Ravonahitriniariya replied in his native tongue, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Tacchi. After acknowledging the indebtedness of Madagascar to England, he continued:—Do not be offended, gentlemen, if we appear like the little fellow lecturing the big ene. We are not speaking without purpose. You have sent us much that is good; but you have also brought us evil. We refer especially to the numerical sense from your company to the numerical sense from your company. the rum which comes from your own colony We much prefer that the people should spend the little money they have on saws, and axes, and spades, to its being squandered on that which makes fools of them, and we believe that when the object of our mission is attained (for we trust we shall not return unsuccessfully), and when there shall come to us merchants whose love of righteousness is equal to their love of money, we shall have in such men the best fellow-helpers in all that can benefit our country.

THE CONGO RIVER .- Negotiations are proceeding between England and Portugal regard to their respective possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Portugal proposes to cede Whydah to England on condition of the latter supporting the claims of Portugal to the Congo River territories of Cabinda and

RIOTING AT HOUNSLOW. Three youths, named Holt, May, and An-

sell, were charged at the Brentford Policecourt on Saturday with throwing stones and committing other damage at Hounslow. The communing other damage at Hodision charges arose out of the recent rioting in connection with the suicide of Dr. Edwards. A large crowd had collected around the court, and Mr. Glossop, the chairman of the magis-rates, was escorted to the court by a number of policemen. The charge against Ansell was first taken. It was during the arrest of this prisoner that the stones were thrown by which Inspector Rowling and policeman Trapmore were injured. It was stated that the policeman was not able to attend, and the prisoner therefore remanded without bail. was therefore remanded without bail.

Another prisoner was then charged with being drunk, and being concerned with others in parading two effigies about the streets and soliciting money. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The other two primonths imprisonment. The other two prisoners, Nott and May, were next charged with throwing stones at Dr. Whitmarsh's house, which was wrecked by the mob last Monday night. May was discharged, it being shown that he was not present at the time. The case against Nott was then proceeded Dr. Whitmarsh's assistant was called, and after describing the nature of the damage done to the house, said he estimated it at about £500. The chairman said he had received a threatening letter in order to terrify him and others from doing their duty. But him and others from doing their duty. But that would induce the magistrates to do the very thing which it was intended to prevent them from doing. He had a clue to the author of the letter. He was also much grieved to find that public subscriptions had been invited for the defence of the prisoners. This simply meant that money penalties on the prisoners would really mean no penalty at all. After consultation, the magistrates sentenced Nott to one month's imprisonment.

> FRENCH MASTERS' CONGRESS. The last meeting of the Congress of French

Professors in England was held on Saturday at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. There was a large attendance. Most of those present were immortelles in their buttonnoles, owing to the death of M. Gambetta. It was made known that the telegram which had been sent to the father of late M. Gambetta had been copied into all the French newspapers. In reply to the telegram, a letter had been received thanking the society for their kind expressions of regret. A huge crown of flowers had been sent by the society to be placed on M. Gambetta's coffin. Letters had been received from M. Jules Ferry, M. Edmond About, and M. Auguste Brachet, stating that they could not attend the meeting of the Congress owing to the funeral of M. Gambetta. M. Jules Bué, who has been elected president of the society for this year. elected president of the society for this year, said no one had the interests of the society more at heart than he had. Since he had arrived in England he noticed that the study of the French language had made great strides. He had found, however, men calling themselves French masters in many schools perfectly unable to teach the language. In other schools he had found quiet, modest men, extremely capable, but who were quite unknown. If such men would only make themselves known they might with antage be appointed to the places of those who disgraced the name of ignorant men These annual Congresses would, he oped, have the effect of making competent French teachers know each other, and thereby provide able French masters for all who needed them. M. Patilliau, of the Charterhouse School, brought before the Congress a scheme for the establishment of a French vcée, or college, in England, so that the English children might receive the same instruction as they would in France, as well as the benefit of a liberal English The scheme would not only benefit the children but also the masters. The school would not be for English children only, but for French, German, or children of any nationality. Everyone in England to whom he had spoken on the subject had received the matter well, and thought such a move would be a great success. After a long discussion it was decided that the matter should be referred to the Scientific Committee of the society, and to the National Society of French Professors in England, who would appoint a mixed Commission to consider the matter. On the motion of M. Baume (Glasgow) the next meeting was fixed for the first week in January, 1884. After a vote of thanks to the president and several others connected with the Congress, the meeting broke up. In the evening the members of the society dined together. M. Jules Bué presided. Amongst those present were M. Harmonet, M. Patilliau, sen., M. Patilliau, jun., Mr. Kleinan, M. Joseph Perette, M. Sauvée, M. Ragon, sen., M. Dupuis, M. Majalier, vice-president of the Société Nationale Française, M. Barlet, M. Blouet, M. de Marey, and M. Baume (Glasgow). It was made known by M. Patilliau, jun., that the banquet would have been put off till a later date, owing to the death of M. Gambetta, but for the reassembling of the schools. M. Victor Hugo and several others were unable to be present at the dinner, owing to the death of M. Gambetta. M. Jules Bué proposed the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the President of the Republic, and Unity to England and France.' He reminded those present that, while they were in England enjoying themselves their country was plunged in tears, mourning the death of one of their greatest orators, M. Gambetta. They were, owing to the opening of the schools, obliged to meet that night or not at all. They were sorry to have to celebrate the great success of their Congress on a night when France was lamenting the loss of one of her greatest heroes, but they could not do otherwise. He hoped they would forget their great sorrow for a short time, and that the institution would have every success during the present year, Several other toasts fol-

DR. BENSON AND THE BURIALS QUESTION .-Mr. Thomas Rowe, chairman of the Burial Board, Newlyn East, Cornwall, writing to the Daily News to urge the repeal of the Burial Acts from 1852 to 1871, says:—The report of Sir A. Gordon's Committee has led the way, and Mr. Richard's Bill, which will be reintroduced into Parliament next session, seems drawn on the lines of that report. It does not go beyond the views of the late Archbishop, and other high authorities of the Church, but unfortunately Dr. Benson does not take the fallen mantle. He has within the last month appealed to the Home Secretary to urge the burial board of this parish to divide the cemetery and consecrate a part. An inspector has been sent here to urge us, as he said, to do our duty. The cemetery has been open nine months. Twelve funeral services have been performed—three by the vicar and nine by the Wesleyan minister. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people are against such division, yet the burial board are threatened with the utmost rigour of the law. This is hard on the eve of its repeal. I know five cases near this parish where the burial boards are waiting for legislation, after which they will complete their cemeteries satisfactorily. When the Act of 1880 was passed the division of the cemetery and consecration at the cost of the rate should have been no longer legal. This would have prevented the unseemly rush which the clergy have made to close the old churchyards, so as to create for themselves in the consecrated part of the cemeteries new endowments, which will not cease until death, resignation, or removal. This contest over the grave is or removal. This contest over the people here object to division, as well as to the fees which in consecrated ground the incumbent charges in addition to fees charged by the burial board.

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Great-Britain. ENGLAND AND EGYPT. The refusal of France to accept the proposals made by the English Government with respect to Egyptian affairs leaves England free to pursue her own course in that country. That course she will follow with the knowledge and goodwill of the Great Powers of Europe, who approve of her aims, and are convinced of her disinterestedness. The task is not a light one. Lord Dufferin will be aided in it by the awakened national feeling. It will be necessary to give that feeling shape and direction in some form of representative institutions. But representative institutions are slow in acquiring efficiency. There are changes which are more urgently required, though not more important in themselves. It is becoming clear that the work of reforming the Fgyptian Administration will be longer and more difficult than was generally expected. In a country where the industrious classes have been subject for twenty centuries to foreign domination, and to all the oppression which that implies, where there has been no law but the will of the ruler, and where the governing classes have no interest in common with the mass of the population, abuses have a marvellous vitality. If put down in one form they reappear in another, and if attention is relaxed for a moment they have a tendency to spring up again even where they had seemed to have been extirpated. In the East, moreover, notions of political morality differ much from those which prevail in Europe. It is thought natural there for a high functionary to sell his influence, and indeed the insecurity by which he holds office and often life makes the temptation strong to strive by every means to realise wealth as quickly as he can. The ex-Khedive was accustomed, it is said, when arranging for a loan, or granting a concession, to stipulate that sums fixed by himself should be distributed amongst his favourites, and it is notorious that he and his family had arbitrarily accumulated nearly half a million acres of some of the best land in Egypt, to which they had no real title. Practices sanctioned by such high authority are not likely to die out easily. Nor must we forget that the ruling classes in Egypt consist mainly of Turks and Circassians-that is to say of men who regard themselves as infinitely superior to the Egyptians, and are imbued with all the Turkish desire for "a consideration." We must not be surprised, then, to hear of the malpractices of officials and the desire too many of them show to wreak vengeance upon their enemies. Nor must we be disappointed if we hear that money is used to make the wheels of administration move quickly where without it they had refused to move altogether, and that capitalists obtain concessions by making free use of their wealth. Our authorities in Egypt cannot be expected to root out inveterate abuses in a moment, nor to devise and establish an efficient plan of pure administration. It is yet only a few months since the country has been restored to order. The time Lord Dufferin has had at his disposal to study the numerous questions he has had to inquire into, and to come to a decision as to the changes that ought to be made, is too short to allow of his working out a scheme of reform. We must not be impatient, then, or think that the task is hopeless, because our troubles do not vanish in a moment. Nevertheless, if we are to prepare for an early evacuation of Egypt, it is necessary that we should look the problem before us steadily in the face, and should realise its serious difficulties. It is settled that we are to withdraw from Egypt as soon as we have established a good Government capable of standing by itself. That we cannot withdraw sooner is evident, since we have struck down the only forces able to maintain order, and cannot leave the country a prey to anarchy. Simply to organize a military force is not enough. The blame will be ours if the Government we set up abuses its strength to the detriment of the people, and we should do what we can to accustom the people without delay to the management of their own affairs. All experience shows that officials will be corrupt as well as arbitrary where their salaries and tenure of office are insecure. To make an Administration efficient and honest, the first essential is the introduction of fixity of tenure. In our own Civil Service in India, we have the most striking illustration of the beneficial influence of regular salaries and security of tenure. In the early days of the East India Company nothing could exceed the corruption of the English officials except their oppression and incompetence. But the change which assured their position made the service one of the purest as well as one of the most efficient in the world. It is true that in India there was a strict English supervision, and that in Egypt at present there is no assurance that a strict supervision would be established if England were to withdraw altogether from interference in its affairs. But the supervision could be provided if there were established some kind of representative institution, and if at the same time the people were ensured full legal protection. As long as the fellaheen are at the mercy of the Administration, as long as taxes can be anticipated by means of the bastinado, and as long as men can be ejected from their properties without process of law, things must go from bad to worse. The possibility of arbitrary oppression

HUSBANDS AND WIVES. Last week there came into operation a statute known as the Married Woman's Property Act, but which may be more correctly described as an Act for the better protection of husbands. For a long time past it has been a complaint with a certain number of ladies who have taken upon themselves the championship of their sex that, to put the matter roughly, the property of the wife-unless it be held in trust for her-is the property of the husband, and as being such is liable for all his debts. They forgot to take into account the fact that the credit of the husband was the property of his wife, and that she could pledge it to any extent, and leave him to endure the consequences. There may have been, no doubt, many men who have dissipated the marriage fortune of their wives. But it is certain that at least as many wives have ruined their husbands. There have been various attempts to put the law upon a better footing, and in some few details it has been amended. A special pleader of the name of Benedict, who flourished somewhere in the reign of George IV. of blessed memory, did something on his own account to improve the law in this respect. Mrs. Benedict ordered a large amount of jewellery, and it was held by the Court of King's Bench that the order was extravagant and superfluous, and that her husband was not liable. Three years later it was decided by the Court of Common Pleas that, as Mr. Benedict made his wife a proper alowance for necessaries, he was not responsible for an exorbitant bill incurred by her, in his name, for kid gloves and silk stockings. These somewhat antiquated precedents were recently upheld by the House of Lords in the memorable case of Debenham against Mellon, in which judgment was delivered by Lords Selborne Blackburn, and Watson. Mr. Mellon, who was manager of a hotel at Bradford, was sued for clothes of an expensive character, purchased by his wife in London. His answer was that he had never done or assented to any act which authorised his wife, as his agent, to purchase goods in London, and that he, consequently, was under no liability. In this contention the House of Lords concurred; but subject to a reservation that the husband will be liable on the contracts of the wife if they are such as a wife, from her position, might reasonably be expected to make. In the case of Mrs. Mellon there was a clear distinction. The wife of a business man who follows his calling at Bradford has obviously no more right to pledge his credit in London than in Paris or in Vienna. The scope of her agency is limited by the sphere of her household duties. Similarly, if a married woman orders goods which are not necessaries for her position in life, she exceeds her agency,

the limits of which depend upon the income of her husband. So far the law was clear enough already. But the present Act has stereotyped it. It is difficult to give, in detail, the whole effect

of a long act of Parliament; but the

general result of the Married Woman's

Property Act is sufficiently clear. Every

bargain into which a married woman

enters, from the purchase of a loaf of bread

of his wife; and the present Act affects

all classes of society. It will relieve

the City clerk, with some few

pounds a week, whose spouse may

have ordered a sealskin jacket upon

credit, and the equally unfortunate

to that of a sable cloak worth many times its weight in gold, is now absolutely her own contract and bargain, unless the tradesman can positively show that her husband had clothed and invested her with authority. What was case law in Debenham and Mellon has now been made matter of statute. If the tradesman cannot prove the husband's authority for the bargain, his sole remedy is against such separate estate as the wife may have. Should there be settlements upon her, he will be able to garnish them, or otherwise put his hands upon them. But if there be no separate estate, he will be absolutely without redress. This is a wholesome state of things, and will do much to check the evil custom of long credit for luxuries and superfluities to married women. Many a professional man has been hopelessly ruined by the improvidence or extravagance

mechanic, whose good woman has fallen into the clutches of the "tally man; and, on the other hand, it will shelter a husband, whose life insists upon living at a rate altogether out of proportion to his income, and accordingly mortgages his name to confectioners, milliners, upholsterers, livery stable keepers, florists, jewellers, and other such accommodating personages. It is impossible, of course, to predict how the ordinary business of life will be carried on under this new order of things. But it is quite consistent with the general tenour of the Act that a husband should be able to give a general recognition to the acts of his wife sufficient to bind him thereafter to other acts of a similar character. If, for instance, he pays the butcher's bill every quarter for a year or a year and a half, he will clearly have allowed his wife to hold herself out

as his agent for the purchase of butcher's meat to a reasonable amount. If, however, a married man be troubled with an incompetent or a negligent wife, he will do well to cover himself from all responsibility whatever by giving her distinct notice that she must not exceed a certain weekly sum for all her household expenses. Should he do this, and should he pay her the money with regularity, no action can possibly be brought against him for any order which she may choose to give, or any liability

which she may be pleased to incur. If in short, a man wishes to be protected against a wife who is careless and who mismanages his household, he has the remedy in his own hands. If he puts her on an allowance, and pays it punctually, he need have no fear of Christmas bills, and need only concern himself with the rent, the taxes, and his own personal expenses. On the other hand, the new Act gives married women certain very definite

must be put an end to once for all, and this can be done only by making the Go-

vernment as well as the people subject to

the law .- Daily News.

advantages. Whatever property may come to them in their own right is absolutely their own. It cannot be touched by the husband or appropriated by his creditors. and the same rule applies to all earnings which a married woman may acquire by her own exertions. If she carries on the business of a shop, or can sing, or paint, or give lessons, or otherwise put her time to good purpose, her salary or wages will be absolutely her own, and she will be able to hold them in defiance of any husband who may choose to set up a claim to them. Were Thackeray's Captain Hookey

Walker, the husband of the Ravenswing, now amongst us, he would find his occupation gone. More than this, the statute is so precise as to give the wife a right, if she lends money to her husband out of her own purse, to rank as a creditor upon his estate, and to receive a proportionate dividend.-Observer.

#### STATE OF EGYPT.

THE RIOT AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Vews telegraphed on Sunday night:-When first the idea of a foreign Gen-darmerie was started, Sala Pacha brought to Alexandria a large number of Croats and Albanians. On the formation of the Commission later on it was decided that this element was dangerous, and more calculated to breed disorder than to keep peace. The Commission accordingly suggested the immediate return of these men, with the alternative of volunteering in the Soudan army. Although many have volunteered, none have yet left Alexandria, either for their homes or for Upper Egypt, and, until their departure, they constitute a discontented and unruly portion of the population, whom it is more difficult to deal with as they know no language but their own. On Friday afternoon one of these Albanians quarrelled with a native merchant, and one of the new Swiss police attempted to arrest him. His compatriots came to his assistance with knives and stones, and, the other European police arriving, the mėlėe became general. A volley was fired, killing one Albanian, and several were wounded on both sides before quiet was restored. Although the incident had no political signifi-cance, it has shown practically the already theoretically accepted worthlessness of the original Gendarmerie scheme, and will have a good effect in immediately clearing Alexandria of these unpleasant visitors. Egyptian Government has given orders that no time shall be lost in despatching those who volunteered to the Soudan, and embarking the others for their own homes.

#### THE LATE MR. SARTORIS.

Referring to the late Mr. Sartoris, Secretary to the Embassy to the Sublime Porte, the Daily News says :-

Mr. Sartoris was indeed a man of signal ability and great industry. He was one of the ablest men in the diplomatic service of this country in the East. He spoke many languages; he thought it worth his while to endeavour to understand the tongue and the ways of the people among whom his duty sent him to live. He loved reading, and knew well the literatures of modern Europe. He had a mind remarkably free from prejudice, and was always anxious to get at and comprehend other people's point of view. His varied and extensive reading and his keen observation made him a charming companion. For some time Mr. Sartoris had been in a condition of health anything but satisfactory. About a year ago he was attacked by a severe gastric fever in Constantinople. After his recovery he took a little rest, and went for a short trip to Egypt The change of scene and climate did him much good, and when he returned to Constantinople he seemed to his friends to have taken a new lease of life. Nature would app made him a man qualified to get the best out of life in every way. He had a handsome face and a commanding presence, and looked as if he might have been meant to personify strength and energy. But he was a hard worker and a hard student, and he threw his whole soul into any work he had to do. He died before he had quite attained what we now regard as the prime of life; he was probably under forty years of age. The first Lord Lytton has somewhere observed that if you study the intellectual character of the men of recognised ability and fame whom you know you are always struck by the fact that some men who have not made any name of which the outer public take account seem much more deserving of celebrity and success. Those who knew the late Mr. Sartoris must have had some such reflection brought to their minds very often. He might perhaps have made a fame, if he had lived.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Maritzburg telegraphed on Saturday :-A telegram is published here to the effect that the Government repudiates the annexation of Zululand. It this be correct, great care will be requisite to prevent the official clique from overriding the intentions of the Government. The keynote of Cetewayo's treatment lies in the assurance made to him by the Queen, when in England, of her belief that he had fought bravely for his country. The more this spirit is kept to the front the greater the prospect of permanent peace. I believe that Colonel Curtis, who commands the troops, understands this thoroughly.

Your Special Commissioner in Zululand reports that the story that the Zulus refused to build the King's kraal is entirely untrue. They are busy preparing to do so, but in accordance with Zulu custom wait for him to designate the spot where to build. This applies to the Zulus in the so-called " reserve. They are overjoyed at Cetewayo's return, but puzzled what to do, as, after having been told that part of the country belongs to the British Government, they are afraid to say much for fear of harassing the King, but will speak out when they see him. Mr. John Shepstone, who is appointed Commissioner for the annexed territory, had gone to select a site for the Residency. This shows the intention to hurry the matter through.

EXTRAORDINARY MINING ACCIDENT. - On Saturday evening Captain Williams, resident agent at Sorbridge Tin Mine, near Plymouth, went with two miners, underground to an adit, close to a disused mine shaft known to be full of water. Boreholes had been made for draining the shaft. As the water was not coming freely, owing to the holes being choked, Captain Williams ordered them to be cleared. As this was being done the water suddenly came with such force that it carried away a strong breasthead of slate rock and rushed in upon the three men, two of whom managed to make their escape. Captain Williams, however, has not been seen since. It is thought he must have gone into one of the cross cuts in which another miner, named Newcombe, was at work, and there drowned. Newcombe has not been seen either. Foul air, water, and accumulated rubbish have prevented any communication with the cross-cut in which the men are entombed, and although it is possible the men may be imprisoned, alive, it is generally be-lieved that they have perished.

THE HOUNSLOW TRAGEDY.-Thousands of people from London and all parts of the suburbs visited Hounslow on Sunday, again necessitating the attendance of a large body of police. At one period of the afternoon a crowd almost as large as any seen in the place since the outbreak of the disturbances was assembled at the various houses made notorious by the events of the past fortnight. It is estimated that at one time no fewer than from 2,000 to 3,000 persons were assembled outside Dr. Whitmarsh's residence, which still bears the signs of the severe treatment it received last week. No disturbance whatever took place. The tragedy and the subsequent proceedings were referred to in some of the local pulpits on Sunday. An improvement is reported in the condition of Inspector Row-ling and of Constable Trapmore. TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE MERSEY.

SINKING OF AN ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMER.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday the new steamer Kirby Hall, belonging to the Hall Line of steamers trading between the Mersey and India, arrived at Liverpool with the news of a terrible collision which had occurred at the estuary of the Mersey between her and the Inman steamer City of Brussels, involving the almost immediate foundering of the latter vessel and the loss of eight of her crew and two of her passengers. A dense fog has prevailed for several days, not only in the immediate vicinity of Liverpool, but in the Channel, and it was due to this circumstance that the collision between the two vessels occurred. The City of Brussels sailed from New York for Liverpool on Thursday week, crossed the Atlantic in safety, reached Queenstown in due course, and sailed thence for Liverpool, where, under ordinary conditions, she should have arrived on Sunday. Everything went on smoothly with the City of Brussels on the passage up Channel until the vicinity of the North-West Lightship, the outer mark of the Mersey, situate 20 miles outside of Liverpool, was reached. It was then about six o'clock on Saturday morning. The fog, which before had been slight, now became dense and impenetrable; and as it came rolling over the waves from the landward it enveloped the whole scene in darkness. It is said that it was impossible to see further than six or eight yards ahead. In these circumstances Captain Land, of the City of Brussels, decided not to attempt any headway, but to lie by under steam in the neighbourhood of the North-West Lightship. A sharp and careful look-out was kept, the captain and the second and fourth officers being on the bridge. The pilot who had charge of the navigation was also looking out. other precaution usual in the case of a fog was adopted; bells were kept ringing, and the fog-horns of the engines were frequently sounded. For some time the vessel lay in this position in safety, and no danger seemed to threaten, but the precautions were not re-laxed, and extra look-out men were posted in every part of the large vessel. These measures had a reassuring effect on the passengers, of whom there were a considerable number on board, and no apprehension of peril was excited. Suddenly, a low gurgling ound of a vessel approaching was heard. A large steamer, only a few yards A large steamer, only a few yards distant moving quickly through the water, loomed out in the fog, and almost instantly, before any steps could be taken to avert it, a tremendous collision was seen to be inevitable. The bow of the strange steamer struck the starboard bow of the City of Brussels with terrific force, cutting her down to the water's edge and almost half through. The vessel which had thus suddenly made her presence felt proved to be the Hall Liner Kirby Hall, which is stated to have been on her maiden voyage. She had left Glasgow only a few hours before, and was calling at Liverpool to complete her loading and to embark passengers for the East. The moment that the collision was seen to be inevitable everything possible was done on

board the City of Brussels to protect the lives of the passengers and crew, and all those on board bear testimony to the presence of mind and coolness displayed by Captain Land and his officers. Indeed, even after the collision the passengers seemed to be unconscious of the gravity of the situation and the terrible gap which had been made in the forward part of the vessel. She was known to be sinking very rapidly, and all the passengers were marshalled into appointed places, so that there was no hurry or confusion. Life buoys and other appliances were served out, the boats swung on the davits, and every preparation was made for the emergency. proved to be more critical and immediate than was anticipated. The passengers had been put into the boats, and some of the crew were told off to each of these craft, the captain and the remainder of his men continuing on board until after the safety of the rest had been assured. The vessel got visibly lower in the water, and those of the crew who had not escaped in the boats climbed the rigging and awaited the result. "It was the coolest thing you'd ever see in this world, was the remark of a weather-beaten sailor in narrating the catastrophe. In about 20 min-utes after the impact the huge vessel gave a tremendous lurch, flinging off those who were in the rigging and plunging into the depths with a fearful swirl. The scene that ensued was heartrending in the extreme. The people in the boats were enveloped in darkness, and those in the water were without help. The Kirby Hall, which immediately after the collision had rebounded through the violence of the impact and was soon obscured in the fog, was unable to lower boats or render any active assistance. The boats of the City of Brussels picked up all who could be recovered from the water, but this was no easy matter, owing to the difficulty of seeing what was going on around. The fog lifting, all the people were taken on board the Kirby Hall, which had not left the vicinity, and when they were mustered on board of her it was found that two of the passengers had been drowned. They were steerage passengers and Italians. There were also eight of the City of Brussels crew lost, including the second officer, Mr. Young, and the carpenter Woods. All the others are believed to have escaped. The Kirby Hall, after searching about the scene of the disaster for several hours, proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived last night at 10 o'clock, and landed the survivors of the calamity at the landing stage. The City of Brussels was an iron screw

steamer built on the Clyde, and was of 3,747 tons, with engines of 600-horse power nomi-The Kirby Hall is also an iron screw steamer of large size, and is a new vessel, belonging to the Hall Line, which carries cargo and passengers between Liverpool and Bombay, via the Suez Canal. One of the crew says :- "About a quarter to 7 o'clock, some eight miles to the east of the North-West lightship, so far as could be judged in the thick fog which then prevailed, a large vessel suddenly loomed in sight, and before any measures could be adopted on board the City of Brussels to avert a collision the strange steamer ran stem on against our vessel, striking her on the starboard side a few yards abaft the bow. The collision caused much alarm among the saloon and steerage passengers on board and also among the crew, but there was no semblance of disorder. Captain Land at once called out to the strange vessel to ascertain her name, and found that she was the Kirby Hall, on her trial trip. At the desire of Captain Land she stood by us. Meanwhile our captain had from his position on the bridge ascertained that his vessel had sustained very serious damage, the water pouring in through the great hole which the Kirby Hall had made in the side of our vessel. All this occupied but a moment or so, and Captain Land immediately after gave orders for the boats to be lowered into the water. The passengers were hurried into the boats as fast as possible, with just sufficient members of the crew to man them. When the boats were thus filled to their utmost capacity, the men pulled their hardest for the Kirby Ha!l. Meanwhile the City of Brussels was fast settling down in the water, with such of the passengers and crew, as well as the captain, who remained on board. Some of the boats returned to the City of Brussels before she sank and pulled about close to her, so as to give those on board an opportunity of saving themselves. The men dared not go actually alongside of the rapidly-sinking vessel for fear that their boats would be sucked down with her. Thus a number who jumped into the water were rescued, and among them was the captain, who was floating on a spar. While the boats were still being rowed about in

hope of rescuing others, the vessel suddenly plunged down, bow first, in about 14 fathom of water, leaving only the tops of her masts visible, so far as one could judge in the thick atmosphere. The boats rowed for a time about the spot where the City of Brussels had gone down, to make sure that there were no other sailors or passengers in need of help, and, after a time, the boats pulled to the Kirby Hall, which stood by until the fog lifted, about 6 o'clock in the evening. The second officer (Mr. Young) and the carpenter (Mr Woods) were taken on board the Kirby Hall apparently lifeless and all efforts to restore animation proved fruitless. The Kirby Hall was on a trial trip, and did not appear to be fully manned as for an ordinary voyage. When the first or second boat had reached her from the sinking steamer, the purser shouted out as they pulled up along-side to send some boats at once. The captain of the Kirby Hall replied that this was impossible, as he had only four or five seamen on hoard and all that he could do was to stand by. These, at all events, seemed to be about the words he used. The bow of the Kirby Hall wes stove in by the force with which she had run against us.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out resterday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Erroll. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening. Miss Prothero had the honour of being invited to join the Royal circle in the drawing-room afterwards. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, and the mem-bers of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Very Rev. G. Connor, Dean of Windsor, officiated.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, with their two sons, Princes Christian Victor and Albert, having terminated their visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham on Saturday morn-

ning, and proceeded to London.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with
Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by some of the guests in the house, attended the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds

at Harpley Mill on Saturday,
Earl and Countess Sydney and the Rev. Canon Tarver, arrived at Sandringham on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, Earl and Countess Sydney, and the rest of the guests, were present on Sunday morning at Divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. Hervey, rector of Sandringham, domestic chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Chaplain to the Queen, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Canon Tarver, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales, who also preached the

The United States Minister has returned to town from a short visit to Earl and Countess Cowper at Wrest Park, Amphill.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lord and Lady George Hamilton, Lord and Lady Claude J. Hamilton, and Lord Ernest Hamilton are staying with the Duke and Duchess of Aber-

The Earl of Derby, who came to town on Friday from Knowsley, returned to his country seat on Saturday afternoon. Count N. Adlerberg returned to town a few days ago from Knowsley he had been among the guests of the Earl and Countess

Sir Francis and Lady Burdett have gone to Foremark, Derbyshire, for the winter. Sir Peniston and Lady Milbanke have left Brown's Hotel for Chichester.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") Since Messrs. Grove and Merivale's clever play, Forget Me Not, was produced at the Lyceum, in the off season of 1879, it obtained, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, a happier opportunity of attracting the attention which fairly deserves on its marked dramatic merits. On this occasion the strength of the piece was generally recognised, and, in spite of its lack of sympathetic interest, Forget Me Not, admirably acted, gained a very marked success. It was revived on Saturday night by Miss Genevieve Ward at the Olympic, where she played, for the 719th time, according to programme, the part of Stéphanie de Mohrivart, the repulsive heroine. The impersonation would not seem to be one of those which improves by constant repetition. Its lighter passages are now rattled through in a manner apparently mechanical; its faults of artificiality and staginess in tone and gesture are sadly accentuated. Enough, however, of art remains to give unmistakable effect to the more tragic aspect of the rôle. The adventuress's denunciation of her antagonist in the second act retains all its old eloquence; and though the moments of genuine pathos are now missed, the attitude of desperate defiance is still effectively maintained. Miss Ward's vigorous efforts on Saturday night obtained a very hearty, though undiscriminating appreciation, but they were best calculated to impress those who could not compare them with her more refined performance a year or two ago. The general cast of the play is better than that at the Lyceum, but decidedly inferior to that at the Prince of Wales's. Mr. W. H. Vernon, sound comedian though he is, does not give the weight and distinction to the part of Sir Horace Welby, by which Mr. Clayton helped to sustain the balance of the protracted social duel. Miss Lucy Buckstone, who as Alice Verney, makes her reappearance on the stage after an absence of four years, plays prettily enough, but rather tamely. Leigh Murray resumes satisfactorily original place as Mrs. Foley, and Mr. Philip Beck, as the vengeful Corsican Barrato, so skilfully treated by Mr. Flockton, contrives occasionally, by over-emphasis, to miss the dramatic points which he most wants to make. The drama, which is mounted with considerable care, was well received throughout, and the evening's entertainment was completed by a couple of farces.

Mr. Bancroft announces that at the Havmarket there are in preparation a new comedy by Mr. Pinero, and an adaptation of M. Sardou's latest work Fédora. In the meanwhile, however, a very welcome revival, that of Caste, is to commence on the 20th inst., and is sure to preclude the need of any further change of programme for some time to come. the first performance of Robertson's best comedy at the Haymarket, is the last in which Mrs. Bancroft will play Polly Eccles. Mr. Bancroft will, of course, play Hawtree, and Mr. Conway George D'Alroy. Mrs. Stirling has been engaged for the Marquise de St. Maur, and Miss Gerard for Esther. Mr. Brookfield is to be Sam Gerridge, and Mr. David James will naturally follow the late George Honey as Eccles.

The Yellow Dwarf is, it seems, undergoing alterations for the production of an extended version," with "new construction," jokes," and a harlequinade. Most of these will certainly be improvements, though it was not precisely the process of extension that the piece seemed on its first night to require. There is no reason why, with a judicious rearrangement of its many excellent features, The Yellow Dwarf shouldd not yet

secure remunerative popularity.

The promenade concert given at Covent Garden on Saturday night attracted the largest audience of the season. On Friday Signor Tito Mattei made his first appearance for the season, and was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Maas has become a great favourite, and

his tasteful singing has invariably elicited encores, recalls, and other tokens of the public satisfaction. Mlle. Warnots and Mr. Barrington Foote were the solo vocalists on Saturday, and fairly earned the liberal applause which rewarded their efforts. The newly-decorated Flora Hall was largely patronised, and is

really a most luxurious lounging place.

An attractive ballad concert was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon by Mr. John Boosey. The vocalists were Mmes. Hutchinson, Davies, Larkcom, and Damian; MM. Lloyd, Maybrick, Foote, and Santley, with the South London Choir under Mr. Venables. Instrumental ability of a high order was provided in the persons of Mmes. Sophie Menter and Norman-Neruda. This was Mme. Sophie Menter's rentrée for the season, and her execution of selections from Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt proved that her wonderful powers as a pianist have rather increased than diminished since last season. Miss Davies, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley won special favour, and the concert was comoletely successful.

(FROM THE "ERA.")
Our readers will be interested in learning that Miss Mary Dickens, eldest grandchild of the late Charles Dickens, the immortal novelist, and eldest daughter of the present Mr. Charles Dickens, is about to join the theatrical profession. Miss Dickens, who has seen nineteen summers, will make her first appearance on the stage on the evening of Thur day next at the Kilburn Town Hall, as Anne Carew in Tom Taylor's Sheep in Wolf's Clothing, for the benefit of the Home for Invalid Children. We understand that Miss Dickens has a strong liking and a natural aptitude for the stage, and with earnestness of purpose, added to her own brightness and intelligence, we may all hope to find her well sustaining the reputation of the name she

Favourable weather has so far contributed to the prosperity of those managers who, requiring large audiences at every representation to recompense them for the vast outlay they have expended on the holiday spectacles, have a natural dread in January of frost and snow interrupting the trade. Those pantomimes which on the first night were produced in an incomplete state are now working with smoothness and drawing crowded houses

The demolition has been commenced of ome premises near the Colonnade, to clear a site for a new theatre for Eastbourne. The builing is to be a facsimile, as far as possible, of the London Savoy, and is to be completed by August, when Mr. Toole and his company have undertaken to give the opening performance.

It is stated that Messrs. Spiers and Pond, Limited, are in negotiation for the purchase or hiring of the Alexandra Palace and Park. If the negotiations succeed the palace will probably reopen on Easter Monday under their control and management.

#### STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Gray M.P., has made an offer to the Dublin Corporation, which will be considered at its meeting to-day, of the medal with which he was presented by a number of gentlemen on his release from gaol, in order that it may henceforth be attached to the High Sheriff's chair of office. The medal bears inscriptions commemorative of the sentence Mr. Justice Lawson imposed upon Mr. Gray, of his release from prison, and of Mr. Gladstone's statement of his intention to bring in a bill to amend the law as regards contempt of court. Several members intend opposing

Captain Talbot, Commissioner of Police in Dublin, has sent in his resignation, and the step has created some surprise, although it was known that in the reorganisation of the departments at the Castle connected with the prevention and detection of crime great changes were contemplated. Since Mr. Jenkinson's advent to office the detective branch of the Metropolitan Police was removed entirely from the control and supervision of Captain Talbot, whose duties were confined to the command of what is known as the preventive branch of the service. It is stated that the reorganisation will also involve the retirement, on a pension, of Colonel Conolly, Captain Talbot's brother commissioner. A further force of Marines arrived from Chatham in Dublin yesterday morning for police duty. It is a gratifying fact that during the time the Marines have been in the city not a single complaint has been made against one of them, and since the first detactment went on duty there

has not been an outrage committed. Mr. Field, the special juror, who was mur-derously attacked by Fenians some time ago, is slowly recovering, but as yet is unable to leave his room The tenantry on the estates of the late Earl

of Bessborough, in Carlow, are about to present his widow with an address of con-On Saurday morning a jar of explosive stuff

was thrown into the house of a merchant—a Mr. Jaffars-at New Ross, causing considerable damage to the furniture.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., addressed a

meeting held at Gorey, co. Wexford, on Saturday, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Irish National League, and, in the course of his speech, said it was well nigh a hundred years since the black Orangemen of the North Cork Militia had worked havoc in that town in the ten days of the '98; when the bloody agents of the British Government stirred their punch in their drunken revels with the bloody fingers of brave rebels. The Government of England had now to look to their own fingers, for the men of the country had their hands freed. One Land Act was passed thirteen years ago, and another two years age, and, if they only stood firmly together, there would have to be a third

passed. The investigation into the Phœnix Park murders and the attempted assassination of Mr. Field is being continued in Dublin Castle. It is stated that prosecutions for alleged perjury are expected to arise out of the proceed-

The National Exhibition of home manufactures, which was opened in Dublin on Aug. 15 last year, was closed on Saturday night. Since the opening day, 25,500 visitors had been recerded.

Archbishop Croke has written a letter in support of the candidature of Mr. O'Brien for Mallow. He says that if he were an elector or a non-elector of Mallow he would exercise all the legitimate influence in his power to secure the triumphant return of the gifted, fearless, patriotic, and uncompromising editor of United Ireland. Mallow had long enough been a bye-word in the mouth of the nation of Ireland, but the time had at last come when the Irish patriot will be preferred to the British placeman, and when the birthplace of Thomas Davis shall bid farewell to the venal blandishments of Whigs and Tories, and take its place once more among the supporters of Irish independence.

EGYPT AND THE CIRCULAR NOTE .- The Times understands that the Circular Note respecting Egypt, though it has been despatched from the Foreign Office to the British Ambassadors abroad, has not as yet been presented by them to the Governments to which they are respectively accredited. The Note will be first delivered to the Porte, and will afterwards be simultaneously communicated to the other Powers.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE .- The Times understands that the Queen has been pleased to signify her intention to appoint Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., to be a personal aide-de-camp to her Majesty, in recognition of the service rendered by his Royal Highness in connection with the Egyptian war.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 8-9, 1883.

MR. GLADSTONE. The anticipation that the present month would be given up to the din of political arms has been happily frustrated, and, though the cause is one which will be heard of with universal regret, there are countervailing advantages likely to be recognised with equal unanimity. Mr. Gladstone's medical advisers have come to the conclusion that he is overworked and needs rest. On this ground they have forbidden the Prime Minister to visit his constituents in Mid Lothian and to fulfil the somewhat rash promises he had given of repeating, as a mere tour de force, the oratorical achievements of the campaign of 1879-80. It is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone that, in his seventh-fourth year, he has needed the curb of medical advice to restrain him from facing the inclemency of the weather and the fatigues of a long series of public meetings in the metropolitan county of Scotland. No one who had witnessed his performances in Parliament during the past session could doubt that the Prime Ministe: himself would not have dream d of shrinking from his engagements on the score of age or infirmity. Nor is it probable that Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Mid Lothian would have been at all deficient in the familiar qualities of his oratory. At the same time, even Mr. Gladstone is human, though he sometimes seems to need the ancient remainder of that truth. The member for Mid Lothian has, in all probability, paid many fine and some deserved compliments to the invigorating breezes of the country which, three years ago, in a pardonable confusion of ideas, he called "the land o' the leal." Nevertheless, the airs of the East Coast of Scotland are rather too sharply tonic, at the present season, for a statesman who is not only in his seventy-fourth year, but who has worked as a Minister and as a Parliamentary leader during the past twelve months to the astonishment and the shame of energetic men his juniors by a whole generation. Three years ago, the Liberals could not dispense with Mr. Gladstone aid. The Mid Lothian campaign was the cardinal movement in the struggle which ended in the victory of April, 1880. But there is no such necessity at present for insisting that the Prime Minister, who has a duty to discharge to the country as well as to his constituents, shall expose himself to hardship, and even grave risk, in order that he may gratify pullic curiosity or conduct the for-mal triumph of a party. The Liberals are sufficiently assured of their hold upon the electorate to acknowledge frankly and with satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone's medical advisers are right in protesting against the pre-arranged performances in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood. Doubtless, the Opposition may unkindly hint that Mr. Gladstone himself will not be sorry to escape the "heckling" to which the representatives of Scotch constituencies have, in ordinary cases, to submit. It would, however, be a strange misconception of the Prime Minister's character to imagine that he would evade, in any circumstances whatever, the task of meeting inopportune or embarrassing questions with ingenious answers. He will, perhaps. himself deplore the slight indisposition, resulting from his extraordinary efforts in Downing Street, and in the House of Commons, which has lost him the opportunity of explaining to the rigid Presbyterian orthodoxy of Mid Lothian the "true inwardness," as the Americans would say, of the alleged negotiations at the Vatican. These are Mr. Gladstone's amusements, just as much as his onslaughts on the trees in Hawarden Park. The country has the first claim upon him while he remains at the head of affairs, as has a right to insist that he shall husband his

the whole country, observes the Daily News, if Mr. Gladstone's health were to be so weakened as to prevent his attention to Parliamentary affairs during any considerable portion of the approaching Session. We are not now indulging in any mere alarmist mood. We are not taking into account at all the graver possibilities which, overhanging the life even of the young, overhang more profoundly the life of those who are growing old. We are only too glad to be able to assume that in the precent instance there is no occasion for taking these possibilities into practical account. But it might well happen that a little want of care and caution on the part of the Prime Minister and of those around him at such a moment as the present might allow him to fall into a state of health which would require a prolonged rest and a temporary withdrawal from political and Parliamentary work. The country is pardonably selfish enough to dread anything of the kind.

For our own sakes, therefore, as well as for the sake of Mr. Gladstone, we are all anxious that the Prime Minister should have his due amount of rest at present. Next Session we trust it may not be necessary for him to devote himself so closely to the mere business of Parliamentary administration as he has lately been compelled to do. His influence, his intellect, his eloquence, must of course always be the inspiring force of any Ministry which has him at its head. He is not like many other Prime Ministers whom our history has known. In ordinary cases the Prime Minister initiates, directs, and guides. Mr. Gladstone initiates, directs, and guides, but also does an amount of work of all kinds with which no other man's work can compare. He is like one of the kings and commanders of poetry and romance, who were not only the light and the guide of their armies, but were also the best fighting menthe armies would bring to the front. Achilles, Charlemagne, Cœur de Lion, Robert Brucethese chiefs were not merely expected to order the campaign, but to head the charge. No genius like theirs to array the battle, and also no right arm like theirs to wield sword or battle axe. Mr. Gladstone is such a man in the political field. His followers could not do without him in the coming Session, and the country can afford to let him have a needed interval of rest just now. It is the hope and the interest of all men who look to him for leadership that he may avail himself of the opportunity to the full and take rest to-day in order that he may be strong and ready to-

powers for occasions and objects worthy of

It would be a most serious concern for

shem .- Times.

A FRENCH COLLEGE IN ENGLAND. In an article suggested by the recent conference of French teachers in London the Standard says :- It is gratifying to hear from M. Bué his opinion that since he has been in England the study of the French language has made great strides. The fact, indeed, is undoubted, and it is reflected in the improvement which has taken place in the position, scholastic and social, of French masters. Few lots were so unenviable as that of the French professor in English schools two or three decades ago. His services were engaged more for appearance sake than because they were deemed of any real importance. The study of the language and literature which he taught was largely optional; and it was an understood thing that the rules of ordinary school discipline were suspended in the room which was the scene of the unfortunate gentleman's labours. Boys, for the most part, took up French, as they took up drawing, not from any earnest desire for knowledge or intention of learning, but in a spirit of amiable playfulness, by way of wedging an hour or two of recreation weekly the school curriculum. They had no personal animus against "Monsieur le Professeur," no did they wish of malice aforethought to make his life a burden to him : but it never occurred to them to regard him otherwise than as a kind of joke. They had in the majority of instances a noble coatempt for the French tongue, and they were somewhat fortified in this by the absence of any encouragement given to the French master by his classical and mathematical colleagues. If the Professor remonstrated against the inattention and volatility of his pupils, his protests were received with something less than respect. The chances were that "Monsieur" then lost his temper. The Britich schoolboy became more uproarious than ever, and the rest of the hour devoted to the study of the language of Racine and Molière was characterised by wild disorder. All this was very disgraceful, and it is satisfactory to know that it has completely disappeared now. Many things have contributed to this result. The establishment in al!, or nearly all, Schools of a modern size, where French and German divide attention with Latin and mathematics; the tendency in some Schools to drop Greek, after a certain very modest degree of proficiency has been gained, and substitute French for it; and the growing prominence given to French in the multiplying competitive examinations of the day, have combined to bring home forcibly to the mind of the British school-boy, and to the most fanatica' champions of a purely classical education, that a knowledge of French is not a thing to be despised. The establishment of the Prince Consort's prizes for modern languages at Eton, the creation of French, Italian, and German Professorships at Oxford, and of the Taylorian Scholarships, have also had a good effect. Nor have the speeches delivered on the subject, and the articles written, been without their result. Much must also be attributed to the civilising influences of travel. It is possible to go from one end of Europe to the other without knowing a word of any other language but that spoken by the inhabitants of our islands, and, as a matter of fact, many people actually do so. In the same way, a considerable proportion of the votaries of the French play in London are not intimately acquainted with the tongue employed by the actors. But the feeling has become tolerably general that Englishmen in France, if they are wholly ignorant of French, are sure to look a little ridiculous. The Society of French Professors is not satisfied merely with the work of organ zation; it contemplates nothing less than the establishment of a French Lycée or College, in England, at which English children may receive the same instruction that they would in France. This is carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance. M. Patilliau, of the Charterhouse, is the author of the scheme, and it seems to us that the idea is an excellent one. A French School in England, perpetuating the traditions of French discipline, is certainly not desirable, and is little likely to be a success. But a School providing exceptional opportunities for the study of the French literature and language, and for the literature and language of other countries, might easily attract a large number of boys, and prove a formidable competitor to some of the classic institutions which are part of the birthright of the youth of Great Britain. These establishments were never more on their trial than at the present moment. English parents are long-suffering, but there are signs that they are beginning to rebel against the existing régime, under which a large percentage of boys leave school, after three or four years, knowing, perhaps, a little of Latin and Greek, but next to nothing of French, German, or Italian. A wise parent regards the money which he expends on the education of his son in the light of an investment. He devotes so much capital to the purpose, and he is beginning to ask why he should not get for it an equivalent. As it is, he too often finds that before the lad on whom such expenditure has been lavished can qualify for the Army or the Civil Service he must

New Powder Magazines .- The large new magazines which are being erected at Chattenden, near Rochester, were inspected on Saturday by Colonel S. J. Nicholson, Royal Artillery, Assistant-Director of Artillery, and Colonel J. H. Smith, one of the Directors of Works for Fortifications. The magazines, which are rapidly approaching completion, have been built chiefly by the convicts at Chatham, and are erected on the marsh land between the Thames and Medway, far removed from any habitations. They are in-tended to be used for the storage of gunpowder and other explosives now stored in the Government magazines at Upnor, the War Department authorities having, on the representation of the Corporation of Rochester and the public bodies at Chatham as to the constant source of danger to the inhabitants of those thickly-populated neighbourhoods from the close proximity of the magazines at Upnor. consented to erect fresh magazines on a spot where no danger could possibly be apprehended. The magazines at Upnor Castle will continue to be used for the storage of projec-

iles which are not dangerous.

be placed in the hands of a private tutor,

or be sent abroad. Under these circum-

stances, it is not surprising if he is tempted

to take a commercial, or, at least, a busi-

ness view of the educational problem. If

there existed in England a large public

School where a thorough and practical

knowledge of the French language and of

other modern tongues could really be ac-

quired, its popularity and success would

FRESH RUMOURS OF WAR. The correspondent of the Standard

at Frankfort telegraphed on Monday night :-A conversation I recently had with one of the principal generals of Austria-Hungary has made it quite clear to my mind-first, that the army of the Dual Monarchy is preparing for a campaign in the coming spring; and, secondly, that this campaign will be undertake i, not against Russia, but against an antagonist nearer home. At the opening of the last Delegations Count Kalnoky allowed it to be seen that the Austrian and Russian

Foreign Offices were on intimate terms, and that negotiations were going on between them with a view to arrive at an understanding on the partition of the Balkan pen nsula. It was evident that Count Kalnoky had made this the principal object of his policy in the East, and that he had determined to seize the opportunity he conceived to be offered by the Egyptian difficulty to increase the territory Austria at the expense of Turkey. In the North Albanian mountains, which are inhabited by Roman Catholic Arnauts, Austrian agents have, as your Constantinople and other correspondents reported recently been swarming. In the private sittings of the Hungarian Delegations the Minister of War hinted, it is true, at a future war with Russia, but he did so solely because such a hint was the best means of inducing the Magyars to vote any sum, and any motion required of them. No such hint was given in the Austrian Delegation. The late journalistic campaign concerning Austro-German alliance, and, above all, the discontent prevailing in the Vienna Press Bureaux on account of the discussion, is easily explained by the inclination of Count Kalnoky, of the Court, and of most of the Generals—the greater number of them are Slavs—towards Russia. The Austro-German alliance still exists, but there can be no mistake, it has lost its old cordial and intimate character. M. Koloman Tiza, the Hungarian Premier, in his reply to Deputy Ugron's interpellation, did not utter a word about the alliance with Germany, but said, in his New Year's speech, that Austro-Hungary would "seek" alliances in order to preserve peace. Only new alliances are sought. An existing alliance it is unnecessary to "seek." It may be that my authority had received his information and orders previously to M. Gambetta's death, and that the situation has been changed by that event. But I assert again the Austrian alliance is now of less value to Germany than it was prior to

THE EGYPTIAN LAND QUESTION.

the 31st ultimo. It is, however, also quite

possible that Count Kalnoky's daring plans

are no longer suited to the times.

Telegraphing on Monday night, the Cairo

orrespondent of the Standard says :-The Government continues working with raiseworthy earnestness at internal reforms. Cherif Pacha appears anxious that his Ministry should be credited with the inauguration of such legal reforms as may lay a solid foundation for a strong and equitable judicial ad-ministration in the future, and also with the creation of some really representative assembly. His name has always been associated with the dea of National Representation, and the failure of last year's experiment of a Chamber of Notables, whilst not attributable to him, may serve as a useful example, indicating the faults to be avoided in forming any new Assembly. Together with these two national questions a scheme has been favourably received for the settlement of the Domains Lands, which have hitherto been so costly a burden on the revenue. This Administration, comprising some four hundred and thirty thousand feddans of land, is to be taken over by a syndicate of bankers, who will work it provisionally in the interests of the Government, selling off the property as quickly as possible, and providing, if necessary, loans to proposing purchasers, to assist them in the purchase. The most noteworthy feature of the scheme is the disposal of a hundred and fifty thousand feddans formerly acquired from peasant proprietors who are now labourers on the lands which they used to own. These lands will now be handed back by the Government to the disinherited former proprietors on such advantageous terms as will enable them easily again to enter into full possession. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this step, whether it be regarded as a political or a financial measure. If the example thus set could be followed on the large Dairas the value of land would quickly increase, and, instead of the unhappy and debt-bound population now existing, a prosperous and contented peasantry would render both the fiscal and judicial administration of the country immeasurably easier.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN

The Daily News says :- Our Correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that Senor Sagasta has received the Royal commands to form a fresh Cabinet. It is generally believed that this Cabinet will be an entirely new one. This was to be ex-

It is not easy to believe that either the Finance Minister or the Minister of Public Works was so indispensable that the entire Cabinet must be broken up because either one or other insisted upon resigning. More-over, it is scarcely credible that, if Senor Camacho made the proposals attributed to him, the Cabinet was unable to come to a decision respecting them. It is said that Senor Camacho has proposed to sell the State forests of Spain, estimated to be worth seventy or eighty millions sterling, and to apply the proceeds as current revenue. But it is quite clear that this would be a misappropriation of funds. Current expenditure ought to be defrayed out of current income, and the price of the State forests is not income, but capital. If, then, the Finance Minister made the proposal attributed to him it is not easy to believe that so many of Senor Sagasta's colleagues approved it that the Ministry was broken up in consequence. It is natural to suspect that Senor Sagasta was not sorry for an excuse to modify his Cabinet. The new party established by Marshal Serrano has proved weak in the Cortes, but the Cortes as now elected does not really represent Spain, and though weak in the Cortes, it may have been formidable in the country. Senor Sagasta may then desire to strengthen his Ministry, now that his victory in the Cortes gives him an advantage in negotiating with other sections of the Liberal party.

A BURGLAR AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM .- A Jerman named Ludwig Roth, aged thirtythree, was charged at Bow-street on Monday with being on enclosed premises and having house-breaking implements in his possession for the supposed purpose of committing a burglary. About a quarter to one that morning a police-constable saw the prisoner in the enclosed grounds of the British Museum near to the residence of Mr. E. A. Bond, the principal librarian. He could give no account of self when spoken to by the constable who took him into custody. He was searched; a jemmy, a glass-cutter, a box of silent matches, stock, three centre bits, a knife, and a bottle of gum, a dark lantern, and a pair of socks were found, some of the articles upon the prisoner, and others lying on the ground where he was first seen. He obtained access to the premises by seating over a hoarding erected for the building of a new wing to the museum. The prisoner was remanded.

THE FATAL COLLISION OFF THE MERSEY.

The fuller accounts of the collision which occurred at the mouth of the River Mersey during a thick fog on Sunday morning show that the force with which the Kirby Hall ran against the City of Brussels make it surprising that the latter vessel did not sink sooner than she did. The Kirby Hall made a gash 8fc. in width, and penetrated 3ft. into the side of the other vessel, and before any arrangement could be made for a temporary stoppage of the hole with a sail, the carpenter found that there were 14ft. feet of water in the fore hold, showing that the water must have been pouring into the steamer in immense volume. The Kirby Hall's cut-water was entirely e: rried away, and there was a la ze rent in her iron plates between the 18ft. and 24ft. mark.

The parratives of the captain of the City of Brusse's give some idea of the circumstances attending the collision. Some officers of the Mersey Bank and Harbour Board and of the Liverpool Salvage Association visited, on Monday, the scene of the catastrop: s, so as to mark the spot, the position of the sunken steamer rendering her a danger to the navigation of vessels entering or le r ing the Mersey. The City of Brussels was found a being to the catastropic or le rendering the statement of the catastropic or season of the catastropic or season o found to be in 15 fathoms of water, two miles and a half to the north-east of the Northwest Lightship, with her masts above water. A steam tug with divers and apparatus was despatched to remove the vessel's masts and funnels, and thus minimize the danger to passing vessels. There seems to be no hope of raising the steamer's hull, but with favourable weather much of the cargo will probally be recovered. No more bodies have been

There is a conflict of testimony as to what was the precise situation of affairs when the collision took place. According to the captain of the Kirby Hall, the City of Brussels was coming on with such an impetus that he could not avoid contact, though from "dead slow he had the engines turned "full speed astern." On the other hand, the testimony of the captain, purser, and others on board the City of Brussels is that the vesthe City of Brussels is that the ves-sel was stationary and her engines motionless. One of the passengers says that the first person to jump into the boat was the pilot, and that this so annoyed Captain Land that he called to the crew to pull him out. With this one exception there was no confusion or excitement. In fact, such calmness prevailed among the officers and crew that it seemed difficult to realize that the vessel was sinking under their feet The catastrophe was the one theme of discussion on 'Change and in the public places of Liverpool on Monday, and there was much speculation as to whether any one was blam-able for the calamity.

The owners of the City of Brussels state that she was stationary at the time of the col-

lision, her engines not having been moved for

Captain Land, the captain of the City of Brussels, says :- " All the way from Queenstown until we got abreast of the Orme's Head it was beautifully fine and clear, but when we reached the latter point a haze set We considered it necessary to reduce the ship's speed, and as it was getting thicker we went quite slow. We then heard the sound of the bell on the North-west Lightship, whereupon we turned round and faced again to the westward, after which we stopped the steamer and allowed her to drift slowly, stern first, up to the Bar lightship. stopped 41 minutes, and were blowing our steam whistles every half or quarter of a minute, as the case might be-and certainly at not more than half a minute interval-when we heard a steamer's whistle on our starboard side and also on the port side. Naturally heading, that they concluding, as we were would pass us in parallel position, we never moved our engines. We suddenly saw a white light on the starboard bow one minute and a half afterwards, and immediately a large vesse! ran into us, stem first, making a gash about 8ft. in width and penetrating the side of the City of Brussels about 3ft. I at once gave for one gang to clear away the boats; for the chief officer and another gang to get a spar sail and place it over the hole made by the collision; and for the carpenter to sound the wells and report the amount of water in the ship. Before the sail could be got off the carpenter reported 14ft. of water in the forehold, and the engineer reported that water was making fast in the stokehole, and that the fires would be out in about a minute. I thereupon ordered all hands to leave the sail and get the boats out, the steward to marshal the passengers on deck without luggage or encumbrance, and the pur er to see all the women in the boats first, which orders were cooly and skilfully carried out by the purser and stewards. I also instructed the chief officer to take the port lifeboat, get as many as he could in it, and hang off for the ship. vessel was by this time filling as fast as the other boats were filled promiscuously by the men without orders, and they pushed away from the side, leaving myself, the chief engineer, the doctor, the second officer, the carpenter, and about six or seven other men on board. As they were not able to get the boats to approach us again, when the ship had sunk as far as the bridge I sang out for every one to save himself, and then sprang off the bulwarks head first into the water. The chief engineer and the others ran up the mizzen rigging, and as the City of Brussels sank deeper and the water reached them they floated off, seizing hold of any wreckage or spar that might be about. I got hold of a spar, on which I floated and swam with two or three others. We were buoyed up until the boats took us in and put us aboard the Kirby Hall. We afterwards returned and cruised round the wreck for an hour, picking up the insensible forms of the second officer and the carpenter. We used every effort to restore animation to their bodies, but without avail. The total number lost was ten, consisting of eight of the crew (including second officer and carpenter) and two Italian steerage passengers. When on board the Kirby Hall the utmost attention was shown to us by the captain and officers, and we fared well considering their limited means, for they were only poorly provided, as the steamer was coming round on her trial trip with runners from Glasgow. We remained in the vicinity of the wreck until Sunday evening, when the weather cleared, and we proceeded to take a pilot from the station boat at the Bar Lightship, From the pilot we got some beef steak and other food, which we cooked, serving it to the ladies and the steerage passengers. We then steamed up the channel, and landed in the Morpeth Dock about 11 o'clock on Monday night, after which

without orders." The survivors of the City of Brussels' passengers have drawn up a testimonial to Captain Land and the officers. It is as follows:— "Sunday, January 7, 1883.

we crossed the river to Liverpool. I may say that every passenger was landed dry from the

City of Brussels, and there was not a wet

garment on any of them. All the passengers

were safely got out of the steamer before the

members of the crew went into the boats

"On board the steamship Kirby Hall. "We, passengers of the steamship City of Brussels, who have just been rescued from a watery grave by the above-named steamer, do hereby wish to express our sincere gratitude and admiration of the courage, premptitude and coolness in danger which were exemplified by Captain Land, Purser Collar, and the officers of the ill-fated vessel which has just gone down so near the termination of the voyage from America.-Captain Southport; George Skinner; J. H. Elbrook and wife, Chicago; J. M. Kelly and wife; D. Seigel, J. M'Gee, M. L. Dufour, Mr. and Mrs. Yarnall, J. G. Jones, Captain G. W. K. Masters, J. J. Plummer, E. H. Hunt, David Jones, B. H. Buxton, John Owens, Henry Cardell, Eliza Cardell, J. M. Buckley."

Mr. D. Siegel, who was a passenger on board the City of Brussels, says he originally took his passage to England in the City of Berlin, but on the mishap to that vessel was transferred to the City of Brussels. The City of Brusse's had good weather for the first four days, after which a terrible gale came on This they safely weathered through the skil-ful seamanship of Captain Land. Till Sunday morning they were all happy. About halfpast five that morning the narrator was in his berth, when he heard a solid crash. He got out of bed, but not hearing just then anything further he laid down to rest again, when he was alarmed a second time by the cry of "Boats." He hastily put on the first gar-ments he could lay hold of, and went on deck, and he saw they were getting out the boats. He observed a young lady, together with a feeble old lady, trying to get into one of the boats, and he immediately assisted them. This boat was the one which was taken command of by the purser, to whose courtesy and presence of mind he pays a high compliment. Mr. Siegel says he saw some of the drowned men fished out. One of these was the second officer, a fine, stalwart young fellow, whom it was pitiable to behold. There were about thirty persons in the boat in which Mr. Siegel was. He heard them hallooing to the Glasgow boat. They were, he adds, very kindly received on board the Kirby Hall, and the doctor of the City of Brussels was very kind to them. Mr. Siegel says he lost all his clothing and effects, together with 400 dols. in money. Asked if he and the others had not time to get their effects together, Mr. Siegel replied that he was afraid of being left behind, as it was impossible to know how long she would keep up. One of his com-panions was an artist, who had some valuable aintings with him, all of which were, of

RIVOLI.

Mr. George Skinner, another of the passen gers, states that the boats were lowered very expeditiously, and into the first one jumped the pilot. This so enraged the captain that he called upon the crew to pull him out With this exception there was not the least bit of confusion or excitement, and almost everyone appeared to be exceedingly selfpossessed. The lady passengers were the first to be handed into the boats. They re-mained paddling about, waiting for the end, and suddenly the vessel went down with a tremendous noise stem first. Only twenty to twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time the City of Brussels was struck to the time when she disappeared beneath the water. After witnessing the foundering of the steamship the purser steered the boat in the direction of the Kirby Hall, which had stopped her engines after the collision. They called upon the captain to lower his boats, but he said he could not, as he had only four deck hands on board. Seeing that he was unable to render any assistance, the purser unloaded his boat on the starboard side of the vessel, the occupants reaching the deck by means of the ship's ladder. The purser then pulled back to the wreck to see if he could render any assistance, but he saw nobody to rescue, and after some time returned.

course, lost.

The captain of the Kirby Hall states that on hearing the whistles on board the City of Brussels he immediately backed his vessel at full speed. The captain of the latter was the last to jump from the steamer. The two steerage passengers who were drowned jumped overboard without waiting to see what could be done for them. Neither passengers nor crew were able to save any of their goods. The passengers on the City of Brussels have drawn up an address, expres ing sincere gratitude at and admiration of the courage, promptitude, and coolness in danger the officers of that vessel. Sh had on board when she left New York 70

steerage passengers, 20 cabin passengers, and The Standard observes: - The disaster which has overtaken the steamer City of Brussels at the mouth of the Mersey will excite universal regret. After passing safely through an Atlantic gale, this splendid vessel has sufferred the miserable fate of being run down in a fog by the Kirby Hall, a steam ship which had only just left Glasgow on her trial trip The stem of the Scotch vessel ran far into the starboard bow of the Atlantic steamer, letting in a flood of water which sent the latter to the bottom in little more than twenty minutes. Such a result, after all that has been said with regard to the guarantees for safety in our great ocean-going steam ships, cannot but create a feeling of disappointment in the public mind. In smooth water, near shore. and with another ship close at hand to receive the fugitives escaping from the sinking vessel, it yet comes to pass that two of the passengers and eight of the crew are drowned. The numbers on board the stricken ship were not large, the captain, the officers, and the crew were all equal to the occasion, the passengers were not terrified by fear, and the only adverse conditions were those presented by the thickness of the fog which shrouded the scene, and the inability of the other ship to render active help. The rapid sinking of the City of Brussels was the reason why the loss of life took place. In those hurried moments time was not allowed for the work that had to be done, and when the ship went down, several of the gallant crew sank with her. How the collision took place is one question. Why it proved fatal to human life is another; and while we are thankful that the sacrifice was not greater we are yet disposed to consider that if oceangoing steamers are what we are often told they are or might be, there ought to have been no loss of life whatever. Whether the vessel should have sunk at all is a further matter for consideration, viewed in the light of what we are told with regard to the merits of watertight compartments. Properly con-structed, and duly maintained, these subdivisions of a ship would appear to preclude the risk of any sudden sinking of the hull. Yet somehow in practice they seem to fail, or, at least, do not confer all the benefit which is expected from them. The subject becomes the more important, owing to the enormous size now given to our ocean going steamers. The Inman Line, the great rival to the Cunard Company, has some mag-nificent ships in its fleet, including the City of Rome, a vessel ranking next to the Great Eastern in size, though the Servia, of the Cunard fleet, comes only a shade behind her in respect to tonnage, and is in all respects a marvellous ship. The City of Brussels was built in 1869, and therefore will not rank on equality with the larger vessels of more recent date. Probably she failed to represen all that is now being done to render ships secure against the perils of collision. specimens of marine architecture which have been launched since her first appearance may be expected to surpass her in their appliances, and we trust that should they meet with a similar trial they will go successfully through the ordeal. Considered as a whole, an iron ship is enormously strong. Yet the several parts are intrinsically weak. She is the embodiment of skill, not of brute strength, and nothing but skill will save her. She must be deftly constructed, so that she may spring a leak and not founder, have her side cut into as by a giant ploughshare and yet not go down under the waves. Science can secure this, and we trust the fatal issue to the career of the City of Brussels will lead to yet greater efforts for building ships which shall not only be huge in size and splendid in their appointments, but also as secure as human ingenuity can make them against the

inspection in a carriage and pair. With half a dozen cars en suite, laden with police, special correspondents, etc. If the Government really desire to know the condition of the people in any particular district, let them send someone not too well known, who they can trust, to shoot or fish in the neighbour-SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN .- While superintending preparations for a theatrical entertainment on Saturday, the Rev. W. S. Thomas, vicar of Halse, Somersetshire, was night, using every sense with which God has endowed him, and not trusting to any one in suddenly seized with illness, and died from an attack of heart disease before medical assistance could be obtained.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS. THE MIDLOTHIAN VISIT ABANDONED.

Dr. Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's medical attendant, was summoned to Hawarden by telegraph on Saturday evening. The Premier has been pronounced by his medical attendant to be suffering from overwork, and that he needs rest for a short time. His visit to Midlothian has, therefore, been given up. Mr. Gladstone's indisposition dates, it is believed, fron Boxing Day, the afternoon of which he occapied, despite the inclemency of the weather, in felling a tree in Hawarden Park. He centracted a chill in consequence of the exposure, and was visited with a slight attack of lumbago, which compelled him to keep to his room during the greater part of Wednesday. The next day he was somewhat better, and by the Friday, which was his 73d birthday, he had so far rallied from his indisposition as to be able to attend Divine service. It is upon the orders of Dr. Clarke that Mr. Gladstone is now compelled to take rest.

In the course of Monday afternoon a number of inquiries were made at No. 10, Downing-street, and there was placed upon the hall table for the inspection of visitors the following note:-"Mr. Gladstone is somewhat overworked, and needs rest for a short time. Dr. Clarke, who is staying at Hawarden, has advised him in consequence to give up his visit to his constituents in Midlothian next

A Hawarden correspondent writes:-"There is nothing alarming, or even serious, in the condition of Mr. Gladstone. He has felt the strain of the Autumn Session and heavy official work which he has transacted since the prorogation. The right hon, gentleman, however, was able to attend church on Sunday, both morning and evening, and he again attended service at the church on Monday morning. Dr. Andrew Clarke has left for London. He has ordered the right hon. gentleman to take rest for the present and abstain from all excitement.

The St. James's Gazette says :- The reports of Mr. Gladstone's illness are likely to cause a considerable amount of apprehension, for the reason that there is a look of suddenness about it. We have heard before that Mr. Gladstone had taken a chill after a spell of his customary exercise of tree-felling, but his indisposition seems not to have been serious enough up to Saturday morning to prevent his receiving half a dozen guests at Hawarden. Summoning a doctor from London by tele-graph has always an alarming look; but it is not uncommonly done (when the expense can be afforded) in cases of no very grave character; that had to be remembered. But then. according to one report, Mr. Gladstone was pronounced to be suffering from over-workwhich again does not look very well. It is wise, however, not to trust to first reports in a matter of this kind, though it is true, we believe, that Dr. Andrew Clarke has on other occasions suggested to his illustrious patient the necessity, or the desirability, of rest.

THE POLITICAL TOURIST IN IRELAND. The St. James's Gazette says:-Apropos of some observations which we lately made about Mr. Trevelyan's tour of inspection in Donegal, a correspondent sends us the fol-lowing story:—" Shortly after the commencement of the present land agitation, when the hardships endured by the Irish peasant from the tyrant who owned the soil was the topic of the day and English M.P.'s and special correspondents were running through the country either to satisfy themselves of the truth of what they had heard or to inform the British public of the real state of affairs in Ireland, I was appointed agent to a very liberal and popular landlord, who, being a gentleman of large means, independent of his landed property, had certainly no reason for treating his tenants in other than a liberal manner. On proceeding to visit the estate, which is situated some four miles from the nearest railway station, I engaged an outside car to convey me from the station to the estate. After leaving the small town at which the train stopped, we came to rather a steep hill, toiling up which was a respectably dressed stout individual, apparently slightly under the influence of drink. Said the driver, 'That's one of your tinnants." I accordingly offered him a seat, of which he promptly availed himself. Being a stranger to the district and wishing for information as to the condition of the people in the neighbourhood, I took advantage of our passing a somewhat rushy field to open conversation by remarking, 'That land would be the better for being drained.' 'Bedad it would your honour,' says my friend; 'but it is little incouragement we have for that sort of work. pose, then, said I, 'that the owner of the land does not do much for his tenants, though I should think from the appearance of the country that the tenants were pretty well off. Who is he? 'Lord C—,' was the answer—a gentleman who I know from reputation to be one who could hardly be defined as either a hard or rack-renting landlord. 'I suppose your own landland, now, is quite a different sort?' was my next question. Divil a warse in the country,' was the unexpected reply. Rather taken aback at this, I proceeded to inquire from my informant in what respects my employer outdid his neighbours in oppressing the poor. 'Does he raise your rents?' I asked. 'He does,' was the reply. 'Surely not on your own improvements?' On our own improvements. Now, your honour, would you believe it, but if a poor tenant made a bit of a ditch that long — holding his two hands about six inches apart - the agint comes down in the marning, measures it off, and adds the value on to his rint.' To make a long story short, having once started him I had no further trouble; but I munched away at my sandwiches whilst
I listened to a torrent of abuse against a gentleman, I then knew by hearsay, and since by experience, to be as kind and liberal a landlord as is to be found in Ireland. As we neared the estate I noticed my friend pass his hand across his eyes once or twice, as if awakening from a dream. After fidgeting about for some minutes, as if the seat of the car was getting unbearably hot, he at last addressed me in a hollow whisper: 'By gob, I fear I have made a mistake; your honour is not by any chance the new agint?' On my answering in the affirmative, my friend turned white, dropped off the car, and sat on the side of the ditch alternately cursing himself and apologizing to me, who in the agony of the moment he acknowledged to have taken for an English traveller. "Now to point the moral of my tale. The English (very much so) Irish Chief Secretary has lately gone on a tour through the dis-tressed districts in Donegal, presumably to gather information as to the proper way to give relief to the people. It will probably be a new thing to him to be informed that it is necessary in this country to search for the truth beneath the surface. There is an in-herent love of theatrical display, and a candid open manner of telling a lie, natural to the eople, when they imagine that the smallest advantage is to be gained by perverting the truth. That it is impossible for a stranger, or indeed any one who is not in the habit of mixing freely with the people, to understand the celerity with which a whole country side will combine to mislead a Castle official. It would be better for such never to leave the

Castle yard than to set out on a tour of

hood. Let him stay there for at least a fort-



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## MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 9-10, 1883. THE SITUATION IN FRANCE. We might say that French public men are now in the confused condition of a party who have sat down to cards, and who for some reason or other suddenly find that they are compelled to play without being allowed to look at their hands. No one as yet can pretend to be able to say in what manner, and to what extent, the removal of M. Gambetta may affect the relationships of parties. There is no man of whom it can be confidently said that he is qualified to lead the Republican majority and is sure of its confidence. More than that, no one can venture as yet to say how M. Gambetta's death may alter the condition and the policy of the Republican majority itself. There are some clouds on the sky of foreign politics. There are Frenchmen who are apparently doing their best to stir the jealousy of France on the subject of England's action in Egypt. Some very unlucky things have been said in one or two French journals about the policy of revenge upon Germany which M. Gambetta is believed to have represented ; and which, it is somewhat unseasonably boasted, has not died with him. Words such as these are certain to quicken the distrust and alarm of Germany, a distrust and alarm which are in themselves a sort of compliment to the national strength of France; and they may work mischief yet. We must say that we find it hard to believe in the stories which represent M. Gambetta as one whose heart was set, and whose whole policy was directed, towards campaign of retaliation against Germany. That M. Gambetta would have had such a thing if he could may be taken for granted; so would many Frenchmen who spoke less freely on the subject than M. Gambetta. One of the finest and most striking rhetorical passages in any of M. Gambetta's speeches was that in which he referred some years ago to Alsace and Lorraine, and which he purposely allowed to come to an end with an unfinished sentence more significant and menacing than any completing words could have made it. But M. Gambetta was eminently a practical politician. He knew not merely how to wait for the accomplishment of some great hope, but he would have known, we feel convinced, how to resign one great hope if another still more dear could thereby be the more surely fulfilled. M. Gambetta had the prosperity of France at heart above all other things; and it is quite possible that he would have come in time to believe that the prosperity of France and her national dignity as well could be better maintained and assured than by constant preparations for a war of retaliation against Germany. Time works won-ders in the calming of national passions and hates. For many years after Waterloo the heart of France burned with such hatred of England, and such longing for revenge, that some of the coolest observers in both countries were convinced the quarrel would have to be fought out once again. For years there was not a French statesman who would have ventured to tell his countrymen that they must think no more of projects of revenge upon England. Curiously enough it was a soldier, Marshal Soult, who first among men of any considerable note boldly and publicly advocated the policy of a genuine alliance with England. Forty years after Waterloo the French and English were in alliance, and there was no more thought of revenge for Waterloo than of revenge for Agincourt. The same change may be gradually brought about in the feeling of France towards Germany, and of Germany towards France. While France was talking of revenge upon England, Englishmen were naturally distrustful of France, just as Germany is now; and a mood of mind prevailed on both sides which might at any moment have led to war. That which has happened with regard to England may happen with regard to Germany but it is not likely to be brought about by the idle protestations of journalists that M. Gambetta's policy of retaliation survives him; but it is not by any means certain that there also survives him a hand as firm and an intellect as practical as his; and the rash words are all the more rash when this very reasonable doubt is taken into consideration. The Chamber opened on Tuesday under depressing conditions, but depression is not despondency. France certainly does not want even now for capable men to carry on the work of the Republic. The President, M. Grévy, is, as we have said more than once already. a Republican of the best type for Francea Republican of old and settled convictions. M. Brisson is a man to whom the eyes of many are already turning. M. Jules Ferry has already given proof that he has many of the faculties of leadership. But the mere choice of a leader for the Republican majority in the Chamber would not be an event to cast any very certain light upon the fortunes of the future. We have yet to see into what forms the varied sections of Republicanism now in a dissolved condition will remould themselves. There

are men enough in France who are well

able to form Administrations and carry on

the business of government if all that had

to be done was to maintain in prosperity

the affairs of a peaceful country. The

République Française, M. Gambetta's

paper, said the other day that Gambetta

knew but of one way to create in the Re-

soon see the question tested whether such union is now likely to be found at a time of national crisis. So uncertain are the conditions on which a judgment would have to be formed in anticipation, that no one knows whether the death of M. Gambetta is more likely to draw the Repubblicans together for common sustainment or to split them more than ever into incompatible groups and sections.—Daily

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

All general surveys of British commerce

are properly checked by the special reports of particular branches of trade. With respect to the cotton trade, we are told that during the past year it "has been less satisfactory than was expected." So far as the future is concerned, "the present low range of prices" for the raw material is considered a hopeful feature for manufacturers; there is "a satisfactory margin for profit," and an anticipation of 'a full and probably an increased consumption throughout the year." The woollen trades are said to have been steadily progressive," and to have produced on the whole "generally satisfactory results." The exports show "a gratifying increase," in spite of hostile tariffs, in the trade to Continental countries, to America, and to Australia, from some important centres of industry. From Bradford, however, we have a less cheering account. Exports, it is acknowledged, are diminishing, and changes in fashion have strained the resources of manufacturers. But English enterprise, here or elsewhere, is fully capable of holding its own in the teeth of competition, foreign or domestic. We are not surprised to be informed that, in the opinion of those concerned, the home trade must have more than compensated for the deficiency of the foreign demand. The linen trade, on the other hand, so far as it is a home trade, has suffered from the disappointing harvest: the exports are said to have been fairly maintained," though this statement, unless it be limited locally, is scarcely consistent with the most recent official returns. The jute trade, again, was unfavourably affected, early in the past year, by "the constant and increasing tendency on the part of Continental nations to impose protective tariffs.' These difficulties, however, in this particular branch of business, appear to have been overcome. The silk trade has passed through a more trying ordeal, in a large degree due to "the more than ordinary fickleness of fashion; "but during the last few weeks, we learn, "a more hopeful feeling has existed, and there have been signs of a more extended business." Passing over some minor branches of commerce, we turn to the wine trade-a good test of the consuming power of the community. We are told that there has been in the past year "a heavily decreased home consumption-upwards of a million gallons-as compared with 4881. Food supplies from abroad have, at the same time, been abundant and prices moderate. The great metal trades are in a less encouraging position; "though the total exports during 1882 have been large, general complaints are rife." The glut in the Scotch pig-iron market has been partially relieved; "but the prospect of a poor American demand for the ensuing year more than counterbalances this improvement." Moreover, there is no guarantee that at any moment production may not be again increased and prices forced disastrously downwards. in the copper and tin trades a large business has been done, but with great fluctuations and many failures. On the whole, prices in most of the metal markets have fallen as compared with those ruling a year ago. It is noted, however, that the Clyde shipbuilding trade fully maintains its pre - eminence, and that it has during the past twelve months attained extraordinary proportions, leaving a large quantity of work over for the present year. Elsewhere, the demand, on this account, for manufactured iron appears to be abating. It is even stated that capitalists exhibit less inclination "to invest in new vessels now that freights are reduced to a considerable extent." The "competition of capital" has increased the volume of trade in the engineering business, and the same observation applies to shipping. The Egyptian Expedition was a magnificent stroke of luck for the shipowners, although they were thrown into unreasonable alarm at one time by the possibility of the closing of the Suez Canal. An improvement in freights is expected for the year to come, though the grounds of the expectation are not very clearly explained. Looking over the whole field of British industry and commerce, it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that we may have to deal, before long, with a period, more or less protracted, of restricted profits and consequent difficulties intrade. Competition has ncreased and is increasing in every branch of business, and the margin of profit is cut so close, in consequence, that there is a distinct diminution in the "staying power of traders. A man who made large profits rapidly could afford to bear up against the losses of a period of "shrinkage" or stagnation, but one who can at best look only for a small percentage on his invested capital and his own labour is naturally alarmed at any adverse signs. The country has for two or three years past been not unprosperous, but the measure of prosperity has not been such as to allow men of business to defy the storms of fortune. We must hope, therefore, that the better omens for the year on which we have entered may be fulfilled. Any reaction-though of this there are no signs -must fall heavily upon the commercial and industrial community in this country, because there is, perhaps, less reserve of strength to resist disaster than at any

THE DEPRECIATION OF CHURCH

former crisis .- Times.

LIVINGS. A letter of the Bishop of Peterborough has recently been published, in which he states that he has in vain endeavoured to find an incumbent for a living vacant in his diocese. There is, as described by the Bishop, a comfortable house in good condition, a beautiful church, and an interesting sphere of work amongst a village population of six hundred people in a pleasant and beautiful neighbourhood. But there is no "certain income." Before the late agricultural depression set in it was worth £480 a year net. It is at present "worth public a Government which should have the power to govern, and that was by

number of "livings" in the rural districts, to which the title is only applicable on the lucus a non lucendo" principle. We have heard a good deal lately of the losses of Irish landlords, and of English ones, too, but little of the losses of the clergy, who depend on tithe and glebe. In thousands of instances the farmers have been unable to pay their tithes altogether, or only been able to pay a part of them, for the last two or three years, and the consequence is that many clergymen's families have been, and are, most painfully straitened in their means, and in many instances reduced to absolute want, and become actually dependent on relatives and friends. More cases of this kind would have arisen, were it not for the fact that many of the clergy have private means to fail back upon. In very many cases, also, where the income of the living is derived from the rent of glebe lands, little or no rent has been received, or the farms have been thrown up by the tenantry, and the clergy themselves, rather than let them go out of cultivation and render themselves liable to heavy dilapidations, have taken them into their own hands. Too often the result of this has been, as might have been anticipated, farming at an absolute loss. At the present moment there are many hundreds of clergymen who would have been richer men had they resigned their nominally good livings two or three years ago. Unhappily it cannot be said that there is any immediate prospeet of better days for those thus suffering, as the benefit of the last fairly abundant harvest can hardly be felt for some time to come- It is more than difficult to suggest any remedy for this most painful state of things. It would be some considerable relief if such a Bill as that introduced into Parliament last Session, which provided for tithes being paid by the landlord instead of the tenant, were passed; but this is only shifting a burden in a certain sense from one pair of shoulders to another, which in many cases are hardly better able to bear it. Perhaps it might be possible to raise a general fund among Church people to meet the most pressing cases among the suffering clergy. or funds for each diocese, as we believe has already been done in the diocese of Worcester. Or, again, Church people might give more liberal support to those societies, such as the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation of Southampton-street, Strand, which have for their special object the granting of temporary relief to clergymen in distress. And while speaking of these societies, it may be mentioned as a painful estimony to the state of many clergymen once in receipt of a good income, that several who were formerly able to subscribe to these funds for the benefit of their poorer brethren have recently been themselves applicants for grants. This lamentable state of things has a further ill effect, for the laity suffer from it. The clergy are but human, and are subject to the same infirmities as their flocks, and the constant care and anxiety as to ways and means, the constant strain of the res angustæ domi has a most depression influence on their spirits and capacities for work, and must inevitably tell its tale both in the Church and in the parish. If only for this reason there is a special call on the laity to consider this crisis and do their best to meet this exigency of the times as regards their clergy.-Morning

EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Tuesday :-

Among the many questions engaging the serious attention of Lord Dufferin and the Egyptian Government, one of the most important is the prudent development of popular institutions. Any one well acquainted with the various classes of the native population must be convinced that Egypt is not yet ripe for Parliamentary institutions in the English sense of the term; but, as I have frequently urged, it is very desirable that some means should be devised, first for enlightening and to some extent controlling the Council of Ministers; secondly, for giving the people regular, legitimate means of laying complaints and wishes before those who are responsible for the welfare of the country; and, thirdly, for separating the administrative, legislative, and judicial functions of Government. The dea which seems to have found most favour is the creation of a Council composed partly by popular election and partly by nomination which would be independent of and at the same time in close communication with the Cabinet. This Council, sitting all the year round, would examine all legislative projects and take official cognizance of all important decisions of the Council of Ministers. For great questions deeply affecting a large portion of the population a larger assembly, composed of the above Council and more members chosen by popular election, would be called together from time to time. Besides these, each province would have an elective Council for the consideration of local affair, and this by many is considered the most practical portion of the scheme. A project in this sense has been prepared, but as there is a strong lesire that the new constitution should be in harmony with all the necessities of the situation, it may, perhaps, undergo considerable

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS .- The members of the Embassy from the Queen of Madagascar, who arrived in Liverpool on Monday were taken to the public museum, and were much pleased to find Madagascar represented in the collection. Subsequently they visited the Free Public Library, the Walker Art Gallery, and St. George's-hall, after which they visited the Mayor at the Town-hall. The Chief Ambassador, replying to a short address of the Mayor, spoke in his own lan guage, which was interpreted by the Rev. W. C. Pickersgill. He said that they were sure that the Liverpool people were not among those who needed to be told where Madagascar was, for their ships went forth to every harbour in the world. Referring to the Government of Madagascar, he said that the great difficulty they had to contend with was the uncivilized and unsettled state of the subject tribes on the coast, always at war with one another, and constantly robbing and illtreating the white travellers who fell into their hands. For this the Government had the blame, and the Ambassador took that opportunity of denying that the accusation was true. He could not help contrasting the crowded commerce of that world-famed port with the silent rivers and empty harbours of his own land. In the evening the Ambassadors were the guests of Mr. Crosfield, Prince's-park. On Tuesday they visited the sugar refinery of Messrs. Crosfield, Barrow and Co., the North Shore Mills, the engine works of Messrs. James Jack and Co., the Guion Steamship Alaska, Messrs. Laird's shipbuilding yard, the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom, and Messrs. Cope Brothers' tobacco works. In the evening they dined with Mr. J. Oliver Jones and a select party at the

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN AND VILLAGES. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Tuesday night:-The Hungarian town of Raab, a place of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and known as a great centre of the corn export trade, has to-day been completely inundated, together with the whole of the adjacent valley and numerous villages in the vicinity. The Danube here forms two large islands, the Larger and Smaller Schuett, and other smaller ones. Most places on these islands, with the large park in which stands the Raab Theatre, are entirely covered with water, and abandoned by the inhabitants. During the past week the water was rising continually, and Raab and its adjacent villages have only escaped so long by reason of the recent frost. At length, however, the ice has given way, and the water suddenly rose all over the district. At three o'clock this morning the tocsin sounded and awoke the inhabitants, who had to fly for their lives. So rapid was the rise of the floods, that many who tried to escape fell in through the breaking ice and were drowned. Hundreds of villagers and persons from the outskirts of Raab, however, succeeded, with the help of the military, in escaping. Amidst the darkness and the ringing of the alarm bells they reached the island where stands the solidly-built theatre of Raab. In a short time the whole building was crowded with fugitives. Shortly after a new panic arose, as the theatre began to fill with water. The floods there soon rose up to the height of the first gallery. At the same time, round about in the Raab suburbs and neighbouring villages the houses were falling in, while the embank ments protecting the town were cracking, and at length giving way, admitted the deluge of water. The floods soon reached the inner town, which, besides its regular inhabitants, now sheltered over six thousand refugees from the suburbs. Numerous lives have been lost in this sudden inundation, but the number is still unknown. Fortunately some parts of the town of Raab remained, even at the highest of the floods, above water, and at noon to-day the river at length ceased to rise. From all sides help was despatched to the threatened districts, the military being especially active. The floods in the villages have washed many bodies out of their graves. The gasworks at Raab are inundated, and the intense cold now prevailing increases the general distress. Telegrams from Gran, the See of the Primate of Hungary, represent that place as menaced with a disaster similar to that which has happened at Raab. The population is panic-stricken.

The Wiesbaden correspondent of the Daily News writes :- After the harrowing accounts of the devastation caused by the floods in the Ried villages of the Palatinate, the news from the other districts overtaken by the great inundations may appear comparatively insignificant: yet there are many details of interest, in addition to the daily telegraphic reports on the situation which you have published. Next to Neckar, the Main, of all the Rhine tributaries, attained a great height. The rise began on December 27, when the deep snow which covered the mountains began to melt suddenly before the warm south-west wind and rains. On the Vosges and in the Black Forest the snow was five feet deep, and this immense mass was changed into water within twenty-four hours. The Main consequently did not rise gradually, but by sudden starts and bounds-at Aschaffenburg ten inches per hour; at Frankfort five feet in a few hours. At these towns, as well as at Wurzburgh Hanau, Schweinfurth, Offenbach, and in fact at all others situated on this river, the lower parts became quickly flooded. Cellars and ground floors were rapidly filled with water, and communication in the streets was only possible by boats and on plank bridges. At Frankfort dams were built across the

streets leading toward the river, yet the water again advanced as far as the south wall of the Cathedral and the square in front of the Roemer. The Nicolas and Leonhard churches were successfully protected by walling up their doorways to a height of several feet. At Offenbach the bridge of boats was in great danger of being swept away, and was only secured by great exertions. The entire valley of the Tauber, usually a quiet little river, was converted into a broad lake, placing numerous villages deep in water. As an example of the extent of the floods may be mentioned the rivulet which flows through Homburg, and the very existence of which is probably unknown to the numerous visitors to this watering-place. Even this brook became a raging mountain torrent, which spread far over its banks and flooded fields, pastures, and villages. On the 26th the Main was still rising two inches hourly, and next day it reached the highest point at Frankfort, or nearly twenty marking 5.70 mètres, feet above the normal level, against 6.35 metres in November last. During the mètres in November last. next three days the level fluctuated, falling as low as 4.88 on Jan. 3, and again rising to 5.22 on the 5th, in consequence of a waterspout which broke over the upper valley near Hassfurth. Since last Saturday the river has been falling steadily, and has now again retired within its banks. During the height of the floods numerous photographic views were taken of the river by order of the city authorities for the purpose of measurements and future comparisons. At Hochst, below Frank-fort, the Main reached the enormous height of 7 metres, or 23 1/4 feet above the usual level. The city of Mayence, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Main, is naturally very much exposed to the inundations. During the November floods a great part of the city became submerged, when the water reached 5.20 mètres.

The entire esplanade along the river, the Rhine-strasse, with the railroad-track and all the neighbouring stree's, were deeply flooded, and boats could go as far as the north end of the Dom. This time, although the Rhine rose to 5.93 metres, the city remained entirely clear of water. This result was obtained by the tremendous efforts of the inhabitants and the garrison, who naturally now feel justly proud of their victory over the enemy, for of all the cities and towns in the inundated districts, Mayence is the only one which has kept the water out. The former inundations were principally caused by the rising waters entering the system of underground canals and sewers, and then spreading in the streets. This time it was proposed, after partly closing the drains, to keep the water-level in them below the streets by constant pumping. Besides the permanent oumping-works with four powerful engines, no ess than twelve other steam pumps, including several locomotives and fire engines, placed at different points, were kept working day and night. For keeping back the overground floods, dams and embankments were built at all exposed places, a long dyke three feet high was carried along the entire river front, close to the railroad line, with numerous side embankments, and all the gates in the fortification walls near the river were partly walled up. For this reason railroad traffic was na-turally suspended. The possibility of carrying out these works was only ensured by the large military forces placed at the city's disposal by the Commandant, General von Woyna. Several thousand men, comprising infantry, pioneers, sappers, miners, and engineers, with their officers, were hard at work in shifts of four hours each, ably assisted by the municipal firemen and the numerous workmen now at Mayence for making the new railroad tunnel and the permanent Rhine bridge. A temporary tramway was laid through the town to the river-front for bringing down earth, stones, and other materials rapidly from the tunnel for the construction of the embankments. During the

union among the Republicans. We shall | this is a type more or less of a very large | THE FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT. | night before the 3rd of January a panic broke out among the inhabitants of the lower parts of the town. The river had attained th precedented height of 5.90 mètres. Water was beginning to penetrate through the foun-dations of the fortifications and over the dams, and should the floods reach the pumping station and put out the fires, a great catastrophe would happen, for the Rhine's level was then at least ten feet above that of the lower street. The inhabitants of all exposed houses were ordered to keep in readiness for instant flight. Not till the 5th could the Mayencers again breathe more freely, when their baffled foe began to withdraw his forces slowly, after a siege of eight days and

In the immediate vicinity of Mayence the floods attained unparalleled extent. The embankments which had been broken by the November floods being still unrepaired, the water extended over the country for miles both above and below, and the villages of Bodenheim, Nackenheim, Laubenheim, Mombach, were once more severely ravaged. Further down the Rhine, Bingen was also inundated, although the Nahe, after rising five feet on December 29th, did not attain the great height of November. At Rudesheim, on the other side, the Rhine-strasse from the station upwards was flooded, and only passable by boats. The Cahn was only one foot lower than last November, and parts of Limburg, the market square at Diez, and parts of Ems became inundated. From Oberlahnstein downward, the railroad line to Troisdorf along the right bank of the Rhine was deeply submerged. The Moselle at Metz was five inches higher than in Nov., and actually surpassed the hitherto greatest height of 1880. The surrounding country was flooded for miles and the entire valley up to the French frontier formed a great lake. Some of the barracks and cavalry stables at Metz became inundated, and several regiments were forced to change their quarters. At Trier the Moselle rose 18 feet above low water, and at Coblence the water consequently again reached a great height. Many of the hotels along the Rhine water front had water in the ground floors. and next summer many an English tourist will wender at the highwater-mark of 1883 at the landing stages. At Neuweid, which suffered so severely in November, all but about 70 houses in the whole town were again flooded, and at Cologne all the streets near the river were naturally again inundated. The Zoological Gardens became submerged for a second time, and although many valuable animals had been removed, the water caused great losses. In the hot-houses many plants were destroyed, as the water put out the furnaces.

It is impossible to glance at all the details of the catastrophe which has overtaken so great a part of Western Germany with all the force and effect of a national calamity. Now that the floods are gradually retiring the true extent of the terrible devastation they have caused will only begin to appear. Bridges, houses, and entire villages have been destroyed; highways, railroads, dykes, and embankments broken and damaged; fruit trees, crops, winter supplies, fodder, furni-ture, household goods, and implements swept away; cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, and even the game in the forests drowned; and the very fields have been denuded of fertile earth, or covered with sand and boulders; not to speak of the serious loss of valuable human lives.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. A correspondent telegraphing from Hawarden to the Standard, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, says:—I have just seen Mr. Gladstone, and the right hon. gentleman looks remarkably well. The morning is fine, but very cold, and the Prime Minister walked from the Castle to the church, a distance of about a third of a mile, without any wrap except a woollen scarf. After calling at the church house, Mr. Gladstone, at half-past eight, attended Divine service, conducted his son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. Mrs Gladstone was also at church, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., and the Misses Gladstone. Service being over, the Premier walked back to the Castle with his eldest son. The right hon. gentleman, so far as can be judged from appearances, is in re-markably good health. The Premier, I am informed at the Castle, passed a good night, getting a fair amount of sleep. In all probability he will go south at an early Nothing in the shape of bulletins is issued, there being, indeed, no necessity for them as

there is no cause for anxiety. Telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon the correspondent says: -- "I have paid a visit to the Castle, and have seen Mrs. Gladstone, who informs me that Mr. Gladstone's absence from the Rent Audit this afternoon is felt necessary, as Dr. Clark's advice should be implicitly obeyed, and that the Premier should abstain from taking part in any public gathering, at least for a fortnight. All that is required is rest, and this the right hon. gentlemen has determined to take. After returning from service the Premier remained in the Castle during the morning, but it is probable that in accordance with his usual custom he will take driving or walking exercise this afternoon." Mr. W. H. Gladstone will preside at the dinner to the tenants, of whom it is expected that there will be about 60 present. The special guard of constables told off to attend Mr. Gladstone when he goes out remains on duty at the Castle.

Callers at Downing-street were again informed on Tuesday that the Premier suffers from overwork, and requires a little rest and

"A correspondent of a Wigan paper writes:—"There is at present staying with us a young lady whose birthday happens on the same day as Mr. Gladstone's. many years wished to make him a present on the anniversary of his birthday, but has refrained from doing so. Last year she was assailed by that dread disease which knows no cure (consumption). She put her desire in practice, and worked a bookmark in silk, with the motto, 'The Bible is our Guide,' and I wrote to Mr. Gladstone, and enclosed the bookmark, at the same time explaining the reason why we thus presumed to address him. In reply, I received a letter from the Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, and an autograph letter from Mr. Gladstone for the young lady. We also received, per rail, a box containing a very choice selection of camellias and ferns, and some very fine English grapes, with note from Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone for the young lady."
Mr. Gladstone's letter was a follows:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, January 1, 1883. "Dear Madam,—I am greatly touched by kindness in having worked a bookmark for kindness in having worked a bookmark for me under the circumstances at which you glance in such feeling and simple terms. May the guidance which you are good enough to desire on my behalf avail you fully on every step of that journey in which, if I do not precede, I cannot but shortly follow you.—I remain, dear madam, faithfully yours, W. E. Gladstone."

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN AN IRISH COURT. -An exciting scene took place on Monday in the court-house of Castlebar during the sitting of the Land Sub-Commission. Mr. Denis Duffy, who presided at the Islandeady land meeting, made some grave charges against Mr. James Daly, the proprietor of a local paper. Whereupon it is said he was struck and knocked down by Mr. Daly. The head constable and some of his men were summoned, when according to Mr. Duffy's statement, Mr. Daly publicly, and in the presence of the police, denounced him as a member of the Land League and of the assassination society. Mr. Duffy gave immediate instructions to his solicitor to bring an action for the assault and an action for £500 for the slander.

THE COLLISION OFF THE MERSEY. The inquest on the body of Henry Wood, the carpenter, and John Wearne Young, second officer, of the City of Brussels, was opened at Birkenhead, on Tuesday, before Mr. Churton, coroner for the West Division of Cheshire.

Solicitors attended to watch the proceedings

for the owners of the City of Brussels and the Kirby Hall and the relatives of the deceased. The Coroner remarked that he would just say a word or two on the unusual importance of the case, involving as it did the loss of several lives as well as one of the Atlantic steamers forming the Inman Line. The vessel itself had been in use about 13 years, and her career had been an unusually successful one, and he was sure they must all regret her sudden destruction. They would agree with him that the investigation should be as thorough as possible in order to meet the public requirements of the case. He did not see that there were any navigation questions of importance to be investigated, inasmuch as the disaster took place in a dense fog. When inquiries had been protracted day after day for a considerable length of time, it usually happened that the question of navigation formed a part of the difficulty; but that difficulty did not appear to arise in that case. He did not see any necessity for delaying the inquiry for any length of time, and therefore suggested that it should be proceeded with next morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Dickenson, for the owners of the City of Brussels, said—As you, no doubt, are aware, there are two actions pending about the loss of the City of Brussels. I appear for the owners of the vessels of the Inman Line, and we have as far as possible made arrangements with the authorities on the other side. Deprecating the circumstances of the case being gone into any further than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the inquest, we would respectfully ask you to omit all particulars not directly affecting the issue.

Mr. Bleakley, for the relatives of the deceased: That may be all very well for the owners of the vessels, but what about the relatives of those people who lost their lives? There must be the fullest investigation. The Coroner: I cannot entertain the appli-

cation at all. Evidence of identification having been taken, the inquiry was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is st. ted that a claim has been made by the Inman Steamship Company against the owners of the Kirby Hall for £160,000 for the loss of the City of Brussels, and that, on the other hand, the owners of the Kirby Hall claim £6,000 compensation for the damage done to

The body of one of the two Italian steerage passengers drowned has been recovered by a

Mr. Edward B. Haynes, bar-keeper on board the sunken steamer, has written the following account of the disaster:—"On Sunday morning, about 6.30 a.m., I awoke to find the ship stopped by a dense fog, and began to think with despair that all our expectations of having our New Year's Sunday dinner at home were to be blighted. Shortly, I felt a violent crash, and was thrown back-wards and forwards in my room. In an instant I rushed on deck, and was there told that the ship had been run into. I went to render what assistance I could to lower the boats. Here was a scene truly terrible, yet one that would make the heart of an Englishman in his calmer moments glow with Passengers with only the things they stood up in came rushing on deck one by one, but the most perfect order prevailed. The women, of whom there were fe awaited the lowering of the boats without even a shriek: while the male passengers assisted in procuring life-belts and cheering on everybody they came in contact with. Immediately the boats were lowered the women were all safely put into them, and afterwards all the male passengers. Then the crew endeavoured to save themselves. As each boat was filled it pushed off from the ship's side, and before they had all got well clear of the ship we could see by the forward light she was finally commencing to settle down. There yet remained several on board whose piercing shouts for help were truly heartrending, but before anything could be done a sharp report was heard, and one of the noblest ships that ever sailed the ocean went down head first. Immediately we lost sight of the ship, we pulled in the direction of the shouts of our comrades in the other boats, who were making for the ship which had caused such dire destruction. minutes the Kirby Hall loomed up in the fog, and soon our human freight was safely intrusted to the care of the crew of that ship. We were the fourth boat that was picked up, and immediately went back to the scene of the wreck, in the hope of saving others who might be still struggling in the water. Though we were unaware of the fact, our comrades had acted in a like manner before us, and had rendered all the assistance possible. From our comrades we received all particulars. The captain, boatswain, and several others were found clinging to a boat spar. The captain nobly requested them to save the others before him. They were soon got into the boats and safely put on board the Kirby Hall, and the cheers that rent the air for the safety of our gallant captain will ever remain fresh in my memory. But the two men who had so short a time before so gallantly hastened the lowering boats into the water to save others now lay lifeless on the steamer's deck. Many a weather-beaten sailor who, perhaps, had not shed a tear for years, stood over the bodies of their officers, and the tears rolled down their cheeks as they gazed upon the faces of those whom they had learnt to esteem

MORE DISASTERS AT SEA.

Lloyd's agent at Cochin telegraphs under date of the 9th of January, 11.35 a.m., that the ship British Empire, bound from Shields to Bombay, was burned at sea on the 5th of January off Alleppey. Ten persons were saved. Two boats, one with the captain and five hands, and the other with the chief officer and nine hands on board, are missing. The British Empire was a vessel of 1,414 tons. She was built at Quebec in 1863, and was owned by Messrs. Hughes and Co., of Liverpool. Another collision occurred off Liverpool on Tuesday. The brigantine Guess was forced by a strong current across the bows of a steamer lying at anchor off New Brighton, and sank almost immediately. The crew were saved by climbing on board the steamer. The screw collier Advent, while entering Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday, ran into the War Department steamer Stanley, cutting her down to the water's edge. The Stanley returned to the dockyard for repairs. The Advent is also much damaged.

THE BRADFORD DISASTER .- The inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster at Bradford, on the 28th ult., was resumed on Tuesday morning. Mr. Cox, the borough surveyor, said that he never had the slightest intimation respecting the condition of the chimney. There was no chimney inspector engaged by the Corporation, and there was no periodical inspection. The police and the building inspector made reports when they saw defects. Mr. David Little, solicitor to the late Sir H. W. Ripley, spoke the chimney having been erected more than to the chimney having been erected more than twenty years ago, under the direction of the late baronet. He was aware that the structure was insecure, and several days previously to the disaster the trustees had a consultation upon its condition. It was under repair at the time it fell. The inquiry was adjourned. Her Majesty has telegraphed a message of sympathy with the sufferers.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 9-10, 1883. THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

We might say that French public men

are now in the confused condition of a party who have sat down to cards, and who for some reason or other suddenly find that they are compelled to play without being allowed to look at their hands. No one as yet can pretend to be able to say in what manner, and to what extent, the removal of M. Gambetta may affect the relationships of parties. There is no man of whom it can be confidently said that he is qualified to lead the Republican majority and is sure of its confidence. More than that, no one can venture as yet to say how M. Gambetta's death may alter the condition and the policy of the Republican majority itself. There are some clouds on the sky of foreign politics. There are Frenchmen who are apparently doing their best to stir the jealousy of France on the subject of England's action in Egypt. Some very unlucky things have been said in one or two French journals about the policy of revenge upon Germany which M. Gambetta is believed to have represented: and which, it is somewhat unseasonably boasted, has not died with him. Words such as these are certain to quicken the distrust and alarm of Germany, a distrust and alarm which are in themselves a sort of compliment to the national strength of France; and they may work mischief yet. We must say that we find it hard to believe in the stories which represent M. Gambetta as one whose heart was set, and whose whole policy was directed, towards a campaign of retaliation against Germany. That M. Gambetta would have had such a thing if he could may be taken for granted; so would many Frenchmen who spoke less freely on the subject than M. Gambetta. One of the finest and most striking rhetorical passages in any of M. Gambetta's speeches was that in which he referred some years ago to Alsace and Lorraine, and which he purposely allowed to come to an end with an unfinished sentence more significant and menacing than any completing words could have made But M. Gambetta was eminently a practical politician. He knew not merely how to wait for the accomplishment of some great hope, but he would have known, we feel convinced, how to resign one great hope if another still more dear could thereby be the more surely fulfilled. M. Gambetta had the prosperity of France at heart above all other things; and it is quite possible that he would have come in time to believe that the prosperity of France and her national dignity as well could be better maintained and assured than by constant preparations for a war of retaliation against Germany. Time works wonders in the calming of national passions and hates. For many years after Waterloo the heart of France burned with such hatred of England, and such longing for revenge, that some of the coolest observers in both countries were convinced the quarrel would have to be fought out once again. For years there was not a French statesman who would have ventured to tell his countrymen that they must think no more of projects of revenge upon England. Curiously enough it was a soldier, Marshal Soult, who first among men of any considerable note boldly and publicly advocated the policy of a genuine alliance with England. Forty years after Waterloo the French and English were in alliance, and there was no more thought of revenge for Waterloo than of revenge for Agincourt. The same change may be gradually brought about in the feeling of France towards Germany, and of Germany towards France. While France was talking of revenge upon England, Englishmen were naturally distrustful of France, just as Germany is now; and a mood of mind prevailed on both sides which might at any moment have led to war. That which has happened with regard to England may happen with regard to Germany; but it is not likely to be brought about by the idle protestations of journalists that M. Gambetta's policy of retaliation survives him; but it is not by any means certain that there also survives him a hand as firm and an intellect as practical as his; and the rash words are all the more rash when this very reasonable doubt is taken into consideration. The Chamber opened on Tuesday under depressing conditions, but depression is not despondency. France certainly does not want even now for capable men to carry on the work of the Republic. The President, M. Grévy, is, as we have said more than once already. a Republican of the best type for Francea Republican of old and settled convictions. M. Brisson is a man to whom the eyes of many are already turning. M. Jules Ferry has already given proof that he has many of the faculties of leadership. But the mere choice of a leader for the Republican majority in the Chamber would not be an event to cast any very certain light upon the fortunes of the future. We have yet to see into what forms the varied sections of Republicanism now in a dissolved condition will remould themselves. There are men enough in France who are well able to form Administrations and carry on the business of government if all that had to be done was to maintain in prosperity the affairs of a peaceful country. République Française, M. Gambetta's paper, said the other day that Gambetta knew but of one way to create in the Republic a Government which should have the power to govern, and that was by union among the Republicans. We shall soon see the question tested whether such union is now likely to be found at a time of national crisis. So uncertain are the conditions on which a judgment would have to be formed in anticipation, that no one knows whether the death of M, Gam-

> PAYING FOR A REPUBLIC. The figures from Mr. Plunket's report on French finance are a singular commentary on the cheapness of Republican Government. M. Grévy cannot be called a lover of either official or personal state. If simplicity of life be as great a merit in rulers as in private persons, he is the most virtuous of chief magistrates, On the other hand, the extravagance of the Third Empire was remarkable. The Sovereign spent largely and was the cause of large expenditure in others. Yet the estimates for 1883 are more than double the

estimates for 1869. In the last complete year of the Empire they were under £70,000,000: in the thirteenth year of the Republic they exceed £142,000,000. That is a tremendous increase in the public burdens, even for so wealthy and prosperous a nation as the French. At first one is tempted to set it down to the heavy demands made on the public credit by the payment of the indemnity and by the reorganization of the army. To a great extent, no doubt, this does explain the figures. The army costs eleven millions sterling more than it did in 1869, and the interest on the debt is greater by thirtythree millions. But even this leaves twenty-eight millions unaccounted for. the additional forty-two Besides millions they have to spend the army and on interest, the French spend twenty-eight millions more than they spent in 1869 on objects which have no connection either with the cost of the war of 1870 or with the need of taking precautions against a repetition of it. It might have been expected that a nation which found itself saddled against its will with such an expenditure as this would be very careful of its expenditure in other ways. The French are in a position of a man who is suddenly called upon to rebuild his house and pay off a mortgage at the same time. He cannot escape either of these obligations, for the house is coming down about his ears and the creditor will not wait; so he sets to work to retrench in every other way that offers itself. This is exactly what the French nation has not done. Instead of saving upon every item except the army and the public debt, the outlay on every item has pretty well kept pace with the increase on the army and on the debt. The Chamber of Deputies seems to aim, above all things, at consistency in lavishness. So much more must be voted for this object because so much more has already been devoted for that one. How is a fact so opposed seemingly to the frugality of the national character to be accounted for? The French people think that a man would in this way had lost his wits; why have they no suspicion of the kind about themselves as a nation? The answer is, that the politicians who determine how much the nation shall spend are under the influence of certain dominant ideas, and so are blinded to the commonplace considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. The estimates for public works, which in 1869 stood at £5,000,000, have risen to £23,000,000 in 1883. The estimates for education have grown in the same time from £1,000,000 to £4,500,000. Here are three-fourths of the increased expenditure accounted for at once. As regards the first item, it is to be noted that, next to Court extravagance, recklessness n undertaking public works was one of the charges most often brought against the Empire. It used to be said that Napoleon III. could not afford to have a discontented proletariat. The working-classes must be kept in good humour by being employed the peasantry must be kept in good humour by having roads made for them to take their produce to market. Put the two together and you get the budget of public works under the Empire.-St. James's Gazette.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK. All general surveys of British commerce are properly checked by the special reports of particular branches of trade. With respect to the cotton trade, we are told that during the past year it "has been less satisfactory than was expected." So far as the future is concerned, "the present low range of prices" for the raw material is considered a hopeful feature for manufacturers; there is "a satisfactory margin for profit," and an anticipation of a full and probably an increased consumption throughout the year." The woollen trades are said to have been 'steadily progressive," and to have produced on the whole "generally satisfactory results." The exports show "a gratifying increase," in spite of hostile tariffs, in the trade to Continental countries, to America, and to Australia, from some important centres of industry. From Bradford, however, we have a less cheering account. Exports, it is acknowledged, are diminishing, and changes in fashion have strained resources of manufacturers. But English enterprise, here or elsewhere, is fully capable of holding its own in the teeth of competition, foreign or domestic. We are not surprised to be informed that, in the opinion of those concerned, the home trade must have more than compensated for the deficiency of the foreign demand. The linen trade, on the other hand, so far as it is a home trade, has suffered from the disappointing harvest; the exports are said to have been "fairly maintained," though this statement, unless it be limited locally, is scarcely consistent with the most recent official returns. The jute trade, again, was unfavourably affected, early in the past year, by "the constant and increasing tendency on the part of Continental nations to impose protective tariffs. These difficulties, however, in this particular branch of business, appear to have been overcome. The silk trade has passed through a more trying ordeal, in a large degree due to "the more than ordinary fickleness of fashion;" but during the last few weeks, we learn, "a more hopeful feeling has existed, and there have been signs of a more extended business." Passing over some minor branches of commerce, we turn to the wine trade-a good test of the consuming power of the community. We are told that there has been in the past year "a heavily decreased home consumption-upwards of a million gallons-as compared with 1881. Food supplies from abroad have, at the same time, been abundant and prices moderate. The great metal trades are in a betta is more likely to draw the Republess encouraging position; "though the blicans together for common sustainment total exports during 1882 have been large, or to split them more than ever into ingeneral complaints are rife." The glut in compatible groups and sections,-Daily the Scotch pig-iron market has been partially relieved; "but the prospect of a poor American demand for the ensuing year more than counterbalances this improvement." Moreover, there is no guarantee that at any moment production may not be again increased and prices forced disastrously downwards. in the copper and tin trades a large business has been done, but with great fluctuations and many failures. On the whole, prices in most of the metal markets have fallen as compared with those

ruling a year ago. It is noted, however,

that the Clyde shipbuilding trade fully

maintains its pre - eminence, and that

months attained extraordinary proportions, | THE FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT. leaving a large quantity of work over for the present year. Elsewhere, the demand, on this account, for manufactured iron appears to be abating. It is even stated that capitalists exhibit less inclination "to invest in new vessels now that freights are reduced to a considerable The "competition of capital extent." has increased the volume of trade in the engineering business, and the same observation applies to shipping. The Egyptian Expedition was a magnificent stroke of luck for the shipowners, although they were thrown into unreasonable alarm at one time by the possibility of the closing of the Suez Canal. An improvement in freights is expected for the year to come, though the grounds of the expectation are not very clearly explained. Looking over the whole field of British industry and commerce, it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that we may have to deal, before long, with a period, more or less protracted, of restricted profits and consequent difficulties intrade. Competition has increased and is increasing in every branch of business, and the margin of profit is cut so close, in consequence, that there is a distinct diminution in the "staying power of traders. A man who made large profits rapidly could afford to bear up against the losses of a period of "shrinkage" or stagnation, but one who can at best look only for a small percentage on his invested capital and his own labour is naturally alarmed at any adverse signs. The country has for two or three years past been not unprosperous, but the measure of prosperity has not been such as to allow men of business to defy the storms of for-We must hope, therefore, that the better omens for the year on which we have entered may be fulfilled. Any reaction-though of this there are no signs -must fall heavily upon the commercial and industrial community in this country, because there is, perhaps, less reserve of strength to resist disaster than at any former crisis .- Times.

THE DEPRECIATION OF CHURCH LIVINGS.

has recently been published, in which he states that he has in vain endeavoured to find an incumbent for a living vacant in his diocese. There is, as described by the Bishop, a comfortable house in good condition, a beautiful church, and an interesting sphere of work amongst a village population of six hundred people in a pleasant and beautiful neighbourhood. But there is no "certain income." Before the late agricultural depression set in it was worth £180 a year net. It is at present "worth othing," its income being barely sufficient to pay the charges upon it. Unfortunately this is a type more or less of a very large "livings" in the rural districts, number of to which the title is only applicable on the lucus a non lucendo" principle. We have heard a good deal lately of the losses of Irish landlords, and of English ones, too, but little of the losses of the clergy, who depend on tithe and glebe. In thousands of instances the farmers have been unable to pay their tithes altogether, or only been able to pay a part of them, for the last two or three years, and the consequence is that many clergymen's families have been, and are, most painfully straitened in their means, and in many instances reduced to absolute want, and become actually dependent on relatives and friends. More cases of this kind would have arisen, were it not for the fact that many of the clergy have private means to fall back upon. In very many cases, also, where the income of the living is derived from the rent of glebe lands little or no rent has been received, or the farms have been thrown up by the tenantry and the clergy themselves, rather than let them go out of cultivation and render themselves liable to heavy dilapidations, have taken them into their own hands. Too often the result of this has been, as might have been anticipated, farming at an absolute loss. At the present moment there are many hundreds of clergymen who would have been richer men had they resigned their nominally good livings two or three years ago. Unhappily it cannot be said that there is any immediate prospect of better days for those thus suffering, as the benefit of the last fairly abundant harvest can hardly be felt for some time to come. It is more than difficult to suggest any remedy for this most painful state of things. It would be some considerable relief if such a Bill as that introduced into Parliament last Session, which provided for tithes being paid by the landlord instead of the tenant, were passed; but this is only shifting a burden in a certain sense from one pair of shoulders to another, which in many cases are hardly better able to bear it. Perhaps it might be possible to raise a general fund among Church people to meet the most pressing cases among the suffering clergy, or funds for each diocese, as we believe has already been done in the diocese of Worcester. Or, again, Church people might give more liberal support to those societies, such as the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation of Southampton-street, Strand, which have for their special object the granting of temporary relief to clergymen in distress. And while speaking of these societies, it may be mentioned as a painful testimony to the state of many clergymen once in receipt of a good income, that several who were formerly able to subscribe to these funds for the benefit of their poorer brethren have recently been themselves applicants for grants. This lamentable state of things has a further ill effect, for the laity suffer from it. The clergy are but human, and are subject to the same infirmities as their flocks, and the constant care and anxiety as to ways and means, the constant strain of the res angustæ domi has a most depression influence on their spirits and capacities for work, and must inevitably tell its tale both in the Church and in the parish. If only for this reason there is a special call on

MR. GRAY, M.P., AND THE CONTEMPT MEDAL. -At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday a letter was read from Mr. Gray, M.P., proposing that the medal presented to him in commensoration of his imprisonment by Mr. Judge Lawson for contempt of court should be permanently attached to the sheriff's chain. A motion to insert the letter on the minutes and to accept the medal gave rise to much discussion. Ultimately the motion was it has during the past twelve carried by 27 votes to 14.

the laity to consider this crisis and do

their best to meet this exigency of the

times as regards their clergy .- Morning

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN AND VILLAGES.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard

elegraphed on Tuesday night:-The Hungarian town of Raab, a place of wenty-five thousand inhabitants, and known as a great centre of the corn export trade, has to-day been completely inundated, together with the whole of the adjacent valley and numerous villages in the vicinity. The Danube here forms two large islands, the Larger and Smaller Schuett, and other smaller ones. Most places on these islands, with the large park in which stands the Raab Theatre, are entirely covered with water, and abandoned by the inhabitants. During the past week the water was rising continually, and Raab and its adjacent villages have only escaped so long by reason of the recent frost. At length, however, the ice has given way, and the water suddenly rose all over the district. At three o'clock this morning the tocsin sounded and awoke the inhabitants, who had to fly for their lives. So rapid was the rise of the floods, that many who tried to escape fell in through the breaking ice and were drowned. Hundreds of villagers and persons from the outskirts of Raab, however, succeeded, with the help of the military, in escaping. Amidst the darkness and the ringing of the alarm bells they reached the island where stands the solidly-built theatre of Raab. In a short time the whole building was crowded with fugitives. Shortly after a new panic arose, as the theatre began to fill with water. The floods there soon rose up to the height of the first gallery. At the same time, round about in the Raab suburbs and neighbouring villages the houses were falling in, while the embankments protecting the town were cracking, and at length giving way, admitted the deluge of The floods soon reached the inner town, which, besides its regular inhabitants, now sheltered over six thousand refugees from the suburbs. Numerous lives have been lost in this sudden inundation, but the number is still unknown. Fortunately some parts of the town of Raab remained, even at the highest of the floods, above water, and at noon to-day the river at length ceased to rise. From all sides help was despatched to the threatened districts, the military being especially active. The floods in the villages have washed many bodies out of their graves. The gasworks at Raab are inundated, and the The gasworks at Raab are inundated, and the intense cold now prevailing increases the general distress. Telegrams from Gran, the See of the Primate of Hungary, represent that place as menaced with a disaster similar to that which has happened at Raab. The population is positively as A letter of the Bishop of Peterborough population is panic-stricken.

The Wiesbaden correspondent of the Daily News writes :- After the harrowing accounts of the devastation caused by the floods in the Ried villages of the Palatinate, the news from the other districts overtaken by the great inundations may appear comparatively insignificant; yet there are many details of interest, in addition to the daily telegraphic reports on the situation which you have published. Next to Neckar, the Main, of all the Rhine tributaries, attained a great height. The rise began on December 27, when the which covered the mountains began to melt suddenly before the warm south-west wind and rains. On the Vosges and in the Black Forest the snow was five feet deep, and this immense mass was changed into water within twenty-four hours. The Main consequently did not rise gradually, but by sudden starts and bounds-at Aschaffenburg ten inches per hour; at Frankfort five feet in a few hours. At these towns, as well as at Wurzburgh, Hanau, Schweinfurth, Offenbach, and in fact at all others situated on this river, the lower parts became quickly flooded. Cellars and ground floors were rapidly filled with water, and communication in the streets was only possible by boats and on plank bridges.

At Frankfort dams were built across the streets leading toward the river, yet the water again advanced as far as the south wall of the Cathedral and the square in front of the Roemer. The Nicolas and Leonhard churches were successfully protected by walling up their doorways to a height of several feet. At Offenbach the bridge of boats was in great danger of being swept away, and was only secured by great exertions. The entire valley of the Tauber, usually a quiet little river, was converted into a broad lake, placing numerous villages deep in water. As an example of the extent of the floods may be mentioned the rivulet which flows through Homburg, and the very existence of which is probably unknown to the numerous visitors watering-place. Even this brook became a raging mountain torrent, which spread far over its banks and flooded fields, pastures, and villages. On the 20th the Main was still rising two inches hourly, and next day it reached the highest point at Frankfort, marking 5.70 mètres, or nearly twenty feet above the normal level, against 6.35 mètres in November last. During the metres in November last. During the next three days the level fluctuated, falling as low as 4.88 on Jan. 3, and again rising to 5.22 on the 5th, in consequence of a waterspout which broke over the upper valley near Hassfurth. Since last Saturday the river has been falling steadily, and has now again retired within its banks. During the height of the floods numerous photographic views were taken of the river by order of the city authorities for the purpose of measurements and future comparisons. At Hochst, below Frankfort, the Main reached the enormous height of 7 mètres, or 23 ¼ feet above the usual level. The city of Mayence, lying on the left bank

of the Rhine, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Main, is naturally very much exposed to the inundations. During the November floods a great part of the city became submerged, when the water reached 5.20 mètres. The entire esplanade along the river, the Rhine-strasse, with the railroadtrack and all the neighbouring streets, were deeply flooded, and boats could go as far as the north end of the Dom. This time, although the Rhine rose to 5.93 mètres, the city remained entirely clear of water. This result was obtained by the tremendous efforts of the inhabitants and the garrison, who naturally now feel justly proud of their victory over the enemy, for of all the cities and towns in the inundated districts, Mayence is the only one which has kept the water out. former inundations were principally caused by the rising waters entering the system of underground canals and sewers, and then spreading in the streets. This time it was proposed, after partly closing the drains, to keep the water-level in them below the streets by constant pumping. Besides the permanent pumping-works with four powerful engines, no ess than twelve other steam pumps, including several locomotives and fire engines, placed at different points, were kept working day and night. For keeping back the overground floods, dams and embankments were built at all exposed places, a long dyke three feet high was carried along the entire river front, close to the railroad line, with numerous side embankments, and all the gates in the fortification walls near the river were partly walled up. For this reason railroad traffic was naturally suspended. The possibility of carrying out these works was only ensured by the large military forces placed at the city's disposal by the Commandant, General von Several thousand men, comprising Wovna. infantry, pioneers, sappers, miners, and engineers, with their officers, were hard at work in shifts of four hours each, ably

assisted by the municipal firemen and the

making the new railroad tunnel and the per-

manent Rhine bridge. A temporary tramway

was laid through the town to the river-front

numerous workmen now at Mayence for

night before the 3rd of January a panic broke out among the inhabitants of the lower parts of the town. The river had attained the unprecedented height of 5.90 mètres. Water was beginning to penetrate through the foundations of the fortifications and over the dams, and should the floods reach the pumping station and put out the fires, a great catastrophe would happen, for the Rhine's level was then at least ten feet above that of the lower street. The inhabitants of all exposed houses were ordered to keep in readiness for instant flight. Not till the 5th could the Mayencers again breathe more freely, when their baffled foe began to withdraw his

forces slowly, after a siege of eight days and In the immediate vicinity of Mayence the floods attained unparalleled extent. The em-bankments which had been broken by the November floods being still unrepaired, the water extended over the country for miles both above and below, and the villages of Bodenheim, Nackenheim, Laubenheim, Mombach, were once more severely ravaged. Further down the Rhine, Bingen was also inundated, although the Nahe, after rising five feet on December 29th, did not attain the great height of November. At Rudesheim, on the other side, the Rhine-strasse from the station upwards was flooded, and only passable The Cahn was only one foot lower by boats. than last November, and parts of Limburg, the market square at Diez, and parts of Ems became inundated. From Oberlahnstein downward, the railroad line to Troisdorf along the right bank of the Rhine was deeply sub-merged. The Moselle at Metz was five inches higher than in Nov., and actually surpassed the hitherto greatest height of 1880. surrounding country was flooded for miles and the entire valley up to the French frontier formed a great lake. Some of the barracks and cavalry stables at Metz became inundated, and several regiments were forced to change their quarters. At Trier the Moselle rose 18 feet above low water, and at Coblence the water consequently again reached a great height. Many of the hotels along the Rhine water front had water in the ground floors, and next summer many an English tourist will wonder at the highwater-mark of 1883 at the landing stages. At Neuweid, which suffered so severely in November, all but about 70 houses in the whole town were again flooded, and at Cologne all the streets near the river were naturally again inundated. The Zoological Gardens became submerged for a second time, and although many valuable animals had been removed, the water caused great losses. In the hot-houses many plants were destroyed, as the water put out the furnaces.

It is impossible to glance at all the details of the catastrophe which has overtaken so great a part of Western Germany with all the force and effect of a national calamity. Now that the floods are gradually retiring the true extent of the terrible devastation they have caused will only begin to appear Bridges, houses, and entire villages have been destroyed; highways, railroads, dykes, and embankments broken and damaged; trees, crops, winter supplies, fodder, furni-ture, household goods, and implements swept away; cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, and even the game in the forests drowned; and the very fields have been denuded of fertile earth, or covered with sand and boulders; not to speak of the human lives.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Upon inquiry on Wednesday morning, correspondent was informed that Mr. Gladstone had passed a good night, there being an absence of the sleeplessness from which he as been suffering lately. The weather at Hawarden was very unfavourable, the temperature being low; and just before the hour at which Mr. Gladstone usually leaves the castle to attend early service in the church rain began to fall heavily. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone went out as usual. He walked to the church house, where his son, the rector, met him and walked with him to the church. Rain was still falling heavily after the service; but Mr. Gladstone walked back to the castle with one of his daughters. Mr. Gladstone has sent the following letter to Lord

Rosebery:— Hawarden Castle, Chester, Jan. 8, 1883. My Dear Rosebery,—I much regret that I have to confirm by letter the intimation made to you to confirm by letter the intimation made to you yesterday by telegraph, that Dr. Clark, who has kindly come from London to visit me, had directed, in an unequivocal manner, the abandonment of my projected visit to Midlothian in the present month. The disturbance of sleep which led Dr. Clark to this conclusion is, in his view, but temporary, due only to too great and too prolonged a strain of this conclusion is, in his view, but temporary, due only to too great and too prolonged a strain of work, and to be cured by a short period of abstinence as nearly complete as may be, possibly accompanied with change of place for the moment. To pay this visit to Midlothian, and to give my generous constituents the opportunity of comparing fully and in detail my declarations before the election of 1880 with my conduct since, has all along been regarded by me as matter of high obligation. I was much concerned to postpone the fulfilment of was much concerned to postpone the infiliment of this duty on account of the autumn sitting; and I lament still more the present necessity for a further postponement. But I look with undiminished con-fidence to paying my visit at a future, and, I hope, postponement. But I look with undiminished confidence to paying my visit at a future, and, I hope, not very distant, day. In the meantime, I rely without fear on the indulgence which I have hitherto so largely experienced; and I remain, ever yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Secretary of the Midlothian Liberal Association received the following letter on Wednesday:-

Hawarden, Jan. 9, 1883. Hawarden, Jan. 9, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desire me to send you this line to assure you and others that it is a great disappointment to him to have been compelled to abandon his intended visit to his constituents. He is concerned to think of the inconstituents of the four the four think of the inconstituents. venience which he fears the enforced alteration of his plans may entail upon you and those associated with you in making arrangements for next week He can only hope that the satisfaction it would be to him to come again among his Midlothian friends, to whom he is indebted for so much consideration, is postponed to no very distant date. He received yesterday evening a kind message from the stewards for the Corn Exchange meeting. Edinburgh, for which he begs to return his thanks.

—Very faithfully yours, E. W. HAMILTON.

GAMBETTA AND CHANZY-STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

Too Soon! So pride will plead, so love will say, When towering crests stoop midmost of the fray, When great swords shiver ere the close of day Too Soon! Scarce breathed in an unfinished fight, Dead wielders of an unexhausted might, Who at full noontide find unbidden night. Trees smitten in full leaf by storm's red beam, Flood-breasting swimmers sunken in mid-stream, Stars quenched before their time. Tis so we dream How may we know, or with what measure mark The perfect compass of the soul's frail bark That fleets o'er life's bright gleam from dark to dark Yet fallen strength and frustrate purpose move Regret; 'tis scarce for mortals to reprove Mortal misjudgment born of pride and love. GAMBETTA-CHANZY! The Republic's yoke Of sudden grief must sympathy provoke. The Brain, the Sword, both snatched as at one stroke What labour yet, what benison or bane For France lay hidden in that strenuous brain, Now still, for ever hidden must remain. Had his wild strength crested its highest wave? Would it have worked to shatter or to save There comes no answer from Gambetta's grave. He had the power to stir a nation's heart, In hopeless strife to play a Titan part, And he died young, leaving no clear-lined chart To guide his Country on her doubtful way O'er a dark course, whence one keen lurid ray Dies out with him. What further may one say At least in grief the France he loved may sit, Folding her lowered Flag, as is most fit, Across his breast who ne er despaired of it. At least a sister nation soft may tread In silent sympathy with grief-howed head, Where a great People mourn its great Sons dead. for bringing down earth, stones, and other materials rapidly from the tunnel for the con-struction of the embankments. During the

THE COLLISION OFF THE MERSEY. The inquest on the body of Henry Wood, the carpenter, and John Wearne Young, second officer, of the City of Brussels, was opened at Birkenhead, on Tuesday, before Mr. Churton, coroner for the West Division of Cheshire.

Solicitors attended to watch the proceedings for the owners of the City of Brussels and the Kirby Hall and the relatives of the deceased.

The Coroner remarked that he would just say a word or two on the unusual importance of the case, involving as it did the loss of several lives as well as one of the Atlantic steamers forming the Inman Line. The vessel itself had been in use about 13 years, and her career had been an unusually successful one, and he was sure they must all regret her sudden destruction. They would agree with him that the investigation should be as thorough as possible in order to meet the public requirements of the case. He did not see that there were any navigation questions of importance to be investigated, inasmuch as the disaster took place in a dense fog. When inquiries had been protracted day after day for a considerable length of time, it usually happened that the question of navigation formed a part of the difficulty; but that difficulty did not appear to arise in that case. He did not see any necessity for delaying the inquiry for any length of time, and therefore suggested that it should be proceeded with next morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Dickenson, for the owners of the City of Brussels, said -As you, no doubt, are aware, there are two actions pending about the loss of the City of Brussels. I appear for the owners of the vessels of the Imman Line, and we have as far as possible made arrangements with the authorities on the other side. Deprecating the circumstances of the case being gone into any further than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the inquest, we would respectfully ask you to omit all particulars not

respectivity ask you to omit an particular not directly affecting the issue.

Mr. Bleakley, for the relatives of the deceased: That may be all very well for the owners of the vessels, but what about the relatives of those people who lost their lives?
There must be the fullest investigation. The Coroner: I cannot entertain the appli-

Evidence of identification having been taken, the inquiry was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is stated that a claim has been made by the Inman Steamship Company against the owners of the Kirby Hall for £160,000 for the loss of the City of Brussels, and that, on the other hand, the owners of the Kirby Hall claim £6,000 compensation for the damage done to that vessel.

The body of one of the two Italian steerage passengers drowned has been recovered by a

Mr. Edward B. Haynes, bar-keeper on board the sunken steamer, has written the following account of the disaster:—"On Sunday morning, about 6.30 a.m., I awoke to find the ship stopped by a dense fog, and began to think with despair that all our expectations of having our New Year's Sunday dinner at home were to be blighted. Shortly, I felt a violent crash, and was thrown backrds and forwards in my room. In an instant I rushed on deck, and was there told that the ship had been run into. I went to render what assistance I could to lower the boats. Here was a scene truly terrible, yet one that would make the heart of an Englishman in his calmer moments glow with pride. Passengers with only the things they stood up in came rushing on deck one by one, but the most perfect order prevailed. The women, of whom there were few, calmly awaited the lowering of the boats without even a shriek; while the male passengers as-sisted in procuring life-belts and cheering on everybody they came in contact with. Immediately the boats were lowered the women were all safely put into them, and afterwards all the male passengers. Then the crew endeavoured to save themselves. As each boat was filled it pushed off from the ship's side, and before they had all got well clear ship we could see by the forward light she was finally commencing to settle There yet remained several on board whose piercing shouts for help were truly heart-rending, but before anything could be done a report was heard, and one of the noblest ships that ever sailed the ocean went down head first. Immediately we lost sight of the ship, we pulled in the direction of the shouts of our comrades in the other boats. who were making for the ship which had caused such dire destruction. In a few minutes the Kirby Hall loomed up in the fog, and soon our human freight was safely intrusted to the care of the crew of that ship. We were the fourth boat that was picked up, and immediately went back to the scene of the wreck, in the hope of saving others who might be still struggling in the water. Though we were unaware of the fact, our comrades had acted in a like manner before us, and had rendered all the assistance possible. From our comrades we received all particulars. The captain, boatswain, and several others were found clinging to a boat spar. The captain nobly requested them to save the others before him. They were soon got into the boats and safely put on board the Kirby Hall, and the cheers that rent the air for the safety of our gallant captain will ever remain fresh in my memory. But the two men who had so short a time before so gallantly hastened the lowering boats into the water to save others now lay lifeless on the steamer's deck. Many a weather-beaten sailor who, perhaps, had not shed a tear for years, stood over the bodies of their officers, and the tears rolled down their cheeks as they gazed upon the faces of those whom they had learnt to esteem so truly.

#### EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Tuesday :--

Among the many questions engaging the serious attention of Lord Dufferin and the Egyptian Government, one of the most important is the prudent development of popular institutions. Any one well acquainted with the various classes of the native population must be convinced that Egypt is not yet ripe for Parliamentary institutions in the English sense of the term; but, as I have frequently urged, it is very desirable that some means should be devised, first for enlightening and to some extent controlling the Council of Ministers; secondly, for giving the people regular, legitimate means of laying complaints and wishes before those who are responsible for the welfare of the country; and, thirdly, for separating the administrative, legislative, and judicial functions of Government. idea which seems to have found most favour is the creation of a Council composed partly by popular election and partly by nomination, which would be independent of and at the same time in close communication with the Cabinet. This Council, sitting all the year round, would examine all legislative projects and take official cognizance of all important decisions of the Council of Ministers great questions deeply affecting a large por-tion of the population a larger assembly, composed of the above Council and more members chosen by popular election, would be called together from time to time. Besides these, each province would have an elective Council for the consideration of local affair, and this by many is considered the most practical portion of the scheme. A project in this sense has been prepared, but as there is a strong desire that the new constitution should be in harmony with all the necessities of the situation, it may, perhaps, undergo considerable

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Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 11-12, 1883. END OF THE DUAL CONTROL. The news which we publish fr om Egypt marks the end of that much-praised and much-blamed institution, the Dual Control. On Monday morning Lord Dufferin informed the Egyptian Ministry that, "in reply to their request, the British Government had consented to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established," and shortly afterwards Sir Auckland Colvin tendered his resignation to the Khedive, who accepted it. The "expressions of personal regret" employed by His Highness will be echoed by all those who have watched Sir Auckland Colvin's skill and constancy in the performance of his difficult task. Nor need there be any grudging recognition of the great benefits-benefits described by our Cairo Correspondent as "incalculable"-which during the three and a half years of its existence the Control has conferred on the Egyptian people. It has introduced a method and an order into the administration which before had been as unknown to the officials at Cairo as it was to their victims, the fellaheen. It has actually saved the latter two millions in interest. It has given some regularity to the visits of the tax-gatherer, and told the peasant what and when he is to pay. From this rudimentary reform has come, as our Correspondent remarks, all the fitness for political freedom which the Egyp tian native as yet possesses. In the actual amount of money saved to the Egyptian Government the Control has been worth a great deal. The two instances given this its policy on the recommendations of the morning of the Reports on the recent economies in the Egyptian Treasury and on the finances of the War Department under Arabi, are strikingly to the point in this respect. On the one hand we have, in the Treasury Department alone, a saving of £28,000; on the other hand, 35,000 unverified vouchers, revealing the most hopeless disorganization, have been found among the papers at the War Ministry. The contrast between European and native management is clearly brought out by such a pair of instances. If this were the only aspect under which the Control could be viewed, its disappearance would be matter for lamentation. But, indeed, if this were

all that the Control implied, its disappearance would not have been necessary. Unfortunately, however, as every one now admits, the Control had become, by the mere force of circumstances, a political as well as, or rather than, a financial institution. The interference of the Controllers with the affairs of Egypt could not long be confined to financial matters; it became political in the widest sense of the term. That this is so is not only implicitly, but openly, confessed by all the numerous French defenders of the Control. "It is understood," says the République Française, "that M. Duclerc has endeavoured to separate the political interests of France in Egypt from the financial interests of our countrymen -and to demand the maintenance of the Control, or some equivalent, with the avowed object of maintaining those political interests. It is the political character which the Control has inevitably assumed that has made the British Government determine upon its abolition. Sir Auckland Colvin, before handing in his resignation, wrote to his French colleague an amiable letter of farewell. England in general will do the same to France in this matter; and France, we make no doubt, will after a while accept the new position into which the events of the past six months have forced both herself and us. From Egypt we hear that England, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and Holland have accepted the proposal of the Egyptian Government that the International Tribunals should be prolonged for one year only. This, as every one knows, is an indispensable preliminary to that thorough reform in the administration of justice which is in contemplation, and is admitted to be necessary. At present, as we have more than once explained, that administration is rendered most difficult by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The International Tribunals have civil jurisdiction only; questions of police affecting Europeans must be dealt with, under the Capitulations, in the court of the Consul of the nationality to which the offender belongs. Thus an English commander can take no steps to interfere with a low-class European, an Italian or a Greek, who may be injuring the English troops, unless he can get the consent of the Italian or Greek Consul. It is plain that such a system, valuable as a bulwark against Oriental maladministration, is quite inapplicable when the authority of a European State is in any way substituted for that of the native Government. In other words, the Capitulations must be abolished; and it is evident that this measure will accompany or precede the reform of the international civil tribunals which is announced to be in progress. But this is the very thing which is on the point of being done in Tunis, the French Government being about to seek Parliamentary ratification for the treaty of last July, by which the Bey agreed to the abolition of the Capitulations and to the substitution of a French Court for the

various existing jurisdictions. The con-

sent of England must be asked to this, as

that of other Powers has already been

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. in Europe" will surely not be long in recognizing the fact that the same arguments which lead England to assent to French arrangements in Tunis must lead France to assent to English arrangements in Egypt, and to acquiesce in the final extinction of the Dual Control .- Times.

> The following is the despatch of the Times' correspondent at Cairo referred to

CAIRO, JAN. 11. Lord Dufferin has to-day informed the Ministry that, in reply to their request, the British Government consents to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established. The Note also raises a question as to the advisability of appointing a European financial adviser, who would not interfere with the public administration of the country. The Joint Control, established by the consent of the three Powers, is thus annulled by the voluntary withdrawal of two of them from the compact. During the three and a-half years of its existence it has conferred incalculable benefit on the people of Egypt; and, if any degree of self-government is now possible, it is due to the system they have introduced and the example they have set. The fellaheen have to thank them for a diminution in the burden of the interest payable by two millions sterling; and, while steadily fighting against any encroachment on the part of the foreign bondholders, they have practically recouped them their loss of interest by the increased value given to stock by their administration. The fault of the Joint Control lay in the fact that its continued usefulness was contingent on a succession of propitious accidents. Sir Auckland Colvin this morning waited on the Khedive and tendered his resignation, which the Khedive accepted, with many expressions of personal regret. Prior to taking this step, Sir A. Colvin addressed a letter to his French colleague, stating that his Government having signified its withdrawal from the arrangement he was compelled to resign; but he desired first to inform his colleague of his intention, and he thanked him for the extremely cordial consideration which he had evinced under trying circumstances. Mr. Ornstein, Second Secretary to the Control, also resigned. Two papers which were lately published illustrate in a striking manner the service rendered to Egypt by European administration. One is a report by Mr. FitzGerald on the economies effected in the Treasury Department alone, estimated in the Budget of 1880 as amounting to £28,000 in four years. The second is a report on the finances of the War Department under Arabi's administration. It shows that the system adopted was to pass the accounts on to the Treasury as audited, in order to keep up to time, and to leave the examination until a more favourable opportunity, with the result that more than 35,000 vouchers which have not been verified were discovered at the War Ministry. It is now proposed to place the financial part of this administration under the Treasury.

#### IMPOLICY IN EGYPT. If the English Government were to base

Standard, that period of misunderstanding would not only be inevitable, it would also bid fair to be eternal. Few more injudicious articles than those which our contemporary has been publishing of late about Egypt have appeared in the English press. When Gambetta died it exultingly declared, in the hearing of all France, that, now the greatest Republican was dead, we no longer need pay any heed to the remonstrances of the Republic. As if this were not enough to make French statesmen determine to prove that the death of Gambetta has not weakened the Republic by increasing the obstinacy of their non possumus, they are told now, with almost incredible maladroitness, that 'the claim of political influence in Egypt must be classed with the claim to Alsace Lorraine, and such claims can hardly be regarded as strengthening the general position of France in the In other words, so far as world." Egypt is concerned, Tel-el-Kebir was a Republican Sedan, and England steps into line with Germany as the enemy of France. We may be sure that the English Government will steer clear of such suicidal talk as this. Even if they inclined to make Egypt an English dependency, the further they were inclined to go in that direction the more sedulously would they avoid the wanton provocations of French amour propre of which these afford such lamentable examples. The problem before us in Egypt is difficult enough without being aggravated in this fashion. The Dual Control is past praying for, but its interment will be much more speedily and smoothly effected if militant journalists do not seize every opportunity of wounding the tender susceptibilities of our late partner. All this talk of monopolising the advantages reaped by "our energy, our daring, and our sacrifices" is as mistimed as the advice to imitate the policy of France in Tunis is unsound. We have a position of responsibility in Egypt, and we are not going to endanger it by flaunting in the face of all the Powers our determination to exploit Egypt single-handed for our own gain. The Dual Control, every Power in Europe, excepting France, recognises as bad. It was tolerated so long as it was effective. France is the only power which would even tolerate its resurrection now that it has finally and irrevocably broken down. There are few sacrifices that we would not make to preserve cordial relations with our neighbour across the Channel, but not even for their sake can we assent to offend all the other Powers, and to curse the Egyptians by saddling their Government with an unworkable arrangement. But there is nothing "single-handed" or anti-French about that. Like all other points in the re-settlement of Egypt, its removal, although initiated by England, will ultimately receive the sanction of European authority. Short of absolute annexation, no other course is possible.-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE SALISBURY ELECTION PETITION .- An application was made to Master Bennett at chambers on Thursday by Mr. Pitt Lewis on behalf of Colonel Kennard (the sitting member), the respondent in the impending election petition at Salisbury, with respect to the security required to be lodged for the costs of the petition. The security required by statute is £1,000, and this had been given by the re-cognizances of Messrs. William Whitehouse and George Read to the amount of £500 each. and objection was now taken to the sufficiency of these gentlemen as sureties, both of whom are stated to be prosperous mercantile men in Salisbury. Mr. Yarborough Anderson, on behalf of the petitioner, called the two sureties as witnesses, and their evidence showed that both of them were men of large property. asked; and England will certainly be quick to do what Austria, Germany, and dismissed, with costs.

THE DUBLIN POLICE FORCE. Our Dublin correspondent reports that it is stated that Colonel Conolly, the Assistant-Commissioner of the Dublin

Police, has resigned, and the resignation of Captain Talbot has already been announced. But something more than a change of Commissioners is required to make the Dublin Metropolitan Police adequate for its duties. The force is organised exactly like our own Metropolitan Police Force, but here in London there are no local authorities to whom the administration could be handed over, whereas Dublin has a corporation. Yet the corporation has absolutely no more control over the police than it has over the London police. The same must be said of the Constabulary. which is governed directly from Dublin Castle through county inspectors and subinspectors. The only local authorities who have any voice in its control are the resident magistrates, and they, as our readers are aware, are mere nominees of the Government. As a consequence the public opinion of Ireland has absolutely no influence with the police authorities, and to make the police really effective it will be necessary to give local authorities some control over the force. That of course cannot be done until the promised reform of local government in Ireland is effected; but in the meantime something can be attempted to render the force more efficient. At present the Constabulary are scattered over the face of the country in little stations, grouped round a central point, where resides the sub-inspector, who is subordinate to the county inspector-general in Dublin. The sub-inspector is selected by competitive examination, and is usually a young man, without experience or capacity to deal with difficult questions, and too much of his time is taken up in writing reports to the county inspector, and in answering questions sent down from the Castle. Yet he is often called upon to deal with matters which require great tact and a mature judgment. It is obvious that this system is utterly unsuited to the time and country. It reminds one of a conquered country, militarily occupied. Even so, it does not make the sub-inspector thoroughly acquainted with

his men, nor enable him to see that they perform their duties regularly and zealously, while it wastes too much of his time in mere office work. Above all, it leaves to the constable in charge of a station, and to the sub-inspector, too much responsibility. The counties are too large for proper supervision, and it would be much better, and would tend greatly to increased efficiency, if the counties were split up into smaller and more manageable districts, and if the district inspectors were allowed more initiative. Centralisation has been carried so far that the sense of responsibility and of personal initiative has been almost destroyed. The change we suggest would unquestionably tend to in-

crease the efficiency of the force, but it would not meet the real complaint brought against the Constabulary in Ireland, which is that the force is out of harmony with the people, and the people have no means of influencing its action. Until the local authorities are entrusted with at least a share in the management of the Constabulary, it is impossible that its full effi-

ciency can be developed. - Daily News.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. A great misfortune has befallen "Peterborough the Proud," once the most famous of all the abbey churches of the Fen Country, and highly valued by the Englishmen of to-day as one of the noblest specimens of Norman architecture that the kingdom can boast. The grand central tower at the intersection of the nave and eastern transept of this fine cathedral, built by Abbot de Watervile early in the twelfth century, and forming then a lantern of four stages, has from its earliest days contained a weak spot, in the opinion of all architects consulted about it, and now the actual collapse of the lantern tower is threatened. Hopes for some time existed that the restoration so successfully carried out at St. Alban's could be effected at Peterborough. For years past propping and binding have been tried, but with little material effect. The most celebrated of our cathedral architects, including the late Sir Gilbert Scott, have had their worst fears confirmed; and now, with a view to public safety, and to avoid the disaster that recently occurred at Chichester, where the spire fell one day bodily into the cloisters, the Dean and Chapter have been compelled to order the removal of the tottering lantern. Indeed, steps preparatory to taking down the tower have been pressed forward; two huge steam cranes will soon be set to work; it has been decided to close to the public all the cathedral except the western end of the nave; and it will be the duty of modern architects to show how far they can imitate or improve upon the mighty work of the monks of old. The history of this central tower of Peterborough is curious enough. Soon after its erection it proved too heavy for the central piers to support; and the original architects, dreading a repetition of the fall of the towers at Ely and Winchester, resolved partially to destroy it. Accordingly it was taken down as far as the crowns of the great arches; the eastern and western arches were altered from semi - circular to pointed; and only the Norman arches, which have chevron mouldings, were retained. The existing lantern-now doomed-dates from about 1340, and is decorated in style, with two lofty windows on each side. The wooden vaulting, as well as the lightness of the entire lantern, were no doubt rendered necessary from the mischief which the weight of the Norman tower had already caused to the south-eastern pier, which for many years has been much crippled and bound with iron. This is no new story; for at least ten years ago it was reported that "the great pillars on the east side have settled very considerably on their foundations, dragging down their adjoining trifolium and clerestory arches in a remarkable manner." Originally the tower of Peterborough was surmounted by a wooden octagon, which perhaps bore, or was intended to bear, a timber spire covered with lead. The octogon was, however, removed by Dr. Kipling, who became Dean of Peterborough in 1798. The turrets which rise above the tower were added at this time, and were evi-

dently imitated from those at the end of

the great transept. But the present demo-

lition and reconstruction are by far the

most important that have ever befallen the

fine old abbey church with its adjacent

land as the burial-place of Henry VIII., Queen Katharine of Arragon, the temporary grave of Mary Queen of Scots, and containing the most violent record of any cathedral in England of the brutality and vandalism of Cromwell's soldiers .- Daily Telegraph.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Daily Telegraph, referring to the acceptance of certain proposals made by the English Government with regard to the Suez Canal, whereby it shall be rendered neutral and free, observes "that England can lose nothing thereby. The project simply transfers all fighting from the Canal and its banks to the open seas, where, as

a great Naval Power, we are strong:-It may be said that in time of war our antagonists or their allies would not respect this arrangement; the Russians, the French, the Turks, or the Egyptians would seize and block the Canal. In that case, however, the Treaty would also cease to bind us; and we should then be as free as now to land a force and clear the road. But while all the belligerents respected the neutral character of the channel, we fail to see what we could lose by not fighting at Port Said, opposite Ismailia or at Suez. If in the late war, it may be urged, the proposed plan had been in force Lord Wolseley would have lost his selected base; but we were not technically 'at war' in Egypt; we merely lent an army to the Khedive to put down a rebellion; and restrictions on belligerents do not apply to allies landing on a friendly soil. There would arise, of course, a peculiar difficulty if Egypt itself declared war against us; for then the neutral character of the Canal could not be respected. The same difficulty, however, would apply in the equally improbable case of a war between us and Belgium. England guarantees the independence and neutrality of that little country, but could not continue to do so if she herself elected to become a belligerent against us. The Canal will be declared free not for fighting but for peaceful passage to armed ships of all nations, even in times of war. Thus it will be placed by express international agreement on the footing that neutral harbours are on now, by the comity and cus-tom of the civilized world, but with this difference, that, while neutral harbours may be closed at present according to strict territorial jurisdiction, neither Turkey nor Egypt will be able to apply a corresponding clôture to the Canal. Thus, in exchange for the selfdenial of the Powers, Turkey will surrender a part of her legal but theoretical rights."

THE PREMIER. It was stated at Hawarden Castle on Thursday night that Mr. Gladstone's progress to-wards recovery had been somewhat checked by a fresh cold. In the delicate state of his health, perhaps, the open-air exercise which he has taken with the view of curing his sleeplessness at nights has been too trying to his weakened constitution, especially as east winds have been blowing for several days past. It will be remembered that on Tuesday afternoon when the weather was bitterly cold he walked to Broughton-hall Station, a distance of five miles, in company with Professor Stuart, Mr. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Wickham, in order to speed a parting guest. On Wednesday after taking exercise in Hawarden-park he felt slightly depressed, and it was discovered that he had caught a fresh cold. He has since been confined to his room. No apprehensions are entertained of protracted illness, and the family medical gentleman at Hawarden has not been summoned. Mrs. Gladstone left on Wednesday evening for Glasgow, to assist at the launch of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s new steamer the Hawarden Castle.

The Lancet says :- "The nature of Mr. Gladstone's present indisposition is clear enough; and although it would be wrong to exaggerate its importance, it would be more so to ignore the lesson taught by it. Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from the lassitude that follows a cold, from sleeplessness, and other indications that follow slight ner-yous exhaustion. The sleeplessness is the more noticeable as, contrary to what one might expect, Mr. Gladstone is a good sleeper. There is every reason to believe that with the rest so properly imposed by Dr. Andrew Clark this characteristic will return, and the lassitude disappear. The public will owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Clark if he will use his authority somewhat despotically. Mr. Gladstone is not to be restrained easily. has been known before now to go to the House of Commons after the initiatory rigour of a pneumonia, and with a pyrexial temperature to leave his bed for a Cabinet meeting. These are excesses to be pardoned in a man moved by great forces, within and without, but they call for the exercise of medical au-thority, and this, to Mr. Gladstone's credit, he has bowed to before with great national advantage, and will do so again.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and her Majesty walked with Princess

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham on Thursday. Miss Knollys, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and Mr. Knollys were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

Beatrice this morning.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, presented to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George at Marlborough House on Thursday, on behalf of the Hon. Thomas Holt, member of the Legislative Council of that colony, some articles of colonial manufacture, in remembrance of their visit to his estate at the spot where Captain Cook first landed in Australia.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland

have arrived at Albury Park, Surrey, from The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left Arundel Castle to visit the Right Hon. A. Beresford-Hope, M.P., at Bedgebury Park,

Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth and family have arrived in town from Up Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devonshire. Lord and Lady Lamington and Hon. Violet Cochrane-Baillie are spending the winter at

Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., has left town for Egypt.

THE AFFGHAN FRONTIER. - We (Morning Post) have authority for stating that at Quetta and the British outposts on the Affghan frontier the Government are quietly carrying out the policy of the late Conservative Government. There are no signs of abandoning the Pisheen Valley, though it is strictly Affghan territory. Quetta is rapidly becoming an important place, and the Government is purchasing land there from the Khan of Khelat, which does not look like abandoning the place. A highlevel road is being constructed at great expense through the Bolan Pass, and the engineers ars again surveying the railway line.

THE GHOST OF AN IRISH MURDERER.-A statement is current in Galway, and is gaining credence among the superstitious, that the ghost of Myles Joyce, the man who declared his innocence of participation in the month, is seen nightly around and within the prison of Galway. Two soldiers, it is said, were visited while on guard outside the gaol a night or two ago by a tall, mysterious figure that laid hold of their rifles. The matron and warders have, it is further said, applied for a transfer. THE LAW COURTS.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HILARY SITTINGS. The Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, which her Majesty recently opened, were used for the first time for the public sittings of the different Courts on Thursday :-

In consequence of so many judges being required on circuit, only a few courts satone Court of Appeal, the Court of the Lord Chief Justice, two courts for the purpose only of delivering judgments in cases which had already been argued, the Court of Probate and Divorce, and the Admiralty Court. With regard, at least, to those whose attendance was necessary, polite officials guided them to their respective destinations on coming into the hall, and as all the courts are, as is well known, arranged on a systematic plan. there was no difficulty in finding them out There seemed to be a general concurrence as to the darkness of the passages, and, with some exceptions, the darkness of the courts, which was increased by the foggy and dull atmosphere. At half-past ten Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Williams sat to deliver among other judgments one in Bradlaugh v. Erskine, and the court was crowded, especially by members of the Bar, anxious to hear the result. The principal centre, however, was the Court of the Lord Chief Justice, which is occupied, and a large number of counsel had to content themselves with standing on the floor. The Lord Chief Justice entered first, and, bowing to the Bar, who rose on his appearance, took his seat; and then followed Mr. Justice Manisty and Baron Pollock. Each judge sat in a chair, there being no seat along the Bench, as in the courts at Westminster; and thus when Mr. Justice Stephen came in unrobed, when he had finished his own business in an adjoining court he stood behind Mr. Justice Manisty. The learned judge surveyed the scene with considerable interest, and remained for a long time. It was known that a motion was to be made by the Attorney-General against the Times and Observer for contempt of Court in connection with the Chamberlain and Boyd case, and also that a rule would be made for a new trial in Belt v. Lawes, which has so recently occupied public attention.

Lord Coleridge, on taking his seat on the bench, said, addressing the Bar: In taking our seats in this new court for the first time, I do not propose to make any general observations as to the change of place, because all such general observations have been made in a manner which I shall in vain attempt to imitate by my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor, on the occasion when her Majesty was pleased to declare the courts open. I wish to say only two things before beginning the business of the day—first of all that we have left Westminster Hall, but I trust we have not left behind us the traditions of Westminster Hall, that the traditions of that great and illustrious building will follow us into this newer habitation; and especially may I say that the unbroken traditions since have known it of mutual dependence and harmony between the Bench and the Bar will continue unbroken-relations without which the Bar and probably the Bench would certainly find it impossible to discharge their important functions. One other thing, and one other thing only, I venture to say. are actually in a state of transition, and it may well be that at this moment and for some time to come we shall experience the difficulties and inconveniences necessarily attendant on that state of transition. I trust that the Bar, who are fully aware of the circumstances, and the public, who may not be, will recognise he immense amount of good work done within a few weeks, and since we last met, and that they will both exercise the excellent virtue of

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE "TIMES" AND THE "OBSERVER."

patience.

The Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. Crump, said he had to bring before their lordships' notice a matter arising out of the action for spoken slander or libel, and to ask on the part of the plaintiff for a rule calling upon the publisher of the Times newspaper to show cause why he should not be dealt with for contempt of court for the manner in which that newspaper had commented on the case of Chamberlain v. Boyd, which came before the court in December last, when an application was made to the court with respect to the case. The Attorney-General said that the article complained of was likely to have a great effect, and bias or prejudice the plaintiff on the trial of the cause, and influence the jury in favour of the defendant. The libel had reference to certain proceedings which took place at the Reform Club, which led to the rejection of the plaintiff as a member of

that club. Lord Coleridge: Take a rule. The Attorney-General then moved for a imilar rule against the Observer for publishing a leading article on the same subject. Lord Coleridge: Take a rule.

BRADLAUGH V. ERSKINE Mr. Justice Field, sitting with Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, gave judgment in the case in which Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, sued the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for assault in removing him from the House on the 3d of August 1831, and which was argued at the close of the last sittings. The case came before the court not on its merits, but on a question of demurrer by the plaintiff to certain portions of the statement of defence. Mr. Justice Field, in giving judgment, said the defendant admitted that on the occasion in question he did what in itself amounted to an assault, but sought to justify it on the ground that he acted in obedience to an order from the House requesting him to remove the plaintiff from the House until he should engage not further to disturb its proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh, on the other hand, held that the House had no power to prevent a duly elected memendeavouring to do when the assault complained of was committed. The plaintiff therefore held that the order itself was unlawful. The Attorney-General contended that while every court in the country had a right to control its own proceedings, and was the sole judge as to what was or was not contempt, surely the same right could not be denied to the House of Commons, the highest court in the realm. It was not to be presumed, of course, that any court would do that which in itself was wrong; but his lordship, having referred to some of the authorities which the Attorney-General had cited in his argument, said he was of opinion that that argument was an answer to the plaintiff's objections, and that his demurrer must be overruled. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant,

BELT V. LAWES. In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward), moved for a new trial in the case "Belt v. Lawes." learned counsel moved on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, misreception of evidence, misdirection, and that the damages were excessive. He said that in making this application he expected no assistance from the learned judge who presided at the trial, as his lordship had throughout formed a very strong opinion in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Russell was proceeding with his argument when the Court rose, and the further hearing was adjourned.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY WOUND UP. -At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Devon and Cornwall Electric Lighting Company (Limited), held at Cannonstreet Hotel on Wednesday, it was unani-mously resolved to consent to an order being made for the winding up of the company on a petition which had been presented by a share-

LAUNCH OF THE " HAWARDEN CASTLE." There was successfully launched on Thursday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Elderand Co., Glasgow, a large steamer, built to the order of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. for the Castle Mail Packet Company's South African service. Unusual interest attached to the ceremony from the fact that the wessel was christened the *Hawarden Castle* by Mrs. Gladstone, who made a special visit to Glasgow in order to discharge this duty. In a few weeks Messrs. Elder will launch a sister ship to the Hawarden Castle, to be named the Norham Castle. The dimensions of the new vessels are as follows:—Length on water line 380ft., length over all 393ft. 6in., breadth 48ft., depth 30ft., with a gross tonnage of about 4,300 tons. Each vessel is divided into nine principal watertight com-partments; several of the compartments are also subdivided by partial watertight bulkheads, extending to the hold beams, forming ballast tanks. Provision has been made for several hundred tons of water ballast, in order to secure regularity of trim. The grand saloon, placed in the midship portion of the ship, just abaft the engine-room, is about 44ft. square, and is finished in a classic style, specially designed. The principal woods used in the decorations are walnut and oak. All the entrances and corridors, saloon, smoking saloon, ladies' boudoir, captain's cabin, chart room, engine room, etc., are fitted with electric lights on the incandescent principle. Over the after-decks, and extending right to the taffrail and over the full breadth of the vessel, is fitted a hurricane deck, forming an extensive promenade for the sole use of the firstclass passengers. The second-class saloon and state rooms are arranged forward of the machinery space. Accommodation is provided for about 190 first-class and 160 secondclass passengers. These vessels carry the large number of ten boats, eight of which are lifeboats of very large dimensions. Steam steering gear of the best and strongest type is fitted on the bridge-deck, together with hand-gear, which can be used should the steamgear become disabled. As an additional safeguard, powerful screw-steering apparatus, with double wheels, is fitted aft. The engines are compound, inverted, direct acting, of the most improved type, indicating nearly 4,000-horse power. In addition to the Hawarden Castle and the Norham Castle the Castle Packet Company are building steamers of the aggregate tonnage of about 14,000 tons and 11,000-horse power, all of which will be ready for sea early in the spring. After the launch the company adjourned to the engineering office at Fairfield, where luncheon was served. Sir Donald Currie, M P., in proposing the health of Mrs. Gladstone, read the following telegram:—" Mr. Gladstone thanks you for your telegram. He slept well last night." Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., said Mrs. Gladstone had undertaken the duty which she had performed that day in connexion with other obligations in a different part of Scotland, but which had been un-avoidably post-poned. Mrs. Gladstone, how-ever, could not deny herself the pleasure of coming to Glasgow to undertake the launch-

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO. The Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Thursday:—Telegrams to me from your Special Commissioner have been refused at the Lower Tugela office because they were not sanctioned by the staff officers. This is a colonial telegraph office under military charge. Colonel Curtis has since told your correspondent that all letters must be submitted to Major Essex. Whatever military reason may be assigned for this is worthless, as I have in my possession a letter from Colonel Curtis stating that he is subject to superior authority with respect to Press matters. The interference really comes from the civil authorities, who are anxious that no independent information of the state of Zululand should reach Eng-Your correspondent further complained of the employ of special messengers for letters, dreading their falling into the hands of missionaries and others opposed to Cetewayo. Oftebro, the missionary so active in helping on Sir Bartle Frere's invasion, is specially hostile. As your Correspondent is known and trusted by the Bishop of Natal, you can easily gather the cause of this difficulty and hostility. His native messengers also seem to have been tampered with. All this will serve as a measure of the duplicity at work for official ends. It seems hopeless to expect any spark of honesty in dealing with the Zulus in the annexed territory. On inquiring why the King was taken from them, they were informed by Mr. John Shepstone that his duty was only to tell them what was done, not to answer questions. No official intimation has been given to the Zulus of Cetewayo's return at a certain date. Hence many hesitate to move and welcome him. This hesitation will be officially represented as hostility or indifference. All the Zulus your Correspondent meets, however, rejoice at the restoration. The news seems too good to be true.

ing of the magnificent vessel which was now

flaoting in the Clyde. He concluded by pro-posing "Prosperity to South Africa," coupl-ing the toast with the names of Mr. Molteno

and Mr. Walter Pearce, South Africa, both

of whom replied. Other toasts followed.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics recently published announcing a large emigration from Canada to the United States are not accepted as correct by the Canadian Government. Similar statistics have formed the subject of official investigation from time to time, the result showing that the figures were not to be relied upon. This was clearly demonstrated in a paper presented to the Imperial Parliament last session, containing a report made to the Governor-General of Canada by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration. It is well known that a large number of emigrants travel yearly to the United States by way of Canadian ports who never intend to remain in the Dominion, that settlers going to Manitoba and the North-West territories have paid up to the present time to pass over American railways to reach their destinations, and that a considerable movement takes place between the two countries for commercial purposes and for ordinary travel. But such persons, although apparently included in the statistics referred to, cannot with accuracy be described as emigrants from Canada to the United States.

A VEIN OF ZING ORE IN DERBYSHIRE .- An important discovery has been made in con-nection with the Magpie lead mines, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. In driving a level a vein of blende (zinc ore) has been cut, 5ft. wide, which promises to be of great value to the company. The manager, before incurring expenditure, recommended the directors to allow him to test this vein by driving into it. A little has been done, and the result proves that the vein gets wider and wider the further the miners go. So large a deposit has never before been met with. Preparations are now being rapidly made for working the vein, and the shareholders, who are chiefly Sheffield investors, anticipate a rich reward for years of profitless working.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning destructive fire occurred in the extensive linen manufactory of Richardson and Niven, Lisburn, Ireland, resulting in the total de-molition of a large part of the mills. The factory was untouched, but the valuable machinery and a large amount of stock were destroyed. The damage may be estimated at £30,000, which, fortunately, is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. Several hundred hands will be thrown out of work by the fire.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 11-12, 1883.

END OF THE DUAL CONTROL. The news which we publish from Egypt marks the end of that much-praised and much-blamed institution, the Dual Control. On Monday morning Lord Dufferin informed the Egyptian Ministry that, "in reply to their request, the British Government had consented to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established," and shortly afterwards Sir Auckland Colvin tendered his resignation to the Khedive, who accepted it. The "expressions of personal regret" employed by His Highness will be echoed by all those who have watched Sir Auckland Colvin's skill and constancy in the performance of his difficult task. Nor need there be any grudging recognition of the great benefits-benefits described by our Cairo Correspondent as "incalculable"-which during the three and a half years of its existence the Control has conferred on the Egyptian people. It has introduced a method and an order into the administration which before had been as unknown to the officials at Cairo as it was to their victims, the fellaheen. It has actually saved the latter two millions in interest. It has given some regularity to the visits of the tax-gatherer, and told the peasant what and when he is to pay. From this rudimentary reform has come as our Correspondent remarks, all the fitness for political freedom which the Egyptian native as yet possesses. In the actual amount of money saved to the Egyptian Government the Control has been worth a great deal. The two instances given this morning of the Reports on the recent economies in the Egyptian Treasury and on the finances of the War Department under Arabi, are strikingly to the point in this respect. On the one hand we have, in the Treasury Department alone, a saving of £28,000; on the other hand, 35,000 unverified vouchers, revealing the most hopeless disorganization, have been found among the papers at the War Ministry. The contrast between European and native management is clearly brought out by such a pair of instances. If this were the only aspect under which the Control could be viewed, its disappearance would be matter for lamentation. But, indeed, if this were all that the Control implied, its disappearance would not have been necessary. Unfortunately, however, as every one now admits, the Control had become, by the mere force of circumstances, a political as well as, or rather than, a financial institution. The interference of the Controllers with the affairs of Egypt could not long be confined to financial matters; it became political in the widest sense of the term. That this is so is not only implicitly, but openly, confessed by all the numerous French defenders of the Control. "It is understood, says the République Française, "that M. Duclerc has endeavoured to separate the political interests of France in Egypt from the financial interests of our countrymen' -and to demand the maintenance of the Control, or some equivalent, with the avowed object of maintaining those political interests. It is the political character which the Control has inevitably assumed that has made the British Government determine upon its abolition. Sir Auckland Colvin, before handing in his resignation, wrote to his French colleague an amiable letter of farewell. England in general will do the same to France in this matter; and France, we make no doubt, will after a while accept the new position into which the events of the past six months have forced both herself and us. From Egypt we hear that England, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and Holland have accepted the proposal of the Egyptian Government that the International Tribunals should be prolonged for one year only. This, as every one knows, is an indispensable preliminary to that thorough reform in the administration of justice which is in contemplation, and is admitted to be necessary. At present, as we have more than once explained, that administration is rendered most difficult by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The International Tribunals have civil jurisdiction only; questions of police affecting Europeans must be dealt with, under the Capitulations, in the court of the Consul of the nationality to which the offender belongs. Thus an English commander can take no steps to interfere with a low-class European, an Italian or a Greek, who may be injuring the English troops unless he can get the consent of the Italian or Greek Consul. It is plain that such a system, valuable as a bulwark against Oriental maladministration, is quite inapplicable when the authority of a European State is in any way substituted for that of the native Government. In other words, the Capitulations must be abolished; and it is evident that this measure will accompany or precede the reform of the international civil tribunals which is announced to be in progress. But this is the very thing which is on the point of being done in Tunis, the French Government being about to seek Parliamentary ratification for the treaty of last July, by which the Bey agreed to the abolition of the Capitulations and to the substitution of a French Court for the various existing jurisdictions. The consent of England must be asked to this, as that of other Powers has already been asked; and England will certainly be quick to do what Austria, Germany, and in this case Russia, have done, and to give her consent. "The most logical nation in Europe" will surely not be long in re-

The following is the despatch of the Times' correspondent at Cairo referred to above: -

cognizing the fact that the same argu-

ments which lead England to assent to

French arrangements in Tunis must lead

France to assent to English arrangements

in Egypt, and to acquiesce in the final

extinction of the Dual Control.—Times.

CAIRO, JAN. 11. Lord Dufferin has to-day informed the Ministry that, in reply to their request, the British Government consents to withdraw from the financial arrangement by which the Control was established. The Note also raises a question as to the advisability of appointing a European financial adviser, who would not interfere with the public administration of the country. The Joint Control, established by the consent of the three Powers, is thus annulled by the voluntary withdrawal of two of them from the compact. During the three and a-half years of its existence it has conferred incalculable benefit

on the people of Egypt; and, if any degree of self-government is now possible, it is due to the system they have introduced and the example they have set. The fellaheen have to thank them for a diminution in the burden of the interest payable by two millions and, while steadily fighting against any encroachment on the part of the foreign bondholders, they have practically recouped them their loss of in-terest by the increased value given to stock by their administration. The fault of the Joint Control lay in the fact that its continued usefulness was contingent on a succession of propitious accidents. Sir Auckland Colvin this morning waited on the Khedive and tendered his resignation, which the Khedive accepted, with many expressions of personal regret. Prior to taking this step, Sir A. Colvin addressed a letter to his French colleague, stating that his Government having signified its withdrawal from the arrangement he was compelled to resign; but he desired first to inform his colleague of his intention, and he thanked him for the extremely cordial consideration which he had evinced under trying circumstances. Mr. Ornstein, Second Secretary to the Control, also resigned. Two papers which were lately published illustrate n a striking manner the service rendered to Egypt by European administration. One is a report by Mr. FitzGerald on the econo-mics effected in the Treasury Department alone, estimated in the Budget of 1880 as amounting to £28,000 in four years. The second is a report on the finances of the War Department under Arabi's administration. It shows that the system adopted was to pass the accounts on to the Treasury as audited, in order to keeep up to time, and to leave the examination until a more favourable opportunity, with the result that more than 35,000 vouchers which have not been verified were discovered at the War Ministry. It is now proposed to place the financial part of this ninistration under the Treasury.

#### IMPOLICY IN EGYPT.

If the English Government were to base its policy on the recommendations of the Standard, that period of misunderstanding would not only be inevitable, it would also bid fair to be eternal. Few more injudicious articles than those which our contemporary has been publishing of late about Egypt have appeared in the English press. When Gambetta died it exultingly declared, in the hearing of all France, that, now the greatest Republican was dead, we no longer need pay any heed to the remonstrances of the Republic. As if this were not enough to make French statesmen determine to prove that the death of Gambetta has not weakened the Republic by increasing the obstinacy of their non possumus, they are told now, with almost incredible maladroitness, that the claim of political influence in Egypt must be classed with the claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and such claims can hardly be regarded as strengthening the general position of France in the world. In other words, so far as Egypt is concerned, Tel-el-Kebir was a Republican Sedan, and England steps into line with Germany as the enemy of France. We may be sure that the English Government will steer clear of such suicidal talk as this. Even if they inclined to make Egypt an English dependency, the further they were inclined to go in that direction the more sedulously would they avoid the wanton provocations of French amour propre of which these afford such lamentable examples. The problem before us in Egypt is difficult enough without being aggravated in this fashion. The Dual Control is past praying for, but its interment will be much more speedily and smoothly effected if militant journalists do not seize every opportunity of wounding the tender susceptibilities of our late partner. All this talk of monopolising the advantages reaped by "our energy, our daring, and our sacrifices" is as mistimed as the advice to imitate the policy of France in Tunis is unsound. We have a position of responsibility in Egypt, and we are not going to endanger it by flaunting in the face of all the Powers our determination to exploit Egypt single-handed for our own gain. The Dual Control, every Power in Europe, excepting France, recognises as bad. It was tolerated so long as it was effective. France is the only power which would even tolerate its resurrection now that it has finally and irrevocably broken down. There are few sacrifices that we would not make to preserve cordial relations with our neighbour across the Channel, but not even for their sake can we assent to offend all the other Powers, and to curse the Egyptians by saddling their Government with an unworkable arrangement. But there is nothing "single-handed" or anti-French about that. Like all other points in the re-settlement of Egypt, its removal, although initiated by England, will ultimately receive the sanction of European authority. Short of absolute annexation, no other course is possible.-Pall Mall

THE DUBLIN POLICE FORCE. Our Dublin correspondent reports that it is stated that Colonel Conolly, the Assistant-Commissioner of the Dublin Police, has resigned, and the resignation of Captain Talbot has already been announced. But something more than a change of Commissioners is required to make the Dublin Metropolitan Police adequate for its duties. The force is organised exactly like our own Metropolitan Police Force, but here in London there are no local authorities to whom the administration could be handed over, whereas Dublin has a corporation. Yet the corporation has absolutely no more control over the police than it has over the London police. The same must be said of the Constabulary, which is governed directly from Dublin Castle through county inspectors and subinspectors. The only local authorities who have any voice in its control are the resident magistrates, and they, as our readers are aware, are mere nominees of the Government. As a consequence the public opinion of Ireland has absolutely no influence with the police authorities, and to make the police really effective it will be necessary to give local authorities some control over the force. That of course cannot be done until the promised reform of local government in Ireland is effected; but in the meantime something can be attempted to render the force more efficient. At present the Constabulary are scattered over the face of the country in little stations, grouped round a central point, where resides the sub-inspector, who is subordinate to the county inspector-general in Dublin. The sub-inspector is selected by competitive examination, and is usually a young man, without experience or capacity to deal with difficult questions, and too much of his time is taken up in upon to deal with matters which require great tact and a mature judgment. It is obvious that this system is utterly unsuited to the time and country. It reminds one of a conquered country, militarily occu-Even so, it does not make the sub-inspector thoroughly acquainted with his men, nor enable him to see that they perform their duties regularly and zealously, while it wastes too much of his time in mere office work. Above all, it leaves to the constable in charge of a station, and to the sub-inspector, too much responsibility. The counties are too large for proper supervision, and it would be much better, and would tend greatly to increased efficiency, if the counties were split up into smaller and more manageable districts, and if the district inspectors were allowed more initiative. Centralisation has been carried so far that the sense of responsibility and of personal initiative has been almost destroyed. The change we suggest would unquestionably tend to increase the efficiency of the force, but it would not meet the real complaint brought against the Constabulary in Ireland, which is that the force is out of harmony with the people, and the people have no means of influencing its action. Until the local authorities are entrusted with at least a share in the management of the Constabulary, it is impossible that its full efficiency can be developed.—Daily News.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

A great misfortune has befallen "Peterborough the Proud," once the most famous of all the abbey churches of the Fen Country, and highly valued by the Englishmen of to-day as one of the noblest specimens of Norman architecture that the kingdom can boast. The grand central tower at the intersection of the nave and eastern transept of this fine cathedral, built by Abbot de Watervile early in the twelfth century, and forming then a lantern of four stages, has from its earliest days contained a weak spot, in the opinion of all architects consulted about it, and now the actual collapse of the lantern tower is threatened. Hopes for some time existed that the restoration so successfully carried out at St. Alban's could be effected at Peterborough. For years past propping and binding have been tried, but with little material effect. The most celebrated of our cathedral architects, including the late Sir Gilbert Scott, have had their worst fears confirmed; and now, with a view to public safety, and to avoid the disaster that recently occurred at Chichester, where the spire fell one day bodily into the cloisters, the Dean and Chapter have been compelled to order the removal of the tottering lantern. Indeed, steps preparatory to taking down the tower have been pressed forward; two huge steam cranes will soon be set to work; it has been decided to close to the public all the cathedral except the western end of the nave; and it will be the duty of modern architects to show how far they can imitate or improve upon the mighty work of the monks of old. The history of this central tower of Peterborough is curious enough. Soon after its erection it proved too heavy for the central piers to support; and the original architects, dreading a repetition of the fall of the towers at Elv and Winchester, resolved partially to destroy it. Accordingly it was taken down as far as the crowns of the great arches; the eastern and western arches were altered from semi - circular to pointed; and only the Norman arches, which have chevron mouldings, were retained. The existing lantern-now doomed-dates from about 1340, and is decorated in style, with two lofty windows on each side. The wooden vaulting, as well as the lightness of the entire lantern, were no doubt rendered necessary from the mischief which the weight of the Norman tower had already caused to the south-eastern pier, which for many years has been much crippled and bound with iron. This is no new story; for at least ten years ago it was reported that "the great pillars on the east side have settled very considerably on their foundations, dragging down their adjoining trifolium and clerestory arches in a remarkable manner." Originally the tower of Peterborough was surmounted by a wooden octagon, which perhaps bore, or was intended to bear, a timber spire covered with lead. The octogon was, however, removed by Dr. Kipling, who became Dean of Peterborough in 1798. The turrets which rise above the tower were added at this time, and were evidently imitated from those at the end of the great transept. But the present demolition and reconstruction are by far the most important that have ever befallen the fine old abbey church with its adjacent monastery, well known throughout the land as the burial-place of Henry VIII., Queen Katharine of Arragon, the temporary grave of Mary Queen of Scots, and containing the most violent record of any cathedral in England of the brutality and vandalism of Cromwell's soldiers .- Daily

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Daily Telegraph, referring to the acceptance of certain proposals made by the English Government with regard to the Suez Canal, whereby it shall be rendered neutral and free, observes "that England can lose nothing thereby. The project simply transfers all fighting from the Canal

and its banks to the open seas, where, as a great Naval Power, we are strong:-It may be said that in time of war our antagonists or their allies would not respect this arrangement; the Russians, the French, the , or the Egyptians would seize and block the Canal. In that case, however, the Treaty would also cease to bind us; and we should then be as free as now to land a force and clear the road. But while all the belligerents respected the neutral character of the channel, we fail to see what we could lose by not fighting at Port Said, opposite Ismailia, or at Suez. If in the late war, it may be the proposed plan had been in force Lord Wolseley would have lost his selected base; but we were not technically 'at war' in Egypt; we merely lent an army to the Khedive to put down a rebellion; and restrictions on belligerents do not apply to allies landing on a friendly soil. There would arise, of course, a peculiar difficulty if Egypt itself declared war against us; for then the neutral character of the Canal could not be respected. The same difficulty, however, would apply in the equally improbable case of a war between us and Belgium. England guarantees the independence and neutrality of that little country, but could not continue to do so if she herself elected to become a belligerent against us. The Canal will be declared free writing reports to the county inspector, not for fighting but for peaceful passage to to run in? In any case, where is it to end?

and in answering questions sent down armed ships of all nations, even in times of from the Castle. Yet he is often called war. Thus it will be placed by express international agreement on the footing that neutral harbours are on now, by the comity and custom of the civilized world, but with this difference, that, while neutral harbours may be closed at present according to strict terri-torial jurisdiction, neither Turkey nor Egypt will be able to apply a corresponding cloture to the Canal. Thus, in exchange for the selfdenial of the Powers, Turkey will surrender a part of her legal but theoretical rights."

#### THE PREMIER.

It was stated at Hawarden Castle on Thursday night that Mr. Gladstone's progress to-wards recovery had been somewhat checked by a fresh cold. In the delicate state of his health, perhaps, the open-air exercise which he has taken with the view of curing his sleeplessness at nights has been too trying to his weakened constitution, especially as east winds have been blowing for several days past. It will be remembered that on Tuesday afternoon when the weather was bitterly cold he walked to Broughton-hall Station, tance of five miles, in company with Professor Stuart, Mr. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Wickham, in order to speed a parting guest. On Wednesday after taking exercise in Hawarden-park he felt slightly depressed, and it was discovered that he had caught a fresh cold. He has since been confined to his room. No apprehensions are entertained of protracted illness, and the family medical gentleman at Hawarden has not been summoned. Mrs. Gladstone left on Wednesday evening for Glasgow, to assist at the launch of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s new steamer the Hawarden Castle.

The Lancet says :- "The nature of Mr. Gladstone's present indisposition is clear enough; and although it would be wrong to exaggerate its importance, it would be more so to ignore the lesson taught by it. Gladstone has been suffering from the lassitude that follows a cold, from sleeplessness and other indications that follow slight ner-vous exhaustion. The sleeplessness is the more noticeable as, contrary to what one might exped, Mr. Gladstone is a good sleeper There is every reason to believe that with the rest so properly imposed by Dr. Andrew Clark this characteristic will return, and the lassitude disappear. The public will owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Clark if he will use his authority somewhat despotically. Mr. Gladstone is not to be restrained easily. has been known before now to go to the House of Commons after the initiatory rigour of a pneumonia, and with a pyrexial temperature to leave his bed for a Cabinet meeting. These are excesses to be pardoned in a man moved by great forces, within and without but they call for the exercise of medical authority, and this, to Mr. Gladstone's credit, he has bowed to before with great national advantage, and will do so again.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and her Majesty walked with Princess

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accomanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham on Thursday. Miss Knollys the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and Mr. Knollys were in attendance on their Royal

Highnesses. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, presented to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George at Marlborough House on Thursday, on behalf of the Hon. Thomas Holt, member of the Legislaive Council of that colony, some articles of colonial manufacture, in remembrance of their visit to his estate at the spot where Captain Cook first landed in Australia.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland

have arrived at Albury Park, Surrey, from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left Arundel Castle to visit the Right Hon. A. Beresford-Hope, M.P., at Bedgebury Park,

Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth and family have arrived in town from Up Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devonshire. Lord and Lady Lamington and Hon. Violet Cochrane-Baillie are spending the winter at

Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., has left town for Egypt.

THE DESPOTISM OF SANTA CLAUS. "Paterfamilias" writes to the Pall Mall

Gazette: - I am a man with a rather large

family, and a very moderate income-enough to meet all the direct demands of my position but with no surplus whatever; my small bank account squares every 31st of December. have various relatives who, by a more fortunate choice of professions or better conduct in them, have incomes double, triple, quadruple mine, notwithstanding which, our families remain on excellent terms-intimate, may say. In the kindness of their hearts these affectionate relatives are especially bounteous to my children when the festal season, which has just concluded, arrives, and the young people are buried in Christmas gifts. But my relatives mostly have families, too, and the recurrence of Christmas imposes obligations as well as brings favours; and, looking over the bills just in, I find that my reciprocity of benefactions costs me about £30-an inconsiderable sum for a man with an income which allows him to lay by something every year, but a hard tax on one who only meets his expenditure by economy and self-denial. Per contra, I find the children to have benefited by articles which, in the aggregate, must have cost at least £40; but, unfortunately, the fine delicacy of their relatives has not permitted them to make presents of articles of any utility, which might be regarded as hints at our comparative poverty, and we have curious mechanical dolls, a locomotive which goes by steam, and may cost me a doctor's bill some day, Dresden shepherdesses, beautiful fans, etc., etc., but not one article of the most shadowy utility to people who must economize. I have, therefore, practically expended £30 for articles which I did not want and cannot afford, which develop in my children ideas of luxury and notions of the necessity of superfluities contrary to all my maxims and their education. And the evil is growing, for every Christmas the toy market is filled with more costly and more curious toys, for old and young, and the sense of shame in being useful or having to do with useful things increases; the asthetics are getting the upper hand in every province and my girls rebel against making shirts and hemming table cloths, though they enter with great zest into schemes of working the most elaborate decorations for every chair and sofa in the house. I am spared the crowning misery of their taking up the mania for church decorations, but all the preaching and example of their mother and myself are insufficient to remove the mauvaise honte in the utilities. Is this perchance a consequence of the great esthetic reform which was to redeem the vulgarity and commonplaceness of our everyday lives, immerse society in an atmosphere of art, and make our very shovels and tongs delightful to handle? Are we to be so sur-rounded by "joys for ever" that we shall be like children who live on candies and sweetmeats? Shall I be run in debt for asthetics till, like a wealthier neighbour, I have not a chair in the house I dare sit down on until it is covered with a linen case? Or is it merely that the luxury and extravagance which are making a modest, economical life impossible have found this the most fashionable channel

LAUNCH OF THE " HAWARDEN CASTLE." There was successfully launched on Thursday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Elderand Co., Glasgow, a large steamer, built to the order of Messrs, Donald Currie and Co. for the Castle Mail Packet Company's South African service. Unusual interest attached to the ceremony from the fact that the ressel was christened the Hawarden Castle by Mrs. Gladstone, who made a special visit to Glasgow in order to discharge this duty. In a few weeks Messrs. Elder will launch a sister ship to the Hawarden Castle, to be named the Norham Castle. The dimensions of the new vessels are as follows:—Length on line 380ft., length over all 393ft. 6in., breadth 48ft., depth 30ft., with a gross tonnage of about 4,300 tons. Each vessel is divided into nire principal watertight com-partments; several of the compartments are also subdivided by partial watertight bulk-heads, extending to the hold beams, forming ballast tanks. Provision has been made for several hundred tons of water ballast, in order to secure regularity of trim. The grand saloon, placed in the midship portion of the ship, just abaft the engine-room, is about 44ft. square, and is finished in a classic style, specially designed. The principal woods used in the decorations are walnut and oak. All the entrances and corridors, saloon, smoking saloon, ladies' boudoir, captain's cabin, chart room, engine room, etc., are fitted with electric lights on the incandescent principle. Over the after-decks, and extending right to the taffrail and over the full breadth of the vessel, is fitted a hurricane deck, forming an extensive promenade for the sole use of the firstclass passengers. The second-class saloon and state rooms are arranged forward of the machinery space. Accommodation is provided for about 190 first-class and 160 secondclass passengers. These vessels carry the large number of ten boats, eight of which are lifeboats of very large dimensions. Steam steering gear of the best and strongest type is fitted on the bridge-deck, together with handgear, which can be used should the steam gear become disabled. As an additional safeguard, powerful screw-steering apparatus, with double wheels, is fitted aft. The engines are compound, inverted, direct acting, of the most improved type, indicating nearly 4,000-horse power. In addition to the Hawarden Castle and the Norham Castle the Castle Packet Company are building steamers of the aggregate tonnage of about 14,000 tons and 11,000-horse power, all of which will be ready for sea early in the spring. After the launch the company adjourned to the engineering office at Fairfield, where luncheon was Sir Donald Currie, M P., in proposerved. sing the health of Mrs. Gladstone, read the following telegram:—"Mr. Gladstone thanks you for your telegram. He slept well last night." Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., said Gladstone had undertaken the duty which she had performed that day in connexion with other obligations in a different part of Scotland, but which had been unavoidably postponed. Mrs. Gladstone, how-ever, could not deny herself the pleasure of coming to Glasgow to undertake the launching of the magnificent vessel which was now floating in the Clyde. He concluded by pro-

The Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Thursday:—Telegrams to me from your Special Commissioner have been refused at the Lower Tugela office because they were not sanctioned by the staff This is a colonial telegraph office under military charge. Colonel Curtis has since told your correspondent that all letters must be submitted to Major Essex. Whatever military reason may be assigned for this worthless, as I have in my possession : letter from Colonel Curtis stating that he is subject to superior authority with respect to Press matters. The interference really comes from the civil authorities, who are anxious that no independent information of the state of Zululand should reach England. Your correspondent further complained of the employ of special messengers for letters, dreading their falling into the hands of missionaries and others opposed to Cetewayo. Oftebro, the missionary so active in helping on Sir Bartle Frere's invasion, is specially hostile. As your Correspondent is known and trusted by the Bishop of Natal, you can easily gather the cause of this difficulty and hostility. His native messengers also seem to have been tampered with. All this will serve as a measure of the duplicity at work for official ends. It seems hopeless to expect any spark of honesty in dealing with the Zulus in the annexed territory. On inquiring why the King was taken from them, the informed by Mr. John Shepstone that his duty was only to tell them what was done, not to answer questions. No official intimation has been given to the Zulus of Cetewayo's return at a certain date. Hence many hesitate to move and welcome him. This hesitation will be officially represented as hostility or indifference. All the Zulus your Correspondent meets, however, rejoice at the restoration. The news seems too good to be true.

posing "Prosperity to South Africa," coupling the toast with the names of Mr. Molteno

and Mr. Walter Pearce, South Africa, both

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES. Statistics recently published announcing a large emigration from Canada to the United States are not accepted as correct by the Canadian Government. Similar statistics have formed the subject of official investigation from time to time, the result showing that the figures were not to be relied upon. This was clearly demonstrated in a paper presented to the Imperial Parliament last session, containing a report made to the Governor-General of Canada by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration. It is well known that a large number of emigrants travel yearly to the United States by way of Canadian ports who never intend to remain in the Dominion, that settlers going to Manitoba and the North-West territories have paid up to the present time to pass over American railways to reach their destinations, and that a considerable movement takes place between the two countries for commercial purposes and for ordinary travel. But such persons, although apparently included in the statistics referred to, cannot with accuracy be described as emigrants from Canada to the United States.

A VEIN OF ZING ORE IN DERBYSHIRE .- An important discovery has been made in con-nection with the Magpie lead mines, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. In driving a level a vein of blende (zinc ore) has been cut, 5ft. wide, which promises to be of great value to the company. The manager, before incurring expenditure, recommended the directors to allow him to test this vein by driving into it. A little has been done, and the result proves that the vein gets wider and wider the further the miners go. So large a deposit has never before been met with. Preparations are now being rapidly made for working the vein, and the shareholders, who are chiefly Sheffield investors, anticipate a rich reward for years of profitless working.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning destructive fire occurred in the extensive linen manufactory of Richardson and Niven Lisburn, Ireland, resulting in the total de-molition of a large part of the mills. The factory was untouched, but the valuable machinery and a large amount of stock were destroyed. The damage may be estimated at £30,000, which, fortunately, is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. Several hundred hands will be thrown out of work by the fire.

THE SALISBURY ELECTION PETITION .- An application was made to Master Bennett at chambers on Thursday by Mr. Pitt Lewis on behalf of Colonel Kennard (the sitting memper), the respondent in the impending election petition at Salisbury, with respect to the security required to be lodged for the costs of the petition. The security required by statute is £1,000, and this had been given by the recognizances of Messrs. William Whitehouse and George Read to the amount of £500 each, and objection was now taken to the sufficiency of these gentlemen as sureties, both of whom, are stated to be prosperous mercantile men in Salisbury. Mr. Yarborough Anderson, on behalf of the petitioner, called the two sure-ties as witnesses, and their evidence showed that both of them were men of large property. The respondent's application was therefore dismissed, with costs.

THE AFFGHAN FRONTIER .- We (Morning Post) have authority for stating that at Quetta and the British outposts on the Affghan frontier the Government are quietly carrying out the policy of the late Conservative Government There are no signs of abandoning the Pisheen Valley, though it is strictly Affghan territory. Quetta is rapidly becoming an important place, and the Government is purchasing land there from the Khan of Khelat, which does not look like abandoning the place. A high-level road is being constructed at great ex-pense through the Bolan Pass, and the engineers ars again surveying the railway line.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY WOUND UP. -At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Devon and Cornwall Electric Lighting Company (Limited), held at Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to consent to an order being made for the winding up of the company on a petition which had been presented by a share-

A HOPEFUL NEPHEW.—For young men to visit their aunts, especially at this season of general good will, is a sign of good manners and pleasant family feeling. But when they break into their aunt's houses secretly, and, on attracting observation, escape by way of the roof, then the student of deportment must take a gloomier view of their conduct. "A youthful housebreaker named Bridgman" is the occasion of these reflections. Bridgman is said to be very respectably connected, "instead of which," as the country magistrate remarked, he attempts burglaries in the mansion of his kinswoman, Mrs. Oldrey, of Torquay. There have been several cribs cracked quay. There have been several cribs cracked there of late, and the police, who were watching Mrs. Oldrey's premises on Sunday night, saw her nephew where he had no business to be. Anxious to avoid notoriety, he somewhat inconsistently displayed himself on the housetop, fleeing before his pursuers from roof to roof. The police pursued as well as they could, while a justly interested circle of spectators viewed this novel steeplechase. Though Bridgman got away with a considerable lead, and had the advantage of youth, he was carrying weight in the shape of about twenty articles of gold and silver, and a good deal of money and postage stamps. His pur-suers finally caught him by the leg, and, to speak technically, ran him in. He has been committed for trial, and may have some explanation to give of his eccentric and unusual behaviour .- Daily News.

A DUBLIN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- An action has been instituted against a wellknown magistrate, and member of the Dublin Town Council, for breach of promise to marry. The damages are laid at £10,000. Both parties are of mature age, and were to have been married in London, where the plaintiff has been staying, last Saturday, had the engagement not been broken off a few days before by the defendant, whose reason for taking that step was that his friends objected to the match. A large sum of money offered by defendant has, it is stated

Cyprus.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles George Walpole, of the Inner Temple, to be a District Judge in Cyprus. Mr. Walpole was called to the Bar 1873, and is the author of "A Rubric of the Common Law," and also of "A Short History of the Kingdom of Ireland.

THE DISASTER AT BRADFORD .- The Coroner, Jury, Colonel Seddon, and other gentlemen interested visited the scene of the disaster at Newlands Mill on Thursday, and made a thorough examination of the small portion of the ruined chimney which is still left standing. The outer shell is now removed, and it can be seen that there were not so many "throughs" as was supposed from the evidence given yesterday. The backing, too, was composed of a good deal of rubble, while the stones of the "hearting" were apparently laid edgeways, and in all positions, thus leaving large apertures between them. Coroner and Jury then returned to the Town Hall, where further evidence was taken .-Walter Woodhead said he noticed that the chimney was out of plumb for some time past, but did not think it was in a dangerous condition. He was engaged in repairing it a few days before the accident. There was a crack from about a yard from the ground and it extended twenty yards high. was about nine inches. The crack was an old one and extended to the "hearting."—John Dobson said he was present when the foun-dation was got out. When the erection of the chimney had proceeded nearly to com-pletion it went out of plumb about 50 inches. It, however, was straightened, and 50 more yards added to it. When it went out of plumb his opinion of the cause was that the foundation had given way. The chimney was repaired some five years after it was erected, owing to its going out of plumb again.—The Court then adjourned.

THE MILES PLATTING RITUAL CASE.—The Council of the Prayer Book Revision Society passed the following resolution at their meeting on Thursday:—"The Council of the Prayer Book Revision Society beg to express their warm and cordial sympathy with the Lord Bishop of Manchester in the decided stand which his Lordship has so opportunely taken in defence of law, order, and the principles of the Protestant Reformation, as podied in the articles and formularies of the Church of England, by refusing to institute he Rev. Harry Cowgill to the vicarage of

THE CIVIL WAR IN LONDON .- One of the police magistrates has expressed his determination to "put an end to the civil war" raging in London. The particular case which called forth the remark was an ordinary one enough, a couple of rowdies having gone into a shop and attacked the man behind the counter. It was, of course, merely a piece of fun, and the funny fellows were considerably surprised at being sentenced to hard labour instead of being allowed to "pay the expenses" of their entertainment in the usual way. It is devoutly to be wished that all the authorities concerned would show a similar determination to suppress the more dangerous phases of civil war exhibited by such organised forces as the Skeleton Army. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to notice that a decisive victory was scored on Wednesday over several of the bands of freebooters who have been carrying the war of late into the streets on the south side of the river. Ten of the enemy had been captured, and they were by no means treated with the leniency usually shown to prisoners of war. On the contrary, five of them were sentenced to five years' penal servitude and twenty lashes from the "cat," while on the other five Mr. Justice Hawkins has for the present reserved sentence. These sentences of the "cat" no doubt seem at first sight the best way of extirpating the civil war, but unfortunately a man who has been flogged once generally comes to be flogged again. - Pall Mail

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## Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 13 -14, 1883.

AFTER THE CONTROL.

The Standard says :- The one urgent necessity of the moment is to acquire for ourselves that complete liberty of action without which we shall be able to settle neither the finances of Egypt, nor anything else. What is it that we are doing, and that we propose to do? The Dual Control has gone; and we are making arrangements for the disappearance of the International tribunals at the end of a year. Does any one who understands what this means entertain the slightest doubt that the formal abrogation of the capitulations will follow? But there must be no sanguine trifling; no assumption of facts that do not exist, or suppositions distinctly at issue with notorious circumstances and obvious conditions. The attitude of the Great Powers is, upon the whole, everything that could be desired. Under these circumstances, would not the French people manifest practical wisdom by accepting the inevitable with a good grace?

The Daily News says:-France, no doubt, will complain and will make some remonstrance. But we do not believe that the remonstrance will be very serious. France is just now busily engaged in setting up an ingenious system of her own in Tunis. Our Government have a difficult task before them in providing, or helping to provide, a system which is to succeed the Joint Control. Care must be taken that the credit and the responsibility of England are not allowed to be considered by the outer world as bound up in any system for which we do not actually make ourselves responsible. There are, however, bread and great reforms which it is part of our duty to insist upon. An equal system of taxation must be introduced; the native must no longer be overtaxed in order to maintain the scandalous principles which exempted the foreigner. Out of her very ruin there comes an opportunity for a fresh start, for beginning all over again. The English Government, we may be sure, will not fail to make use of the opportunity. The foundations of the better system by which we trust Egypt is to be regenerated must be laid under their guidance, and if necessary by their command.

The Saturday Review says :- England now assumes a new liability. She takes the place of the Control; she pledges herself to Europe generally that there shall be a good Government in Egypt, under which the law of liquidation shall be carried out; and she pledges herself especially to France that the sole supervision of England shall fulfil all the useful objects which the joint supervision of England and France contemplated. In every way, therefore, it is evident what it is that we are really going to do with Egypt. We are going to set up in Egypt the best Government we can. But this is only the beginning of things. When this good Government has been set up, we are pledging ourselves that we will so effectually supervise, guide, and support it that it shall be, not merely at its outset, but permanently, good, strong, and just.

The Economist says :- It is to be hoped that no effort will be made to substitute for the joint financial control of England and France a control by England alone. It is quite possible that the Khedive may wish to secure the services of a European financial adviser, and likely enough that it is in England that he will seek for one. But if our Government are wise they will not permit any one who may be appointed to remain an official of theirs. He should be the servant of Egypt, and of Egypt alone. Our political influence will be all the greater if it is not hampered by financial considerations. We have already tried to govern Egypt through its Treasury, and the attempt has failed, as, indeed, from the first it was certain to fail, and we shall be very ill-advised indeed if we seek to renew it.

#### THE NEXT REFORM BILL.

The Times holds that while the view of the Government as to the decision of the question into two parts is logically sound, logic, however, does not take us very far into politics, and as the nation has no wish to see one side of the House annihilated, that mode of procedure is best which best secures the appearance as well as the reality of fair play. If there is no wish to snatch a party advantage there can be no reason for grasping at the power to secure it. The opposition of small towns to their political extinction may easily be made too much of; since, if they are not ready to face the consequences of equalisation of the franchise, there is an end of the argument, that public opinion is ripe for the measure. The existing county electorate has reasons more numerous and substantial than that of small towns to dislike the change. Small towns will usually be merged in electoral bodies holding similar opinions; the county electorate even when returning Liberal members will be diluted with new electors holding dissimilar views upon many questions of importance.

The Saturday Review says :- Nobody, speaking of the mass of the nation, cares one jot for further political change. It is not to be forgotten that it was the fickleness of the small English boroughs in 1880 which principally gave Mr. Gladstone his majority, and, however cunningly the new double thimble-rig game of county franchise and redistribution may be to see the colours of the redoubtable "Fish" played, it is a game which can hardly turn lowered by his hardy adversary.

out to the advantage of those boroughs or the profit of those who represent them. The extension of household suffrage to the counties will finally destroy the Whig party, while it will permanently weaken the Tories. Whether any Conservative Opposition may survive is at present doubtful. This was confessed by Lord Hartington in reference to the gag; it was confessed by Sir Charles Dilke in reference to his new doctrine of permeation; it is decorously insinuated by Sir Henry James as to redistribution and the franchise. Only the net is in this case surely spread a little too much in the sight of the birds. It will be their own fault if they allow the Government to pass a County Franchise Bill without knowing what is to come of it.

The Spectator says :- So far as we can see, the argument in favour of uniting the Franchise Bill with the Redistribution Bill grows feebler and feebler the more it is examined, To our minds nothing can be more certain than that if we make the two measures parts of one scheme, which we present to Parliament as a whole, we shall either run the utmost risk of losing both, or obtain both only by the extreme and unstatesmanlike insufficiency of the secondi.e., the redistribution measure. We may rest perfectly easy that whether the House of Lords rejects the County Franchise Bill, or refuses the Liberal Government the chance of submitting its second measure, in either case alike it will absolutely play into the hands of the Liberal leader.

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

Speaking of the financial condition of France, the Spectator says :- Its credit is in no danger, for "the bayonets own the Rentes," that is, the debt is held by the body of the population, and not, as in England, by the well-to do, and much of the existing trouble is temporary, having been caused by over-haste in extending the railway system; but there are facts of an ugly kind behind all that. The Republic is not cheap, and both the taxation and the borrowings have been imprudently heavy. We are inclined to believe that the ease with which the indemnity was paid was a surprise to French politicians as well as to the financiers of Europe; that it altogether enlarged their conceptions of the wealth of France, and that schemes which in 1869 would have struck them as dreams suddenly seemed possible in their eyes. They certainly stood silent while vast sums were voted for "reorganisation," fortifications, and compensations, and made no effective resistance when M. de Freyeinet unfolded a Public Works Budget which would make Mr. Gladstone wince with alarm. At last, all surpluses were eaten up, the taxation "reached its limit"-that is, began to cease to draw-the revenue declined, the experts began quarrelling about accounts and their meaning in a very ominous way, little errors occurring of 50,000,000fr., and serious financiers, like M. Léon Say, decided that the country must be warned. They were not too soon. The French debt, if we convert the five per cent. loans into their equivalent in three per cents., has risen to £1,690,000,000 in all, more than double the British debt, the annual charge being actually £51,300,000. The charges for the army and navy and colonies have been recklessly raised, until the Treasury has actually to provide £88,000,000 a year, more than the entire revenue of Great Britain, for debt and defence alone. Under her system of taxation, the State receives, through the contribution foncière and the transfer duties, a large share of the money which in this country is paid to landlords in rent and to lawyers in legal expenses, but still the burden is a crushing one. The Embassy believes that the revenue is now falling. M. Léon Say publicly announces that another loan is 'impossible,' the last not having been nearly absorbed, and the price of Rentes goes slowly down, till French credit stands far below that of England and the United States. The demands for exemption are so incessant as to excite suspicion of fraud, and Deputies in the Chamber are constantly pressed to propose the abolition of productive taxes. In any other country the danger of a tax on coupons like the Italian would be great; and even in France, if the extravagance does not stop, the Treasury will be driven to dangerous expedients. Retrenchment in the Army cannot, for the moment, be hoped for.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE. The Saturday Review, indicating what the British Government wishes from the Pope, alludes to the desire of the Pope that the Government should do him a corresponding service. With Russia he has re-established diplomatic relations; with Prussia he is carrying on negotiations which, if they succeed, will have that result among others; and, now that England has something to ask from him, he naturally lets it be understood that this is

what he wants in return :-This appearance of a bargain is the one feature in the business which is objectionable. There are several good reasons why a nation which is a Roman Catholic Power in right of Ireland and Canada, just as it is a Protestant or a Mahommedan Power in right of other parts of its dominions, should have a representative at the Vatican. If that pillar of Protestant orthodoxy, the Emperor of Germany, and that official embodiment of Greek orthodoxy, the Czar of Russia, find it convenient to accredit a Minister to the Pope, Englishmen need not fear that their theological purity will be impaired by the contact. But it would undoubtedly be prudent to postpone the arrangement to a later date. not much, unfortunately, that the Irish clergy can do for the cause of order in Ireland; our own past treatment of them has greatly weakeaed any power they might otherwise have had in that direction. But, if the Government desire to destroy any influence that is left them, hey cannot do better than allow it to be believed by Irishmen that the authorities of their Church have surrendered their sympathy with the national cause for so poor a mess of pottage as the accrediting of an English Minister to the Vatican.

THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP .- The Whitehall Review says skaters are much exercised as to the relative speed of Fish Smart, the English champion, and Paulsen, the champion of Norway, the latter of whom is now in this There was some talk of a match at the Southport Glaciarium, but the authorities have wisely ruled that no proper test could take place on so confined a surface, and so the champions will have to wait till the next frost has made the ice bear. Foreign champions, except a few who are almost as much English as ourselves, have not as a rule made much of a show against our native talent; so in the event of a match ever coming off between these two skaters we shall not expect

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF MID-LOTHIAN.

The Saturday Review thinks that Mr. Gladstone's advisers have been wise in refusing him to undertake, in pure lightness of heart, a new Midlothian campaign, there can be no doubt; and he has lacked sympathy neither from friends nor foes for the immediate cause which has produced the warning :-

These campaigns of Mr. Gladstone's have, at least in some men's eyes, more than one effect which is anything but beneficial on English politics. In the first place, that peculiar species of wickedness which consists in defending yourself when you are attacked, and in proportioning the vigour and acrimony of the defence to the vigour and acrimony of the attack, is inherent in political parties. In the second p ace, it has been doubted by persons, not of one political colour only, whether the process of alternately inducing political excitement by artificial means, and hen satisfying it by legislation, is theoretically commendable or practically wholesome. From this last point of view there is no doubt that the loss of the Midlothian campaign is to the bitter partisans among the Ministerialists a severe disappointment. They know, and they have ingeniously enough let out the fact of the knowledge in their sorrow over Mr. Gladstone's illness, that in the stimulants administered by his heady eloquence lies almost all the motive power of the Radical Party. It is not to be forgotten that it was the fickleness of the small English boroughs in 1880 which principally gave Mr. Gladstone his majority, and, however cunningly the new double thimble-rig game of county franchise and redistribution may be played, it is a ame which can hardly turn out to the advantage of those boroughs or the profit of those who represent them. Therefore more steam is needed for the machine, and a campaign from Mr. Gladstone is the easiest way of supplying that steam. Indeed it would appear from the statements of Mr. Gladstone's adulators that it is not only the easiest, but the only way, and that they have but forgone it in the present instance for fear of a catastrophe which, it is all but frankly admitted, would leave their party steamless-a wrecked heap of machinery with no motive power-for a period not easily calculable.

DEMOCRACY AND INDIVIDUALS.

The Spectator says :- The multitude, so far from disliking, or distrusting, or envying greatness, is disposed, when it sees it, to worship it too much, to trust it too fully, as if greatness must be great in all things, to think too desponden ly of the vacuum created by its disappearance:-

That is a mere illustration of one of the greatest, as we believe, the most important of political truths, the deep, inner humility of the emocracy, its desire to find anywhere guides abler, more instructed, above all, more percipient, than itself. The jealous democracy It has been creating heroes and kings and gods from everlasting. We are all deceived by two examples—the jealousy of the thirty thousand Attic slave-owners whom it pleases us to consider the "Athenian Democracy," and who treated their leaders as the Whig aristocrats treated Burke; and the absence of great men in Switzerland and America, where the Federal system so shatters the Demos into fragments that true " Democracy, the rule of the people in emotion, scarcely exists. When the barriers break down, as they broke down in the Civil War, and the people recognise greatness, as they recognized it in Abraham Lincoln, they allow him individuality enough. President Lincoln, had he lived, would have towered among his people as much as any figure in the Old

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE POLICEMEN IN DUBLIN.

A Dublin correspondent, telegraphing on Saturday morning, says:-A number of arrests were made in Dublin last night and early this morning. A sudden raid was made upon the houses of a number of suspected persons. Arrangements had been carefully made for the purpose, and the marines recent'y brought over from England were on the alert throughout the night. Arms and ammunition were also seized. The police are very reticent concerning the arrests, which number about fifteen. I have ascertained, however, on excellent authority, that the arrests were made in consequence of secret information that last week a number of persons belonging to a secret society held a special meeting in Dublin, at which it was reolved to assassinate some of the more active members of the Dublin police force. This in-telligence was conveyed by at least two of the conspirators, who will probably give evidence as approvers against their associates. Among the persons arrested is a town councillor, Mr. , well known as a prominent member of the Nationalist party. Mr. Carey, who is a jobbing mason, was previously arrested under Mr. Foster's Act. A later telegram says:—The prisoners, twenty-one in number, including Mr. Carey, were brought before the magistrate at the Dublin Police Court to-day (Saturday) and charged with conspiring with other persons not in custody, to murder Government officials. After some formal evidence, the prisoners were remanded

Another account says :- It was observed about midnight that the police on the usual beats were few and far between; and this fact lent substance to a rumour that something 'on a grand scale" was about to be executed. At all the police-stations, and in the detective division especially, the men appeared to be on the alert; and in each of the stations of the city there were numbers of marines present, as well as apparently the full force of each division. Dame-street was occupied for a considerable time by an unusually large number of marines and ordinary constables. The approaches to Chancery-lane, which is now the central police-station, were kept by several constables accompanied by marines. Com-mencing at one o clock this (Saturday) morning, the detectives, who were under the immediate direction of Mr. Mallon, aided by a good number of constables, made raids upon houses in different districts of the city. prisoners were brought to Green-street and other police-stations about three o'clock. It is that quan ities of arms were found in the houses of some of them. At half-past three o'clock an inquiry was made at the station; but the police stated that they had had directions not to give any information. It is beyond doubt, however, that about fifteen persons were taken into custody during the The prisoners, it is reported, belong principally to the artisan class. At one clock two marines breught a respectably dressed man to Stone-street Station. They reported that shortly after midnight, while on duty at Rutland-square, they heard the report of a shot in Rutland-lane. Running into the lane immediately and making a careful search, they could see no person but the prisoner, whom they found concealed in a crouching attitude behind some carts. No arms were found upon him. He was under the influence of drink. Little importance is attached to the

A THIEF IN THE NEW LAW COURTS .- Mr. Freeman, a solicitor, who had on Saturday morning given evidence in the case of "Davies Lindenbaum," mentioned to Mr. Justice Lopes that when he went into the witnessbox, he placed his overcoat on a bookcase, which stood upon the floor of the court, and when he left the witness-box he found that some one had stolen his coat. He added that he thought it well that the matter should be mentioned for the benefit of the public.

THE MEMORIAL TO PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Prince of Wales unveiled the memorial to the Prince Imperial erected in the grounds of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Saturday. The Prince of Wales, accom-panied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, left Charing-cross at half-past twelve by special South-Eastern train, and arrived at the Academy at one o'clock. A company of gentlemen cadets were drawn up as a guard of honour, and the band of the Royal Artillery were in attendanc. The arrival of the Prince of Wales was announced by the firing of a royal salute from the Greenhill Battery. Among those present were the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Straithnairn, Lord Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Herbert, G.M.G. General Sir Linthorn Simmons, R.E., Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Duke de Bassano, M. Léon Jolivard, and several other representatives of his late Highness's family. Prince, who was accompanied by his two sons, was received by Lieutenant-General Brown, R.A., Commandant of the Garrison. The cadet company, on the Prince's arrival, gave the Royal salute. The Commander-in-Chief briefly informed his Royal Highness of the object of the memorial, which was immediately afterwards unveiled by the

Prince. The ceremony concluded, his Royal Highness. who wore the uniform of a colonel of the Royal Artillery, said:—I have attended with the greatest pleasure to the wish of the committee that I should unveil this statue of the late lamented Prince Louis Napoleon. In doing so, it is obvious to everyone that the short ceremony of to-day is not a political one in any sense of the word. We are assemble! for the purpose of inaugurating a monument to the memory of a young and gal-lant Prince who fell in fighting for the Queen of England. This is a specially-well chosen spot for the statue, which has been so successfully modelled by Count Gleichen, to stand opposite the Academy where the young Prince passed two years, where he grounded himself in military knowledge, and showed extraordinary ability, though a foreigner, and naturally having difficulties to contend with in his knowledge of the English language. The report of the professors showed that he might have, had he thought proper, entered the army either in the Royal Engineers or the Royal Artillery. Afterwards he was attached to a field battery during the Autumn Manœuvres, and naturally when the war in South Africa broke out, and he saw his comrades with whom he had studied here, and with whom he shared in the manœuvres, in time of peace, comrades who had gone to share in the trials and arduous difficulties of the war, his natural impulse was also to join, and, by the Queen's permission, he did join her army. The rest befoll him, and how deeply he has been regretted by everyone. These virtues, the blameless life, the courage, the obedience to orders, which were always what he exhibited most, will, I am sure, prove a bright example to many a young man entering this academy. feel sure that when the Cadets, who are educated here, look upon the statue that has been naugurated to-day, they will see before them died with his face to the foe, and will always wish to emulate his bright example. (Cheers.) As soon as the statue was uncovered Colonel Bigge, Equerry to the Queen, placed some laurel wreaths sent by her Majesty upon the bronze eagles which stand at each corner of the memorial. A few minutes were then spent by the Royal party in conversing with the distinguished visitors gathered around, and at 25 minutes after one the Prince and his suite drove off, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The equipages containing the Royal party were next driven to the Herbert Hospital, where having inspected several of the wards, his Royal Highness distributed medals to twelve patients who had taken part in the Egyptian campaign, ad-

dressing a few kindly words to each recipient. Subsequently the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the Doyal Artillery Mess, and afterwards returned to London.

The Times observes that the united services of England in raising a memorial of the late Prince Imperial are moved partly by a spirit of comradeship, partly by that common feeling of the tragedy of human fate which is quickened into action by the death in a distant land of the only son of a widowed and exiled Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt — the quotation is trite enough, but its significance is inexhaustible and its application is perennial. It embodies the universal feeling of which the United Services Memorial is the natural and appropriate expression. Army and navy, marines, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers have all contributed to the memorial, and thus every branch of the national services has borne its share in commemorating the life and death of the ill-fated outh who was trained in the traditions of the British army, and was on'y too ready to share its hardships and encounter its perils. The memorial itself is thus eminently graceful and appropriate.

The Morning Post trusts that the ceremony at Woolwich will be perfectly understood in Paris. Our neighbours can never suppose for one moment that the inauguration of a statue which, by pure accident of sculptor's work is only ready at the present time, can have anything to do with the various negotiations pending between the two countries. On the contrary, we are paying a tribute to French bravery, such as the Americans would have paid had one of the Orleanist Princes fallen on the banks of the Potomac. The compliment to the French Prince is an honour rendered to France, and the British nation understands it in this sense.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. Shortly after twelve o'clock, on Saturday, he Duchess of Connaught was safely delivered of a son at Windsor Castle. Her Royal

Highness appeared ih her usual health when the Duke left Windsor at half-past ten on Saturday morning for Woolwich. Both the Duchess and the infant Prince are doing The Duchess of Bedford has resigned her office as Mistress of the Robes, and the Duchess of Roxburghe has been appointed in her place. During the absence abroad of the

Duchess of Roxburghe, the new Mistress of the Robes, the duties of the post will be temporarily performed by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. The Marquis of Huntly, who was thrown from his horse on Monday last at Hyde-parkcorner, broke his collar bone and received serious injuries to his hand. His lordship is progressing favourably, but will be unable to leave

his room for several days.

A marriage is arranged to take place early in February between Mr. Henry Upton, only son of the late Hon. Edward Upton, and Lady Evelyn Finch Hatton, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and only daughter of the Dowager Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP .- Intelligence from Cloughey on Saturday morning states that the Wild Deer, from Glasgow to New Zealand, with 200 passengers, got ashore on the North Rock at eleven o'clock on Friday night, and will become a total wreck; mainmast gone. She is a vessel of 1,016 tons, was built at Glasgow in 1863, and is owned by the Albion Shipping Company, of Glasgow. A further message from Belfast states that the pa-sengers have landed safely. The prospects of salvage of the ship and cargo are reported as unfavourable.

THE DESPOTISM OF SANTA CLAUS. "Paterfamilias" writes to the Pall Mall

Gazette:-I am a man with a rather large family, and a very moderate income-enough to meet all the direct demands of my position, but with no surplus whatever; my small bank account squares every 31st of December. I have various relatives who, by a more fortunate choice of professions or better conduct in them, have incomes double, triple, quadruple mine, notwithstanding which, our families remain on excellent terms-intimate, I may say. In the kindness of their hearts, these affectionate relatives are especially bounteous to my children when the festal season, which has just concluded, arrives, and the young people are buried in Christmas gifts. But my relatives mostly have families, too, and the recurrence of Christmas imposes obligations as well as brings favours; and, looking over the bills just in, I find that my reciprocity of benefactions costs me about £30-an inconsiderable sum for a man with an income which allows him to lay by something every year, but a hard tax on one who only meets his expenditure by economy and self-denial. Per contra, I find the children to have benefited by articles which, in the aggregate, must have cost at least £40; but, unfortunately, the fine delicacy of their relatives has not permitted them to make presents of articles of any utility, which might be regarded as hints at our comparative poverty, and we have curious mechanical dolls, a locomotive which goes by steam, and may cost me a doctor's bill some day, Dresden shepherdesses, beautiful fans, etc., etc., etc., but not one article of the most shadowy utility to people who must economize. I have, therefore, practically expended £30 for articles which I did not want and cannot afford, which develop in my children ideas of luxury and notions of the necessity of superfluities con-trary to all my maxims and their education. And the evil is growing, for every Christmas the toy market is filled with more costly and more curious toys, for old and young, and the sense of shame in being useful or having to do with useful things increases; the asthetics are getting the upper hand in every province, and my girls rebel against making shirts and hemming table cloths, though they enter with great zest into schemes of working the most elaborate decorations for every chair and sofa in the house. I am spared the crowning misery of their taking up the mania for church decorations, but all the preaching and example of their mother and myself are insufficient to remove the mauvaise honte in the utilities. Is this perchance a consequence of the great æsthetic reform which was to redeem the vulgarity and commonplaceness of our everyday lives, immerse society in an atmosphere of art, and make our very shovels and tongs delightful to handle? Are we to be so sur-rounded by "joys for ever" that we shall be like children who live on candies and sweetmeats? Shall I be run in debt for æsthetics till, like a wealthier neighbour, I have not a chair in the house I dare sit down on until it is covered with a linen case? Or is it merely that the luxury and extravagance which are making a modest, economical life impossible have found this the most fashionable channel

to run in? In any case, where is it to end? THE ALBERT MEDAL.—Friday night's Gazette contains the following announcement:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Albert Medal on the following persons for conspicuous gallantry displayed on the occasion of the fire and explosion at the Baddes-ley Colliery in May last:—The Albert Medal of the First Class—Mr. Reuben Smallmann, mining engineer; Mr. Arthur Henry Stokes, inspector of mines; Charles Day, collier; Charles Chetwynd, collier. The Albert Medal of the Second Class-Mr. Samuel Spruce, mining engineer; Mr. Frederick Samuel Marsh, certified colliery manager: Mr. Thomas Harry Mottram, certified colliery manager; William Morris, collier; William Pickering, collier, Joseph Chetwynd,

CHANGES AT THE WAR OFFICE.-The Secretary of State for War has (the Standard says) decided to carry out some important changes in the administration of the War Office, the details of which are being worked out in view of the early appearance of the Army Estimates for 1883-84. These changes will have the effect of greatly facilitating the conduct of official business in the department presided over by the Surveyor-General of Ordnance. It is in consequence of the reorganization of the office that it has been determined to leave open for the present the appointment vacated by General Sir John

SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER. There was an explosion at the Rochdale-road Gas Works, Manchester, on Saturday. A number of men were engaged under the direction of a foreman in removing the cover of a retort containing oxide of iron, when, owing to a defect in a lamp, the gas exploded, and six men were burned, five of them so seriously that they were immediately removed to an infirmary. A number of other men were knocked down and some damage was done to the works.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—Operations in connection with the central tower of Peterborough Cathedral were fairly begun on Friday. During the past few days several new cracks of an alarming character have occurred, and the services in the choir of the cathedral have, therefore, been discontinued for nearly

a week. A CATHOLIC VIEW OF M. GAMBETTA.-The Tablet says: — M. Gambetta's whole public life is summed up in his famous phrase that Clericalism was the enemy and he waged a crusade of which the chief instruments were the crowbar and the libel, house-breaking and blasphemy. Human society without God was the leading aspiration of M. Gambetta's life. It has been largely realised in France -thanks, in no small measure, to him. What is the consequence? Literature is the truest expression of society. Is there anything in the literary history of the world parallel to its abasement since 1870? We do not think there is. Realism weighs it down, a realism which is the expression of the lowest materialism in the coarsest, most degrading, and most poisonous form. And such as is the literature, such is the society which reads ita society in which the lower passions, lower instincts of man are judged to be the only motives of action, the only guides of life. The net result of M. Gambetta's life is this: that he has done something considerable to banish from France that hope in a better life which alone can reconcile men to the conditions of this: that he has done something considerable to hasten the age when the masses, withheld by no fear of law divine or human, will seek to realize their impossible ideal by the destruction of the corrupt civilization which has cast away its palladium—belief in

THE Loss of THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS."

—At Liverpool on Friday an inquest was held on the body of an Italian steerage passenger, who was drowned after the City of Brussels' collision. The deceased man's name was not known. The steward stated that the deceased and his friend might easily have saved their lives had they obeyed orders. They were told to come on deck at least ten minutes before the ship sank, but they tried to save their luggage, and thus lost their lives. A verdict of found drowned was

A GIRL LOST ON THE HILLS. - Fanny Smith, aged eleven, was lost on Thursday evening on the Radnorshire Hills. The girl had been attending school at Llanbister, a village about three miles distant from home, and left school for home at the usual time in the afternoon. Since then nothing has been heard of her. The evening was very foggy, and it is feared that the child, having lost her way, succumbed to the cold.

THE GREY MARE .- "The Stipendiary told the prosecutor that he ought to be master in his own house." Thus winds up the report of a police case at Liverpool in which a father charged his son, a ten-year-old, with stealing his sister's gown. The magistrate had offered to let the lad off, if the parental prosecutor would promise to give him a whipping. Here, however, a domestic difficulty cropped up, which went some way to explain why the man had brought his scapegrace into court instead of punishing him at home. "Your worship, I dare not do it; she wouldn't let me, answered the father, pointing to his wife who was standing near him. And this excuse seemed to be valid, for Mr. Raffles had some difficulty in obtaining the lady's consent to a domestic flagellation. Then it was that the magistrate recommended the prosecutor to assert his supremacy in the household. Good advice, no doubt; but almost as impracticable as when medical men prescribe idleness at the seaside for unfortunates who must work to live. The grey mare is still the bettor horse in many a connubial team, and, when that arrangement has once been accepted by the other nag, any attempt to alter it would

be very likely to upset the family coach. In the case in question, long odds might be laid

that mamma's darling received only a very

slight whipping, even if he got one at all .-

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES

**OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES** 

"CLASSICAL" FURNITURE. — The "great classical bubble" in the matter of housebuilding was recently animadverted upon in these columns. A word might also be said with advantage upon the "classical" furnishing of houses. There is a great passion nowadays for antique articles of furniture, and it has given birth to a world of sham an-There are old dressing tables, old bedsteads, and old chairs that were only made yest rday. If you prefer your things wormeaten, you can get them with facility. They are being put upon the market in a most enterprising manner. France produces old Rouen and Sèvres porcelain by wholesale, and Limoges enamel is well represented. The new stuff is laid in damp earth for a mon h, and then is antedated, to suit the proclivities of the purchaser, 300 to 400 years. Articles of the time of Henry II. are made all the year round. They are subjected to chemical tion, and become antique in a trice. As to vessels of Roman clay, you can procure them by the cart-load, with exact data about the emperor who reigned at the epoch when they were made. It would be well for every householder who thinks of purchasing "antiquities" to have recourse to an expert before parting with his money .- Land.

PROTEST AGAINST A CANON.—The Rev. Canon Fleming, of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, was on Friday installed Precentor of York Minster, to which he was recently appointed by the Archbishop. The Dean of York con-ducted the ceremonial and the subsequent installation of the rev. canon to the prebendal stall of Driffield. The installation of the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt (East Riding) as canon residentiary of York Minster, in the place of the late Archdeacon Hey, also took place. The dean of York, Canon Randolph, and Canon Harper read protests against his installation on the ground that having resigned he canonry and prebend of Grindall, in right of which he was admitted a voice in th chapter, he was not qualified to be installed a residentiary, and that no stall in choir or voice in the chapter is assigned to any canon residentiary other than that belonging to his prebend. After reading their protests the three gentlemen left the chapter-house, and the ceremony was conducted in their absence by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Archdeacon Blunt being installed as canon residentiary in the stall of the archdeacon of the East Riding.

NARROW ESCAPE .- A terrible calamity was narrowly averted at Hungerford on Thursday night. About 300 people had assembled in the upper room of the school for a tea and a representation of Little Red Riding Hood, which was to be given by some of the scholars. While the performance was in progress it was observed that the floor was becoming unsafe. The vicar asked those present to leave the room at once. This was effected as rapidly as possible, and with comparatively very little confusion. Scarcely, however, had the last of the people cleared out of the room than the joists gave way, and the floor fell through into the room below. Some of the ladies fainted, but no personal injuries are reported.

EARLY ITALIAN PRINTS .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says :-It has been settled that a special grant will be asked by the trustees of the British Museum from Parliament for the acquisition of the volume containing the four rare plates known as "The Triumphs of Petrarch." book in which the prints exist was printed at Venice in 1488, and, it will be remembered, was acquired by Mr. Quaritch at the Sunder-land sale. The execution of the plates has been attributed, as usual, to Sandro Botticelli and also to Fra Filippo Lippi, yet many persons are of opinion that it resembles much more the manner of the distinguished Florentine painter Pessellino, born in 1422. He was, as is well known, an imitator, and is said to have been the pupil of Fra Filippo.

FOX-HUNTING IN ESSEX .- Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has issued a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the subscribers and gentlemen hunting with the Essex Hounds, of which he is Master:—" Gentlemen,—In the interest of fox-hunting in our country, I wish to appeal to you to help me as far as you individually can. We have had a most exceptionally wet season, and young crops have suffered, and are more likely to suffer trom being ridden over in such a season than in ordinary years. We ought not to forget that, while many farmers enjoy the sport and are prepared to make great sacrifices for it, there are many who, not hunting themselves, still allow us to ride over their land, and naturally look a little critically at the way in which we do it. After the troubles farmers have in the last few years had to contend against, although few will deny that the amount annually spent in fox-hunting in the country must do good to those interested in the land, still for all that wheat or seeds injured in such a year means far more than it did in happier times. I venture to think more care in carrying on our sport is really required. If every one of my friends who come out with me would only realise this, and assist me in protecting the farmers' crops from being carelessly ridden over, hunting would, I believe, stlll be regarded with pleasure by hunting and non-hunting farmers alike. You can all help me more than I can say, when hounds are only being cast or are picking out a cold scent, by yourselves not jumping into a field where either wheat or seeds are coming up (even though hounds may have to cross it), and by urging your friends to do the same. And when hounds are running, if you cannot help crossing the field, it is surely possible, without greatly increasing the distance, to ride the furrows, and thus prevent the damage and annoyance which a number of horsemen crossing such a crop must undoubtedly occasion. I have met with so much consideration and kindness from those who hunt with my hounds, that I feel sure they will understand the motive that has prompted this appeal, and I think I feel equally confident the appeal will not be made in vain.-I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, HENRY SELWIN IBBETSON. Down Hall, January, 1883.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WEST MALLING. -The inquiry into the circumstances attend-ing the death of Sarah Wright, sixteen years of age, daughter of a labourer, who died sud-denly on the 14th of December last, at West Malling, Kent, was resumed on Thursday.

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## MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 14-15, 1883.

THE ENGLISH CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

As has been already recorded, the cir-

cular of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the measures they are prepared to recommend for the re-organisation of the government of Egypt was laid before the Porte on Thursday. In view of the exceptional position occupied by Turkey and the special interest of the Sultan in the solution of the difficult questions now pending in Egypt, it seemed to the Government fitting that they should thus address the Porte separately in the first instance. The circular has now been communicated to the great Powers, and though on the fifth of the present month we gave, on announcing it, a general idea of its purport, a fuller intimation will doubtless be found interesting both at home and

abroad. Her Majesty's Government point out that the course of events threw upon them the task, which they would willingly have shared with other Powers, of suppressing the military rebellion in Egypt and restoring peace and order in that country. That work has been happily accomplished, and although the preservation of public tranquillity requires for the present that a British force shall remain in Egypt, the Government are desirous of withdrawing it as soon as the necessity for its presence is superseded by the organisation of adequate means for the maintenance of In the meanthe Khedive's anthority time, precisely because things are in this position, they recognise it to be their duty to give to the Khedive such advice as may he fitted to secure that the new order of things shall be satisfactory alike in its domestic and foreign aspect, and shall give fair promise and stability and adaptation to the needs of the future. The subjects to be treated in the circular are divided into two classes, those in which other countries are directly interested, and in dealing with which it is necessary to seek the concurrence of the European Powers; and those which more particularly concern the internal administration of

Egypt, and are not regulated by international agreements. Taking first the questions in which Europe has a direct interest, the circular points out that recent occurrences have called special attention to the Suez Canal. The danger which threatened it during Arabi's initial period of success, its occupation by the British forces in the name of the Khedive and their use of it as a base of operations against the rebels, and, finally, the attitude assumed by the Canal Company and its servants at a critical moment of the campaign, constitute cogent reasons for seeking to regulate the international position of the waterway so as to avoid similar dangers and difficulties in future. The Government believes that the free and unimpeded navigation of the Canal at all times, and its protection from damage or obstruction by warlike operations, are matters of general interest; and holds itself entitled to assume that its action in

the late war, intended as it was to vindicate the authority of the lawful ruler of Egypt, is admitted on all hands to have been consistent with the maintenance of the general principle of freedom and inwiolability. In order to guard, however, against future misconceptions in whatever quarter, and to define with clearness the future position of the Canal, the Government suggests an agreement which might advantageously be come to between the Great Powers, and to which other nations would subsequently be invited to give their adhesion. The proposed arrangement is that the Canal should be free for the passage of ships of every kind in all circumstances, but that precautions should be taken against the abuse of this privilege by enacting that in time of war a limitation should be placed upon the time during which vessels of war belonging to a belligerent Power should be permitted to remain in the Canal, and that no

troops or munitions of war should be

disembarked. It is also proposed, for the

further securing of the neutrality and free-

dom of the channel, that no hostilities shall be permitted in the Canal or its approaches or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. The recurrence of an emergency resembling the late rebellion is provided for by a clause excepting measures necessary for the defence of Egypt from the operation of these restrictive enactments. It is further provided by the suggested agreement that every Power shall be bound to bear the cost of the immediate repair of any damage which its vessels of war may chance to

cause to the Canal; and that Egypt shall take all measures within its power to enforce the conditions imposed upon the ships of belligerent Powers using the Canal in time of war. No fortifications are to be erected on the Canal or in its vicinity; and nothing in the agreement is to be construed as curtailing or affecting the territorial rights of the Egyptian Government further than is expressly stipulated. It will be generally admitted that if these proposals receive the sanction of the great Powers the troublesome question of

the political position of the Canal will be settled in a manner at once satisfactory to all nations having occasion to use it either for warlike or commercial purposes, by the attempted assassination of Mr. Field, and favourable to the future exemption of Mr. Trevelyan used language in the House Egypt from the effects of any disturbance that may unhappily arise in Europe. No of Commons which provoked the ridicule

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. of the Canal. It is not an arm of the sea, except in a sense more or less figurative, and no agreement can get rid of the fact that it can always be obstructed or injured with facility and probably with impunity. But the proposals of Her Majesty's Government at least do all that is possible for the preservation of free navigation, and the securing of equal rights to all nations. With reference to the financial arrangements which are placed by the Law of Liquidation under the protection of all the Powers, the circular states the Government believes it possible to attain greater economy and simplicity in the management of the Daira Estates and some other administrations by changes which would in no way diminish the security of the creditors, and hopes shortly to be able to lay before the Powers definite proposals for accomplishing this end. The taxation of foreigners in Egypt is another question which can be dealt with only by general consent, but her Majesty's Government count with confidence upon the co-operation of the Powers in placing foreigners upon the same footing as natives with regard to taxation. The system of mixed tribunals established by international agreement for the decision of civil suits between natives and foreigners was in January last prolonged for a year, and would naturally expire on the 1st of February. The Government has advised the Egyptian Ministry to propose a further prolongation of a year, in the hope that during that period an amendment of the Egyptian code and procedure may be effected. It will be in the recollection of our readers that during and after the late war the inconveniences of the existing system were very forcibly brought home to our commanders by the impossibility of protecting our own soldiers from fraud and from the temptations of gaming-houses. The mixed tribunals and the Capitulations cover in a very imperfect way the ground which ought to be occupied by a strong and trustworthy Egyptian judiciary, the establishment of which is now for the first time possible upon a basis commanding the respect and confidence of Europe. On all these matters of direct international arrangement, the Government communicates this outline of its views, as the initiative after all that has happened seems to rest with it, and trusts that the general concurrence of the Powers will facilitate the fulfilment of its task. Of the questions of the second class, which refer to the internal organization of Egypt and have never been the subjects of direct international agreement, the first and most pressing is the organization of a force for the maintenance of public security against external or internal foes. On all grounds Her Majesty's Government think that the Egyptian army should be a small one, and that the duty of maintaining internal order should be intrusted, as far as practicable, to a separate force of gendarmerie and police. A strong desire has been expressed by the Khedive and his Ministers that British officers should be lent to fill certain of the higher posts in the army under the Command-in-Chief of the Khedive, and this desire the Government are willing to accede for a time, and upon a system which would enable Egyptian officers to attain to some of the higher commands. The details of the proposed scheme are still under consideration .-

> THE VIGOROUS MEASURES IN DUBLIN.

On Saturday the Irish Government took a very important step. No fewer than sixteen inhabitants of Dublin were brought before two divisional magistrates of the city on a charge of conspiracy to murder, and were remanded without bail. Such an event could not in any case have happened in the metropolis of Ireland without exciting general interest throughout the whole of the United Kfngdom. But what makes these arrests more especially serious is that the persons whom the prisoners are accused of intending to kill include certain "officers of the Government." It must be assumed that the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers would not in any circumstances have directed such a prosecution without the gravest and most cogent reasons. But in the present instance it is known that an investigation has been in progress at the Castle for more than a month into the existence and scope of certain criminal associations alleged to have been formed in Dublin; that witnesses have, under the compulsory provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act, been summoned to give evidence of what they knew; and that Saturday's proceedings, though not taken under that Act, were the direct result of these preliminary inquiries. We must therefore take it to be the deliberate judgment of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, who would not have allowed so grave a step to be taken without their personal knowledge and authority, that a conspiracy of the most formidable and detestable kind exists in Dublin, and that there is at all events good ground for believing in the active complicity of the individuals now in custody. More than this it would be impossible, even if it were proper, to say. The guilt or innocence of these suspected persons will, if the magistrates decide that there is a case for further investigation, be determined in due time by a higher tribunal. Nothing has yet been done but to order their detention on the sworn testimony of the police that they are the men named in the warrants issued by Mr. Curran. All those against whom warrants are out have not yet been taken, and it is thought better in the interests of justice to reserve the detailed evidence in the possession of the authorities till such time as the whole batch can be placed in the dock together. Judged by the standard of English practice, this will no doubt appear a high-handed and arbitrary course. It can only be defended on the same grounds which justified or excused the introduction of special legislation for the prevention of crime in Ireland, and the accompanying or consequent suspension of some rights and liberties enjoyed in ordinary times. Should it be proved that the suspicions of the authorities are on this occasion well founded, and that a considerable number

of murderous conspirators have been de-

tected and captured, a very severe blow

will have been struck at the forces of dis-

order, not only in Dublin, but in Ireland.

When the country was shocked last autumn

of wiseacres and attracted the attention of sensible men. Speaking of course in his capacity as a responsible Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary said that the Executive Government and the disturbers of the peace had been at length brought face to face within the walls of the capital. The vigilant organisation of the Irish Constabulary throughout the country had, he observed, driven into Dublin many of the most active promoters of crime. To that city they had come, and in that city they would have to be fought. The Irish Government has since consistently acted on that hypothesis. It need scarcely be said that the task on which it is engaged is one of extreme difficulty. The discovery of secret societies can hardly be even attempted without the odious assistance of informers, a class on whose bare word, apar; from interest or corroboration, no reliance whatever can be placed. The silent sympathy of many. Irishmen with heinous crimes in which they would not themselves take part is a sad and discouraging symptom, but one which it is folly to gnere. The antipathy to England felt by too many others in so strong a degree that they will not actively co-operate in the detection and punishment of offences which they sincerely and heartily abhor, is another obstacle in the path of her Majesty's Government. A prolonged and determined effort has been made to surmount these opposing forces, and the result of a struggle which may be protracted, though its final issue cannot be doubtful, is awaited with intense anxiety on this side the Channel. In this country there is no disposition to show any mercy for assassins. If these sixteen men, and the others whose apprehension is hourly expected, are convicted after a fair trial by a jury, the severest penalty which a Judge can inflict will not be one whit too serious for their offence. Though most of the prisoners are artisans, there is a town councillor of Dublin among them. But the criminal law must be administered without fear or favour, and if Mr. Carey is guilty, his position will not shield him from ignominious punishment. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that a failure to justify these arrests would have a very unfortunate effect in Ireland .- Daily

THE POWERS AND EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Sunday night :-Although M. Bredif has not yet resigned, it is impossible for his Government to attempt to maintain the fiction of the continued existence of the Joint Control. It is thought probable that France may recal her financial representative without his resigning, but this will searcely alter the case. A decree is expected shortly abolishing the Control entirely, and another is looked for naming Sir A. Colvin as the financial adviser of the Egyptian Government. The institution then gives place to the individual; and the International direction is replaced by self-control, under an experienced counsellor. Henceforth, Egypt will endeavour to manage her finances alone. She will be assisted, it is true, by foreign advice, but she will not be responsible to any foreign element in her administration. The Egyptian Government fully appreciate the large concession thus made, and it is to be hoped that they will show their gratitude by according voluntarily to their adviser the same confidence, and the same share in the administration which they were formerly compelled to give the Controllers. As long as the present Ministry lasts there is little doubt of this being the case. The Commission engaged in considering the legal reforms is working actively, taking as a basis of the new law the code elaborated some years ago by Riaz. The Code was further worked out by Cadry Pacha, whose chief alterations were made in order to adapt it more closely to Moslem needs. It remains to be seen in what form the law will leave the hands of the present Minister of Justice and his Commission. It is questionable if it would net have been better at once to have set in motion some rough method of reforming the present flagrant legal abuses, leaving imrovement to time, rather than to spend valuble weeks in minutely elaborating plans which may need remodelling after trial. Lord Dufferin, representing the English Government, has under consideration the constitution of the Representative Chamber. The difficult point is to guarantee free public discussion of he acts of the Government, while maintaining at the same time public respect for its authority. In the East a very narrow line divides public criticism from unlawful resistance. It is believed that the Council will tomorrow consider the basis of the Convention between the Bankers' Syndicate and the Domain Administration for the liquidation of the latter. The Syndicate hopes to liquidate fully in five years. Its proposals are liberal, and there is every prospect of their being accepted. This morning the native cavalry, under Colonel Taylor, were reviewed before Sir E. Wood. The material is good, but it will require much care to bring it to perfec-By to-morrow the recruits are expected to bring the squadron up to the full force of five hundred and twenty-one.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Writing at eight o'clock on Saturday night, a Hawarden special correspondent describes the Premier's condition as much better, although he is still confined to his bed room. Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., arrived at Hawarden Castle from Scotland at 1 a.m., driving up from Chester Station. No definite date has been settled for the Premier's visit to Cannes. The time of his departure will necessarily be regulated entirely by his health. In Mr. Gladstone's present condition it would not be prudent to

undertake the journey. On Sunday Mr. Gladstone did not seem to have been much affected by the fact that his rest had been broken during the night. walked to church, and also returned on foot. It was observed that he proceeded at a brisk pace, and that, though manifestly not as strong as usual, he had not lost much vigour. the afternoon, for the first time since his last attack of illness, he went out to walk through the park grounds, and though a stiff breeze was blowing he remained out for about threequarters of an hour. He did not attend church in the evening. The following official information was given on Sunday night :-"Mr. Gladstone did not have a very good night last night, but he has nearly got rid of his cold. It is probable that he will leave Hawarden on Tuesday, with a view to proceeding on Wednesday to the south of France

for a short time. BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION BY A GENTLE-MAN.—A curious breach of promise action was commenced in the Dublin law courts on Friday, the plaintiff, Mr. T. H. Kingsley, suing Miss Eliza Annie Peele for damages for breach of promise to marry. The plaintiff alleges that, owing to the promises, he took a large house in London and furnished it, and gave up a valuable appointment as medical assistant. The defendant pleads that if there was any promise it was rescinded, and also agreed to marry the plaintiff owing to false and fraudulent representations by him that he had sufficient means to enable him to marry. She claims £100 she alleges she lent him, but this the plaintiff denies.

THE DUBLIN ARRESTS. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners arrested in Dublin early that morning and on Friday night were brought before Mr. Woodlock and Mr. Keys, Q.C., two of the divisional magistrates sitting in the northern divisional police court. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, but owing to the arrangements made by the police only a few persons

were allowed to enter the Court. Mr. Ander-son, Crown solicitor, and Mr. Bolton appeared for the Crown. The charge against prisoners is "That they, together with certain other evil disposed persons, did conspire, con-federate, and agree to murder certain public officers of the Government, and others." Bolton said: - In this case, in which several persons stand charged with the very serious offence of conspiring to murder different Government officials and other persons, I am instructed to apply that they be remanded. They were only arrested in the course of last night, or rather this morning, and I make the application on the informations of Joseph Warmington, acting inspector; James Donohoe, constable; Luke Gibbon, constable; and John Dowd, sergeant. In the informations, which are prepared and ready to be sworn, it is stated that the several parties are each named in the different warrants which I now produce, which were issued for their arrest. It is also stated that there are other parties charged with the same offence, against whom warrants have also been issued, but which have not yet been executed. The warrants, in point of fact, were only issued last night, and the information states what must be apparent to your worships; but it would not be in the interest of public justice to proceed and offer evidence against these parties until the others who are not yet arrested are made amenable. Upon these grounds I have respectfully to ask that these cases be remanded in the usual course. After some discussion the prisoners were remanded until Saturday. Mr. Carey, T.C.: I will bring an action for false imprisonment, and I hope I shall get damages.

I am sure I will.

Mr. Carey, T.C., who is now in custody, was arrested under the expired Coercion Act for being reasonably suspected of being concerned in the murder of Kenny in Amiens-street. Kenny, it will be remembered, was shot through the head, and also stabbed. Carey was in prison for about three months, and was discharged when Mr. Forster's Peace Preservation Act expired. When arrested on the first occasion he resisted. That evening his house was searched, and nothing compromising was discovered. While in gaol for about a month his premises and adjoining places were again searched, and four dagger knives, supposed to be those with which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered, were found. During Carey's incarceration he discharged a rocket out of Kilmainham prison yard, and was subjected to solitary confinement. Some time after his release he was proposed as a candidate for the Trinity Ward, which was represented by a Catholic Liberal, and, to the astonishment of all, Carey was returned by an overwhelming majority. He has been about four months in the Corporation. He is a member of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting of which some few weeks ago he proposed, while presiding, a resolution condemning the attempted assassination of Mr. Field and shooting of the detective. He strongly denounced the outrage upon Mr. Field, but a member of the Association objecting to the resolution, Carey stated that, as one member objected to the standing orders being suspended so that the resolution might pass, the matter fell through. The other chief prisoner is Mullett, a publican. He was also in gaol under the recent Coercion Act, being supposed by the Crown to have been concerned in a murder. The police searched all their houses, and found a number of documents, but none of a compromising character. They

also found some revolvers. It is expected that four or five of the prisoners will be discharged next Saturday. The police are sanguine of making a good case against certain of the prisoners on the charge upon which they are arrested, but it is very hard to say, judging from all the in-

formation available, that any good will arise out of the raid. Between eight and ten o'clock on Sunday night the police made a raid for arms in several Dublin public-houses frequented by persons supposed to be connected with secret societies. They adopted the same tactics as on a former occasion. Detectives, accompanied by constables in uniform, entered the houses and allowed no one to leave till thoroughly searched for arms and documents. Houses in Britain-street and Capel-street, on the north side, and in Anne-street, Graftonstreet, etc., on the south, were gone through, but the search proved abortive. Some warrants were issued also to search the premises where the police had information that arms were concealed, but in these cases also their efforts were unsuccessful. In one house they were certain they would make an important seizure, but their efforts were foiled. action was resented at another house, and a crowd which collected hooted the constables and the Marines who remained outside the doors. The authorities are convinced the knives found some months ago near the rear of the house of one of the men arrested on Saturday are those used in the Phœnix Park assassinations, for they fit exactly the width of the cuts in the clothes of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether a description can be procured of the persons who purchased these knives in the Strand, London. It is stated that the informers are persons now undergoing sentence for their connection with crimes committed within the past six months. There was very little excitement on Sunday night. The arrests have made a deep impression in Fenian circles. The police hope to be able to discover the person who purchased in London the six revolvers with one of which Delaney attempted to take Judge Lawson's life.

Between seven and eight stone weight of rifle and revolver ammunition was accidentally discovered on Sunday evening in Myler'salley, off Patrick's-close, a low portion of the It was concealed under a heap of rubbish, and became exposed to view through some children playing at the heap and finding some cartridges. The police were communicated with, and the heap was overturned, but darkness set in before the constables finished their search, Constables are now on guard in the locality.

A strong party of police made an extensive search for stolen dynamite on Saturday evening in a number of uninhabited buildings in the rear of Rutland-street, Limerick. The police have received positive information that he dynamite stolen last summer from Messrs. J. R. Evans and Co.'s store at Ballinacurra, is secreted somewhere or other in this locality, but all efforts to find it have up to the present proved unavailing. Owing to the outrages which have been perpetrated in the city during the week the police patrols have been armed with side arms and revolvers, so as to be prepared for any emergency. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at the Post-office, and a feeling of uneasiness generally prevails among the community. Joseph O'Brien was committed on Saturday for trial for attempting to murder a man named James O'Shaughnessy. They met in the street on Friday night, when O'Brien is said to have accosted O'Shaughnessy, declaring that he would have revenge for the latter's conduct towards his (O'Brien's) father, and firing a revolver at him.

THE BISHOPRIC OF TRURO.—The Standard learns that the Bishopric of Truro has been offered to the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, M.A. vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Mr. Wilkinson is an Honorary Canon of Truro, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen received to-day the intelligence of the safe confinement of the Duchess of Connaught and of the birth of a Prince at five minutes past twelve at Windsor Castle this day. Both the Duchess and the infant Prince are doing well. This is her Majesty's 25th grandchild. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Frances Drummond. Major Arthur Collins arrived at Osborne

resterday and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Arthur Peile, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, and honorary chaplain to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Arthur Peile preached the sermon. Her Majesty has received excellent accounts of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the in-

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were present at Divine service at

Marlberough House on Sunday.
The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning and remained to luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses in the evening. The Princess Alfred Salm-Salm has arrived at 12, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, on a

The United States Minister has returned to town from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kenmare at The Briary, Freshwater, Isle of

Wight. The Marquis of Hartington left Devonshire House on Sunday evening and proceeded by mail train to Holker, where the Duke of Devonshire and family are staying.

Lord and Lady de Tabley have left England

for Ermitage, Hyères, in the south of France.

The Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, M.P., has left London for Egypt till the meeting of

Parliament. The marriage of Mr. Sydney Holland to Lady Mary Ashburnham will take place on

January 23. Mr. Fawcett, who is still at Aldeborough, is progressing favourably in health, and on Saturday was enabled to go out for a walk

during the bright hours of the afternoon. DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") Olivette, comic opera, in three acts, composed by Audran, was produced at the Avenue Theatre, on Saturday night, with a cast, in many respects, identical with that at the Strand Theatre, where the work was first heard in London. The leading rôles were filled by MM. Marius (De Merrimac), Bracy (Valentin), De Lange (Marvejol), Ashley (Le Duc des Is), and Clifton (Coquelicot); Miles. Minnie Byron (Bathilde), Verini (Veloutine), Hugues (Moustique), and Florence St. John (Olivette). Olivette cannot be classed amongst comic operas of the first rank, such as Auber's Diamants de la Couronne; but is one of the brightest and most amusing of the class to which it belongs. From beginning to end it is full of amusing incidents; the imbroglio is cleverly interwoven, and sprightly dialogue is a decided improvement on the original text. It should be observed that the dialogue appears to have been re-cently remodelled, and has been "written up" so as to bring in satirical but not illnatured allusions to modern events. It must be owned that Olivette has never yet been placed on the English lyric stage so brilliantly as on Saturday night. The mise en scene was superb, and special praise is due to the sceniartist, Mr. Spong, whose arabesque chamber scene in Act I. was a triumph of good taste and executive power. M. Marius has shown himself an able stage manager, and many of the tableaux and "stage pictures" were remarkably effective and original.

The revival of Dot at Toole's Theatre enables playgoers to renew their acquaintance with one of the prettiest and most faithful dramatic renderings of the fiction of Charles Dickens. it also introduces once more the happiest of Mr. Toole's pathetic impersonations-a singularly skilful embodiment of a character by no means easy to reproduce upon the stage. Caleb Plummer should by means be missed by those familiar only with the laughter-moving efforts of the favourite comedian, for it is as good now as it was years ago, when it was first accepted as a proof of the versatility of Mr. Toole's art. Apart from this, the central figure of Mr. Dion Boucicault's play, there is much in this version of The Cricket on the Hearth which is calculated to please its spectators. Others of the unsophisticated dramatis persona are most satisfactorily rendered, Mr. John Billington giving the ring of true sincerity to Sir John Peerybingle, Miss Eliza Johnstone revelling in the realism of Tilly Slowboy, and Messrs. Shelton and Ward, with Miss Emily Thorne, bestowing all necessary care upon their respective tasks. A special word of recognition is due to Miss Ely Kempster for her fresh and agreeable animation as Dot. Mr. Guffin's Elopement, with the wonderful ditty about The Speaker's Eye, still of course keeps its place in the programme, which after the pre-sent week will be varied by the revival of Dearer than Life as the piece of the evening. with Mr. Toole in his original place as Michael Garner. Dearer than Life will in its turn be followed by a new comedy from the pen of Mr. Paulton.

A new lever de rideau, called A Happy Return, and written by Mr. Arthur Law, has been provided at the Court Theatre, where Comrades continues to delight large audiences, The introductory trifle is pretty enough as far as it goes; but then it goes only a short way towards the attainment of dramatic interest. It simply shows how an absent son, whose return is eagerly awaited by his father and his sweetheart, is for a while wrongfully suspected of forgery, and how, to shield his sweetheart's brother, he remains silent under the charge brought against him. This not very novel situation is ably treated, while Mr. Arthur Cecil contrives to invest with considerable significance the distress of a parent whose belief in his child is suddenly destroyed. The other parts are adequately played by Miss Ruth Francis, Mr. D. G. Boucicault, and Mr. Trent, nor is it the fault of the inter pretation if A Happy Return proves somewhat trite and ineffective.

For Saturday is arranged the commencement at the Haymarket of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's farewell reproduction of Caste, with the distribution of characters already parti-

cularised in these columns. King Comet, the operatic spectacle which was to have been produced at the Alhambra, will be presented at Easter at Her Majesty's, which has been taken for the purpose by Mr. Leader. M. Jacobi for the orchestra and M. Bertrand for the ballet have already been engaged.

Mr. Sims's Mother-in-Law is, it is said, to be shortly revived at the Criterion, a theatre for which it seemed on its production at the Opera Comique to be exactly suited.

At the Adelphi Mr. Reade's Dora will after

this week be substituted for his Rachel the Reaper, but Love and Money will still retain the chief place in the programme. Towards the end of next month Messrs. Gatti will produce here a new drama by Mr. Buchanan with a strong company, including Messrs. Warner, Barnes, and Tree, Mrs. Billington, Miss Roselle, and Miss Harriet Jay.

The demand for seats to see Sindbad is so great that morning performances have been arranged at Drury Lane for every day this

Mr. Edgar Bruce's new theatre in Covenry-street, the Prince's, is to be proceeded with directly the plans for it and for the large hotel to be annexed to it have been approved by the Board of Works. It is to seat 1,200 people, and is to be lighted wholly by elec-

Two other West-End theatres are being planned by Mr. Addison, the owner of the Comedy Theatre, and one of them is said to be already taken by a well-known member of the theatrical profession.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Marquis of Bute will contribute an article to the forthcoming number of the

Scottish Review. A contribution to the vexed question of the earldom of Mar, from the pen of Lord Redes-

dale, is announced. Under the title of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," Dr. Bradley intends to pubish, through Mr. Murray, the lectures he delivered in Edinburgh in 1882.

Mr. Henry M. Trollope writes to the Athenxum to say that his father, Mr. Anthony Trollope, has left an autobiographical memoir, and that it is his intention to publish the

The second and much enlarged edition of Professor Schrader's work on the "Cunei-form Inscriptions and the Old Testament," which has just appeared in Germany, is being translated into English with the consent and assistance of the author. It will probably be published early in the autumn. The trans-lator is the Rev. Owen Whitehouse, of Che-hunt College.

Mr. Browning has, says the Academy, just sent his new volume of poems to the printer. He calls it "Jocoseria," which, though somewhat odd Latin, describes well enough his collection of things grave and gay. There are some eleven pieces in the volume, the principal of them being a deer-stalking poem called, 'Donald"-on the animal's side, like "Tray" -"Solomon and Balkis," "Cristina and Monaldelschi," "Ixion." "Mary Wollstone-

craft and Fuseli," and a long Rabbinical story, 'Hakkadosh Jochanan.' Sir Henry Rawlinson has been recently elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Imperial

Academy of Vienna, in both cases in succession to Dr. C. Darwin.

The late Mr. Alfred Barratt, the author of

'Physical Ethics," had been occupied for some years upon a work of general philosophy when he was suddenly struck down in the spring of 1881, at the age of thirty-six. The M.S. was found on examination to be so far completed in the more important (construc-tive) part that it is now being seen through the press by Mr. Carveth Read. It will be published before long by Messrs. Williams and Norgate under the title of "Physical Metempiric." There will be a memoir by Mrs. Barratt, with contributions from the Master of Balliol, the Warden of All Souls', and the Head Master of Rugby. Mr. Barratt contributed some striking articles to Mind.

Miss Mary Robinson, who is well known to many readers by her graceful verse, has completed a novel in two volumes entitled

The Duc de Broglie's new work, "Frederick II. and Maria Theresa," translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low access to the Imperial Archives at Vienna lately given has enabled the Duc de Broglie to avail himself of a mass of unpublished correspondence, which, supplemented by his own family papers and the recently disclosed documents of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, furnishes him with material full of These studies form a series of historical sketches and amusing episodes in the lives of the great king and the empress-queen during the years fraught with momentous consequences to France, Austria, and Prussia .- Athenaum.

Prof. Huxley has been appointed Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer at Cambridge during the present year. The professor's connection with Cambridge has recently become more close and authoritative from his selection as one of the non-resident electors to the professorships of Anatomy and Physiology.

The figures officially published of the attendance of students at the University of Edinburgh during the past year admit of an instructive analysis. The total number of matriculations was 3,340, being an increase of 103 on the previous years. Of these, 1,028, or 31 per cent., were in arts, but only 93 proceeded to a degree; 95 students, or 3 per cent., in divinity, and only 15 degrees; 487, or 14 per cent., in law, and only 5 degrees; 1,730, or 52 per cent., in medicine, and only 221 degrees. Of the medical students, 692 came from Scotland, 641 from England, 41 from Ireland, 219 from the colonies, 121 from India, and 46 from foreign countries.

A central bureau for astronomical intelligence is being established at Kiel, whither telegrams announcing discoveries in this field of science will be sent from all the chief observatories of the world-for instance, Greenwich, Paris, Milan, Vienna, Utrecht, Copenhagen, Pultowa, in Russia, etc., and thence be retelegraphed to all who choose to pay a moderate annual subscription of about 100 marks.

In recognition of Prof. Blackie's labour and success in the foundation of a Celtic chair in Edinburgh, the Federation of Celtic Societies resolved last week at Liverpool to raise a sum of £1,500 or £2,000 for the establishment of bursaries bearing his name in connection with the professorship.

Messrs. Doulton and Co. have arranged to exhibit for a month, commencing on Friday last, in the gallery of the Institute of Architects, Conduit-street, a collection of works of artistic pottery for domestic use, including open fireplaces, stoves, and fender curbs, many of which are designed to combine smoke prevention, decorative effect, and economic consumption of coal.

The Academy understands that Messrs. Chatto and Windus will shortly publish a new edition of Turner's Rivers of England, with photographic reproductions of the finest mezzotints by Lupton, C. Turner, and others. Mrs. Hofland's original letterpress will be in a great measure retained, edited, with notes and a Preface, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse.

Dr. Schliemann has received permission from the Hellenic Government to make exeavations on the north-west of Athens, near the old Academy, where those who fell in war were buried, and where the grave of Pericles is supposed to be. After exhausting this region, the learned doctor intends to transfer his labours to the island of Crete.

The Royal Academy has voted £100 for the proposed excavations at Ephesus on the site of the Temple of Diana. The Corporation of the City of London has voted 50gs. The Bishop of Durham has given £50, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts £50. These sums, with smaller subscriptions varying from £25 to £5, make up an amount sufficient to com-mence the work, which, however, calls for further support from the public.

Mr. Sydney Hodges is engaged on subscription portraits of Lord George Nevill, for pre-sentation by the West Kent Hunt; and of Mr. Peter Redpath, for the Redpath Museum at Montreal.

Léon Lhermitte's picture "La Moisson," painted for this year's Salon in Paris, is now on view at the Fine Art Gallery of Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, in the Haymarket.

The screen on which Mr. Watts's portrait of Rossetti hung in Gallery V. in the Royal Academy has been taken away. The portrait and its companion drawings of Mrs. Rossetti and her younger daughter have been hung in Gallery VI.

The British Museum has just acquired an interesting collection of thirty-nine silver objects, which give an insight into the daily life of the Babylonians, and remind us of the find of the hird dealer's shop at Pompeii. These No. 21,076 - FOUNDED 1814

### PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES **OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES** 

Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 14-15, 1883.

THE ENGLISH CIRCULAR TO THE

POWERS. As has been already recorded, the circular of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the measures they are prepared to recommend for the re-organisation of the government of Egypt was laid before the Porte on Thursday. In view of the exceptional position occupied by Turkey and the special interest of the Sultan in the solution of the difficult questions now pending in Egypt, it seemed to the Government fitting that they should thus address the Porte separately in the first instance. The circular has now been communicated to the great Powers, and though on the fifth of the present month we gave, on announcing it, a general idea of its purport, a fuller intimation will doubtless be found interesting both at home and abroad. Her Majesty's Government point out that the course of events threw upon them the task, which they would willingly have shared with other Powers, of suppressing the military rebellion in Egypt and restoring peace and order in that country. That work has been happily accomplished, and although the preservation of public tranquillity requires for the present that a British force shall remain in Egypt, the Government are desirous of withdrawing it as soon as the necessity for its presence is superseded by the organisation of adequate means for the maintenance of the Khedive's authority. In the mean-time, precisely because things are in this position, they recognise it to be their duty to give to the Khedive such advice as may he fitted to secure that the new order of things shall be satisfactory alike in its domestic and foreign aspect, and shall give fair promise and stability and adaptation to the needs of the future. The subjects to be treated in the circular are divided into two classes, those in which other countries are directly interested, and in dealing with which it is necessary to seek the concurrence of the European Powers; and those which more particularly concern the internal administration of Egypt, and are not regulated by international agreements. Taking first the questions in which Europe has a direct interest, the circular points out that recent occurrences have called special attention to the Suez Canal. The danger which threatened it during Arabi's initial period of success, its occupation by the British forces in the name of the Khedive and their use of it as a base of operations against the rebels, and, finally, the attitude assumed by the Canal Company and its servants at a critical moment of the campaign, constitute cogent reasons for seeking to regulate the international position of the waterway so as to avoid similar dangers and difficulties in future. The Government believes that the free and unimpeded navigation of the Canal at all times, and its protection from damage or obstruction by warlike operations, are matters of general interest; and holds itself entitled to assume that its action in the late war, intended as it was to vindicate the authority of the lawful ruler of Egypt, is admitted on all hands to have been consistent with the maintenance of the general principle of freedom and inviolability. In order to guard, however, against future misconceptions in whatever quarter, and to define with clearness the future position of the Canal, the Government suggests an agreement which might advantageously be come to between the Great Powers, and to which other nations would subsequently be invited to give their adhesion. The proposed arrangement is that the Canal should be free for the passage of ships of every kind in all circumstances, but that precautions should be taken against the abuse of this privilege by enacting that in time of war a limitation should be placed upon the time during which vessels of war belonging to a belligerent Power should be permitted to remain in the Canal, and that no troops or munitions of war should be disembarked. It is also proposed, for the further securing of the neutrality and freedom of the channel, that no hostilities shall be permitted in the Canal or its approaches or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. The recurrence of an emergency resembling the late rebellion is provided for by a clause excepting measures necessary for the defence of Egypt from the operation of these restrictive enactments. It is further provided by the suggested agreement that every Power shall be bound to bear the cost of the immediate repair of any damage which its vessels of war may chance to cause to the Canal; and that Egypt shall take all measures within its power to enforce the conditions imposed upon the ships of belligerent Powers using the Canal in time of war. No fortifications are to be erected on the Canal or in its vicinity; and nothing in the agreement is to be construed as curtailing or affecting the territorial rights of the Egyptian Government further than is expressly stipulated. It will be generally admitted that if these proposals receive the sanction of the great Powers the troublesome question of the political position of the Canal will be settled in a manner at once satisfactory to all nations having occasion to use it either for warlike or commercial purposes, and favourable to the future exemption of Egypt from the effects of any disturbance that may unhappily arise in Europe. No diplomatic ingenuity can evade the consequences of the peculiar physical character of the Canal. It is not an arm of the sea, except in a sense more or less figurative. and no agreement can get rid of the fact that it can always be obstructed or injured with facility and probably with impunity. But the proposals of Her Majesty's Government at least do all that is possible for the preservation of free navigation, and the securing of equal rights to all nations. With reference to the financial arrangements which are placed by the Law of Liquidation under the protection of all the Powers, the circular states the Government believes it possible to attain greater economy and simplicity in the management of the Daira Estates and some other administrations by changes which would in no way diminish the security of the creditors, and hopes shortly to be able to lay before the Powers definite proposals for accomplishing this end. The taxation of foreigners in Egypt is another queswith which can be dealt only by general consent, but her Majesty's Government count with con-

fidence upon the co-operation of the Powers

ing as natives with regard to taxation. The system of mixed tribunals established by international agreement for the decision of civil suits between natives and foreigners was in January last prolonged for a year, and would naturally expire on the 1st of February. The Government has advised the Egyptian Ministry to propose a further prolongation of a year, in the hope that during that period an amendment of the Egyptian code and procedure may be effected. It will be in the recollection of our readers that during and after the late war the inconveniences of the existing system were very forcibly brought home to our commanders by the impossibility of protecting our own soldiers from fraud and from the temptations of gaming-houses. The mixed tribunals and the Capitulations cover in a very imperfect way the ground which ought to be occupied by a strong and trustworthy Egyptian judiciary, the establishment of which is now for the first time possible upon a basis commanding the respect and confidence of Europe. On all these matters of direct international arrangement, the Government communicates this outline of its views, as the initiative after all that has happened seems to rest with it, and trusts that the general concurrence of the Powers will facilitate the fulfilment of its task. Of the questions of the second class, which refer to the internal organization of Egypt and have never been the subjects of direct international agreement, the first and most pressing is the organization of a force for the maintenance of public security against external or internal foes. On all grounds Her Majesty's Government think that the Egyptian army should be a small one, and that the duty of maintaining internal order should be intrusted, as far as practicable, to a separate force of gendarmerie and police. A strong desire has been expressed by the Khedive and his Ministers that British officers should be lent to fill certain of the higher posts in the army under the Command-in-Chief of the Khedive, and this desire the Government are willing to accede for a time, and upon a system which would enable Egyptian officers to attain to some of the higher commands. The details of the proposed scheme are still under consideration .-

THE VIGOROUS MEASURES IN DUBLIN. On Saturday the Irish Government took a very important step. No fewer than sixteen inhabitants of Dublin were brought before two divisional magistrates of the city on a charge of conspiracy to murder, and were remanded without bail. Such an event could not in any case have happened in the metropolis of Ireland without exciting general interest throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. But what makes these arrests more especially serious is that the persons whom the prisoners are accused of intending to kill include certain "officers of the Government." It must be assumed that the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers would not in any circumstances have directed such a prosecution without the gravest and most cogent reasons. But in the present instance it is known that an investigation has been in progress at the Castle for more than a month into the existence and scope of certain criminal associations alleged to have been formed in Dublin; that witnesses have, under the compulsory provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act. been summoned to give evidence of what they knew; and that Saturday's proceedings, though not taken under that Act, were the direct result of these preliminary inquiries. We must therefore take it to be the deliberate judgment of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, who would not have allowed so grave a step to be taken without their personal knowledge and authority, that a conspiracy of the most formidable and detestable kind exists in Dublin, and that there is at all events good ground for believing in the active complicity of the individuals now in custody. More than this it would be impossible, even if it were proper, to say. The guilt or innocence of these suspected persons will, if the magistrates decide that there is a case for further investigation. be determined in due time by a higher tribunal. Nothing has yet been done but to order their detention on the sworn testimony of the police that they are the men named in the warrants issued by Mr. Curran. All those against whom warrants are out have not yet been taken, and it is thought better in the interests of justice to reserve the detailed evidence in the possession of the authorities till such time as the whole batch can be placed in the dock together. Judged by the standard of English practice, this will no doubt appear a high-handed and arbitrary course. It can only be defended on the same grounds which justified or excused the introduction of special legislation for the prevention of crime in Ireland, and the accompanying or consequent suspension of some rights and liberties enjoyed in ordinary times. Should it be proved that the suspicions of the authorities are on this occasion well founded, and that a considerable number of murderous conspirators have been detected and captured, a very severe blow will have been struck at the forces of disorder, not only in Dublin, but in Ireland. When the country was shocked last autumn by the attempted assassination of Mr. Field, Mr. Trevelyan used language in the House of Commons which provoked the ridicule of wiseacres and attracted the attention of sensible men. Speaking of course in his capacity as a responsible Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary said that the Executive Government and the disturbers of the peace had been at length brought face to face within the walls of the capital. The vigilant organisation of the Irish Constabulary throughout the country had, he observed, driven into Dublin many of the most active promoters of crime. To that city they had come, and in that city they would have to be fought. The Irish Government has since consistently acted on that hypothesis. It need scarcely be said that the task on which it is engaged is one of extreme difficulty. The discovery of secret societies can hardly be even attempted without the odious assistance of informers. a class on whose bare word, apart from

interest or corroboration, no reliance

whatever can be placed. The silent sym-

pathy of many Irishmen with heinous

crimes in which they would not themselves

take part is a sad and discouraging

symptom, but one which it is folly to

ignore. The antipathy to England felt by

too many others in so strong a degree that

in placing foreigners upon the same foot- | they will not actively co-operate in the detection and punishment of offences which they sincerely and heartily abhor is another obstacle in the path of her Majesty's Government. A prolonged determined effort has been and made to surmount these opposing forces, and the result of a struggle which may be protracted, though its final issue cannot be doubtful, is awaited with intense anxiety on this side the Channel. In this country there is no disposition to show any mercy for assassins. If these sixteen men, and the others whose apprehension is hourly expected, are convicted after a fair trial by a jury, the severest penalty which a Judge can inflict will not be one whit too serious for their offence. Though most of the prisoners are artisans, there is a town councillor of Dublin among them. But the criminal law must be administered without fear or favour, and if Mr. Carey is guilty, his position will not shield him from ignominious punishment. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that a failure to justify these arrests would have a very unfortunate effect in Ireland .- Daily

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Sunday night:—
Although M. Bredif has not yet resigned, it is impossible for his Government to attempt to maintain the fiction of the continued existence of the Joint Control. It is thought probable that France may recal her financial representative without his resigning, but this will scarcely alter the case. A decree is expected shortly abolishing the Control entirely, and another is looked for naming Sir A. Colvin as the financial adviser of the Egyptian Government. The institution then gives place to the individual; and the International direction is replaced by self-control, under an experienced counsellor. Henceforth, Egypt will endeavour to manage her finances alone. She will be assisted, it is true, by foreign advice, but she will not be responsible to any foreign element in her administration. The Egyptian Government fully appreciate the large concession thus made, and it is to be hoped that they will show their gratitude by according voluntarily to their adviser the same confidence, and the same share in the administration which they were formerly compelled to give the Controllers. As long as the present Ministry lasts there is little doubt of this being the case. The Commission engaged in considering the legal reforms is working actively, taking as a basis of the new law the code elaborated some years ago by Riaz. The Code was further worked out by Cadry Pacha, whose chief alterations were made in order to adapt it more closely to Moslem needs. It remains to be seen in what form the law will leave the hands of the present Minister of Justice and his Commission. It is questionable if it would net have been better at once to have set in motion some rough method of reforming the present flagrant legal abuses, leaving improvement to time, rather than to spend valuable weeks in minutely elaborating plans which may need remodelling after trial. Lord Dufferin, representing the English Government, has under consideration the constitution of the Representative Chamber. The difficult point is to guarantee free public discussion of the acts of the Government, while maintaining at the same time public respect for its authority. In the East a very narrow line divides public criticism from unlawful resistance. It is believed that the Council will tomorrow consider the basis of the Convention between the Bankers' Syndicate and the Domain Administration for the liquidation of the latter. The Syndicate hopes to liquidate in five years. Its proposals are liberal, and there is every prospect of their being accepted. This morning the native cavalry, Colonel Taylor, were reviewed before Sir E Wood. The material is good but it will require much care to bring it to perfec-By to-morrow the recruits are expected to bring the squadron up to the full force of five hundred and twenty-one.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Queen received to-day the intelligence of the safe confinement of the Duchess of Con-naught and of the birth of a Prince at five past twelve at Windsor Castle this day. Both the Duchess and the infant Prince are doing well. This is her Majesty's 25th grandchild. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by he Hon. Frances Drummond. Major Arthur Collins arrived at Osborne

vesterday and had the honour of dining with

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Arthur Peile, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, and honorary chaplain to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Arthur Peile preached the sermon. Her Majesty has received excellent accounts of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the infant Prince.

It is stated that her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, will shortly pay a visit of four weeks' duration to the Continent. The actual date has not been fixed, but the first week in March is the most probable time. It is hoped that by that date the Duchess of Connaught will be strong enough to accompany

her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were present at Divine service at Marlberough House on Sunday.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince

and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses in the evening. The Princess Alfred Salm-Salm has arrived

and Princess of Wales on Sunday morning

at 12, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, on a The United States Minister has returned to own from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kenmare at The Briary, Freshwater, Isle of

The Marquis of Hartington left Devonshire House on Sunday evening and proceeded by mail train to Holker, where the Duke of

Devonshire and family are staying.

Mr. Fawcett, who is still at Aldeborough, s progressing favourably in health, and on Saturday was enabled to go out for a walk

during the bright hours of the afternoon.

MR. GLADSTONE.

On Sunday Mr. Gladstone did not seem to have been much affected by the fact that his rest had been broken during the night. walked to church, and also returned on foot. It was observed that he proceeded at a brisk pace, and that, though manifestly not as strong as usual, he had not lost much vigour. In the afternoon, for the first time since his last attack of illness, he went out to walk through the park grounds, and though a stiff breeze was blowing he remained out for about threequarters of an hour. He did not attend church in the evening. The following official information was given on Sunday night :-"Mr. Gladstone did not have a very good night last night, but he has nearly got rid of his cold. It is probable that he will leave Hawarden on Tuesday, with a view to proceeding on Wednesday to the south of France for a short time."

RAIDS FOR ARMS IN IRELAND. Between eight and ten o'clock on Sunday night the police made a raid for arms in seve ral Dublin public-houses frequented by persons supposed to be connected with secret societies. They adopted the same tactics as on a former occasion. Detectives, accompanied by constables in uniform, entered the houses and allowed no one to leave till thoroughly searched for arms and documents. Houses in Britain-street and Capel-street, on the north side, and in Anne-street, Graftonstreet, etc., on the south, were gone through, but the search proved abortive. Some warrants were issued also to search the premises where the police had information that arms were concealed, but in these cases also their efforts were unsuccessful. In one house they were certain they would make an importan seizure, but their efforts were foiled. Their action was resented at another house, and a crowd which collected hooted the constables and the Marines who remained outside the The authorities are convinced the knives found some months ago near the rear of the house of one of the men arrested on Saturday are those used in the Phœnix Park assassinations, for they fit exactly the widtl of the cuts in the clothes of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether a description can be procured of the persons who pur-chased these knives in the Strand, London. It is stated that the informers are persons now undergoing sentence for their connection with crimes committed within the past six months

of which Delaney attempted to take Judge Lawson's life. Between seven and eight stone weight of rifle and revolver ammunition was accidentally discovered on Sunday evening in Myler's alley, off Patrick's-close, a low portion of the city. It was concealed under a heap of ruband became exposed to view through some children playing at the heap and finding some cartridges. The police were communi-cated with, and the heap was overturned, but darkness set in before the constables finished their search. Constables are now on guard

There was very little excitement on Sunday night. The arrests have made a deep im-

pression in Fenian circles. The police hope to be able to discover the person who pur-

chased in London the six revolvers with one

in the locality. A strong party of police made an extensive search for stolen dynamite on Saturday even-ing in a number of uninhabited buildings in the rear of Rutland-street, Limerick. police have received positive information that the dynamite stolen last summer from Messrs. J. R. Evans and Co.'s store at Ballinacurra, s secreted somewhere or other in this locality, but all efforts to find it have up to the present proved unavailing. Owing to the outrages which have been perpetrated in the city during the week the police patrols have been armed with side arms and revolvers, so as to be prepared for any emergency. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at the Post-office, and a feeling of uneasiness generally prevails among the community. Joseph O'Brien was com-mitted on Saturday for trial for attempting to murder a man named James O'Shaughnessy They met in the street on Friday night, when O'Brien is said to have accosted O'Shaughnessy, declaring that he would have revenge for the latter's conduct towards his (O'Brien's) father, and firing a revolver at him.

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Athenaum to say that his father, Mr. Anthony Trollope has left an autobiographical memoir and that it is his intention to publish the

The second and much enlarged edition of Professor Schrader's work on the "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," which has just appeared in Germany, is being translated into English with the consent and assistance of the author. It will probably be published early in the autumn. The trans-lator is the Rev. Owen Whitehouse, of Cheshunt College.

Mr. Browning has, says the Academy, just sent his new volume of poems to the printer. He calls it "Jocoseria," which, though somewhat odd Latin, describes well enough his collection of things grave and gay. There are some eleven pieces in the volume, the principal of them being a deer-stalking poem called, "Donald"—on the animal's side, like "Tray" -"Solomon and Balkis," "Cristina and Monaldelschi," "Ixion." "Mary Wollstonecraft and Fuseli," and a long Rabbinical story,

'Hakkadosh Jochanan." Sir Henry Rawlinson has been recently elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, in both cases in succession

to Dr. C. Darwin.

The late Mr. Alfred Barratt, the author of Physical Ethics," had been occupied for some years upon a work of general philosophy when he was suddenly struck down in the spring of 1881, at the age of thirty-six. The M.S. was found on examination to be so far completed in the more important (constructive) part that it is now being seen through the press by Mr. Carveth Read. It will be published before long by Messrs. Williams and Norgate under the title of "Physical Metempiric." There will be a memoir by Mrs. Barratt, with contributions from the Master of Balliol, the Warden of All Souls' and the Head Master of Rugby. Mr. Barratt contributed some striking articles to Mind. Miss Mary Robinson, who is well known to

many readers by her graceful verse, has completed a novel in two volumes entitled

The Duc de Broglie's new work, "Frederick II. and Maria Theresa," translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The access to the Imperial Archives at Vienna lately given has enabled the Duc de Broglie to avail himself of a mass of unpublished correspondence, which, supplemented by his own family papers and the recently disclosed documents of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, furnishes him with material full of These studies form a series of hisinterest. torical sketches and amusing episodes in the lives of the great king and the empress-queen during the years fraught with mom consequences to France, Austria, and Prussia .- Athenaum.

Prof. Huxley has been appointed Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer at Cambridge during the present year. The professor's connection with Cambridge has recently become more close and authoritative from his selection as one of the non-resident electors to the profes-

sorships of Anatomy and Physiology.

The figures officially published of the attendance of students at the University of Edin-burgh during the past year admit of an instructive analysis. The total number of matriculations was 3,340, being an increase of 103 on the previous years. Of these, 1,028, or 31 per cent., were in arts, but only 93 proceeded to a degree; 95 students, or 3 per cent., in divinity, and only 15 degrees; 487, or 14 per cent., in law, and only 5 degrees 1,730, or 52 per cent., in medicine, and only 221 degrees. Of the medical students, 692 came from Scotland, 641 from England, from Ireland, 219 from the colonies, 121 from India, and 46 from foreign countries.

A central bureau for astronomical intelligence is being established at Kiel, whither telegrams announcing discoveries in this field science will be sent from all the chief observatories of the world—for instance, Greenwich, Paris, Milan, Vienna, Utrecht, Copenhagen, Pultowa, in Russia, etc., and thence be retelegraphed to all who choose to pay a moderate annual subscription of about 100 marks.

In recognition of Prof. Blackie's labour and success in the foundation of a Celtic chair in Edinburgh, the Federation of Celtic Societies resolved last week at Liverpool to raise a sum of £1,500 or £2,000 for the establishment of bursaries bearing his name in connection

with the professorship.

Messrs. Doulton and Co. have arranged to exhibit for a month, commencing on Friday last, in the gallery of the Institute of Architects, Conduit-street, a collection of works of aristic pottery for domestic use, including open fireplaces, stoves, and fender curbs, many of which are designed to combine smoke prevention, decorative effect, and economic consumption of coal.

The Academy understands that Messrs. Chatto and Windus will shortly publish a new edition of Turner's Rivers of England, with photographic reproductions of the finest mezzotints by Lupton, C. Turner, and others. Mrs. Hofland's original letterpress will be in a great measure retained, edited, with notes and a Preface, by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse. Dr. Schliemann has received permission from the Hellenic Government to make exca-vations on the north-west of Athens, near the old Academy, where those who fell in war were buried, and where the grave of Pericles

the learned doctor intends to transfer his labours to the island of Crete. The Royal Academy has voted £100 for the proposed excavations at Ephesus on the site of the Temple of Diana. The Corporation of the City of London has voted 50gs. The Bishop of Durham has given £50, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts £50. These sums, with smaller subscriptions varying from £25 to £5, make up an amount sufficient to com-

is supposed to be. After exhausting this

Mr. Sydney Hodges is engaged on subscrip-tion portraits of Lord George Nevill, for presentation by the West Kent Hunt; and of Mr. Peter Redpath, for the Redpath Museum at Montreal.

further support from the public.

mence the work, which, however, calls for

Léon Lhermitte's picture "La Moisson, painted for this year's Salon in Paris, is now on view at the Fine Art Gallery of Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, in the Haymarket.

The screen on which Mr. Watts's portrait of Rossetti hung in Gallery V. in the Royal Academy has been taken away. The portrait and its companion drawings of Mrs. Rossetti and her younger daughter have been hung in

Gallery VI. The British Museum has just acquired an interesting collection of thirty-nine silver obects, which give an insight into the daily life of the Babylonians, and remind us of the find of the bird dealer's shop at Pompeii. These objects, which were all found together on the site of Babylon, consist of fragments of silver dishes, the broken handle of a vase, and coins, most of the latter being defaced and clipped. It is easy to see, the Academy remarks, that all have been broken purposely by a practised hand, with the view of using the metal again; and we may fairly conclude that the collection is the remains of a silver-smith's or coiner's shop. Among the coins is a Lycian one in good preservation. So far as can be judged from the vase handle and dishes, the art is distinctly Babylonian under Persian influence, and the workshop may date from the conquest of Alexander.

Mr. Alma Tadema's "Cleopatra" has been placed in the frame at the Grosvenor Gallery which has been waiting for it so long. appears to us to be very successful in colour and fine in expression. The decorative detail is unusually rich and beautiful, even for this artist. "Cleopatra" has the same face as the well-known large study which hangs not far from it. Antony is boarding her barge in excited haste which is well contrasted with the assumed calm of the "Serpent of Old Nile," who, sceptre in hand, on her ivory throne, turns her eyes away from her in-

fatuated lover .- Academy. The Punjab Government has recently sanctioned an expenditure of 38,000 rupees for the conservation of ancient monuments in the

AN INDIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Sunday, says :- One of the native officers who recently visited England furnishes the following account of his impressions to a local paper :-

"Being a native of India, and having never before left it, I, of course, had no real idea what England was, although I had heard a great deal about it, its people, the wondrous things, and great workshops there. After the campaign in Egypt, it became known that certain of us were to visit the great country of which ours is a dependency; and when I was selected I became very glad, a feeling of pride possessed me, and I prayed that God would long continue the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The others who were selected were also very glad, and until the day of our landing we speculated variously as to what was to be seen. We went first to Liverpool, then by rail to London. Everywhere we were heartily cheered, and the people seemed to know of our coming. We all consider London to be Number One place in the world; we do not think there

could be another city in the world to equal it. We never saw such crowds as were present at the review of the troops by the Queen We fully appreciate the kindness of her Majesty in pinning with her own hands the me-dals on our breasts, but she soiled her hands by touching us-we are too insignificant for her to touch. She inspected us at Buckingham Palace, touched our swords, and said a few kind and encouraging words to us.

"On one occasion we went to see the Duke of Buckingham, who received us very cordially, and gave us an opportunity of witnesing a little sport. Ten or twelve gentlemen, attended by about 20 hounds, formed a hunting party, and caught a fox, while we looked on Never did we see such a great bear as the Polar bear in the Zoological Gardens. He seemed warm, while we were shivering with The National Gallery, Westminster the Houses of Parliament, and every place of note were seen by us; but I think, and my comrades agree with me, that nothing beats the Crystal Palace. We all consider it the handsomest building in London, and Windsor Castle comes next. What most took our fancy in the Crystal Palce was the picture of a battle in the Franco-German war. Everything in it looked like life. We prefer it to the pictures in the National Gallery. It is the best picture in London. We liked the theatres and circuses, especially the latter, for the wonderful feats of horsemanship and strength which were displayed. Many preferred seeing the performances of the dancing girls, but we did not care much for the ballet One day two men and myself went to Brighton to see Colonel Campbell, commanding our regiment. Brighton is very beautiful: I liked it better than London, and could live there for ever. We have seen more wonderful things than we thought of. Almost everything was Number One. The women are pretty, the men brave and hospitable, and the country such that we do not think there is another like it. Unfortunately, only two of us could speak English; but none were inconvenienced in any way, and we could not have been better attended to. I have studied at Canning College, Lucknow, I have passed the entrance examination at Calcutta University, and was in the first Arts class; but preferring a military life, I gave up further studies."

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times also gives the following items of Indian news:—The Madras High Court has given judgment in the appeal of the ten alleged ringleaders in the recent Salem riots. The sentence of transportation for life passed on Soondrum Chetty, the prime mover in the conspiracy is confirmed. Soobrieya Moodelly is acquitted. The sentences of seven years imprisonment on Vancatachella, and on Ma-nilha Moodelly, a Catholic native surgeon, are confirmed; and also the sentence of five years' imprisonment on Gopalaswamy Moodelly, village moonsiff. A similar sentence on Rangaswamy Chetty, another moonsiff, is reversed. The sentences of seven years' imprisonment on Comaraswamy Iyer, clerk in the collector's office, and his brother Gurunada Iyer, are confirmed. Varadiah Chetty, a blind cripple, who was fined 10 000 rupees, is acquitted, and the sentence of five years' imprisonment on his brother, Ramaswamy Chetty, is reduced. Vencatarama Chetty is acquitted, and the sentence of three years'

imprisonment on Shunmuga is confirmed. Great alarm prevails at Rangoon, owing to the existence of brigandage in and near the town. A gang of brigands lately seized Todd Findly and Company's rice mill, shot the doorkceper, obtained the keys of the safe, and carried off the head clerk, and a large amount of properly. They were armed with knives, muskets, and revolvers. A deputation of merchants thereupon waited on the Chief Commissioner, and urged him to take protective measures, stating that the existence of the rice trade was threatened. The rangoon police force is now to be re-organized, and a small detective force is to be established. But the local authorities seem to be making no very vigorous effort to grapple with the evil, and as Rangoon is said to be full of bad characters from Upper Burmay, the inhabitants have good grounds for complaint and anxiety. Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, had intended to take ten months' leave in March, but it is now stated that he will postpone his departure. Should he adhere to his previous intention, his place will by taken by Mr. Charles

Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, retires in the spring, and will be succeeded by Mr. Jones, Resident at Hyderabad.

The Supreme Government, after consulting the Local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, has decided to release all prisoners who were sentenced to transportations for life in connexion with the Wahabee conspiracy. They will be allowed to return home under police surveillance, and remain subject to such restrictions as the Government may pres-cribe. Some of these men were tried and convicted at Umballa, in 1864, the rest at Patna, in 1871.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

In consequence of Easter falling very early this year, the presidents of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs have been compelled to commence practice for the University Boat Race of 1883 before the beginring of the respective terms. The day of the race, if no departure be made from the ordinard fixture, will be Saturday, the 17th of March, which is less than nine weeks distant, so that the time for the trial and selection of the different oarsmen is unusually short. two eights go into strict training on Ash Wednesday, the 7th of February, and there remain scarcely three weeks for the formation of the crews. The Cambridge men were afloat on Tuesday last, the 9th instant, for the liminary gig practice, the eight was manned by :- 1, R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity, 10st. 10lb. : 2. F. E. Pitman, Third Trinity, 12st. 3, A. F. Green, St. John's, 12st. 10lb.; 4, S. Swann, Trinity Hall, 12st. 13lb.; 5, F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity, 13st. 4lb.; 6, M. Beauchamp, First Trinity, 12st. 7lb.; 7, C. W. Moore, Christ's, 11st. 8lb.; 8, S. Donaldson, Third Trinity, 11st. 9lb. (stroke); with P. L. Hunt, Cavendish, 6st. 10lb. (coxswain). The crew rowed by easy stages to the Railway Bridge and back, and the same work was repeated twice on Wednesday, the eight being in charge of Lambert, of Pem-broke, last year's president. On Thursday, Donaldson, of Third Trinity, who bade fair to make an excellent stroke, was compelled under medical advice, to retire from the boat, and his place was filled by P. W. Atkin, of Jesus, who will probably remain at the after oar until the day of the race. The eight, thus constituted, went to Ditton and back, but the rowing was not as satisfactory as before. On Friday the crew remained the same, and the eight was launched twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. On Saturday Swann retired from No. 4 thwart and his seat was filled by Churchill, whose oar at No. 5 was taken by F. C. Meyrick, of Trinity Hall. The latter will, in all probability, give way in a few days to S. Fairbairn, of Jesus, and the crew thus constituted may be the one which will represent the University if no accident should happen. The Oxford eight was affoat for the first time on Saturday last, after some gig practice, and the crew was made up of three of last year's men, Puxley, three oarsmen selected from the trial eights, and a new man at stroke.

THE LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP. A Belfast correspondent, writing on Sunday night says:—With reference to the loss of the emigrant ship Wild Deer, the passengers all arrived in Belfast to-night by train from Newtownards, whither they had been conveyed from Cloughey, where they spent last night. It appears that the Wild Deer, a sailing-vessel, started from Glasgow last Friday morning, with 209 passengers and a crew of 40. She contained a general cargo of 900 When she got into the Channel from the Clyde a heavy sea prevailed, and when night came on the wind blew half a gale. It s stated that the vessel then lost her course, and drifted. About eleven o'clock she struck on the North Rock, a dangerous reef about three miles from the village of Cloughey. Rocket-signals were immediately fired, and were answered from the coastguard station on shore. The coastguards put out in their boat, but owing to the heavy tide it was driven against the rocks. Some of her timbers were stove in, and she was obliged to return. On being repaired she again stated out an hour afterwards, and this time succeeded in reaching the wreck. It was then daylight, and the fishermen's boats along the shore put out to assist in taking off the passengers. These were safely landed in the village, where the accommodation was so scanty that it was found necessary to open the Presbyterian church, into which a large quantity of straw was carried, and where every possible attention was shown to the emigrants by Messrs. P. Henderson and Company's agent. The passengers were brought to Belfast to-night, and were comfortably lodged in various parts of the town. Captain John Kerr was in charge of the vessel, which is fast breaking up.

BEE CULTURE.-During the past week the annual meetings of the Dorset and Devon Bee-keepers' Association have been held, the former at Dorchester and the latter at Exeter on Friday. At the Dorchester meeting, it was stated by the chairman, Mr. John Floyer, M.P., who presided in the absence of Lord Shaftesthe president of the association, that bury, the president of the association, that the object was to promote bee culture in the different parishes of the county. The report stated that shows had been held at Cerne Abbas, Puddletown, Whitchurch Canonico-rum, Portland, Canford, Bournemouth, Sherborne, East Orchard, and Blandford. were 124 members of the association against 96 last year. At the Exeter meeting it was reported that shows had been held at Barnstaple, North Tawton, Ottery, and Torquay. Eighty-nine members owned 726 stocks. The report was adopted.

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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 15-16, 1883.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. We trust that the unwillingness to acquiesce in the British proposals which has till now been shown by the French Government will more and more tend to disappear as the moderation of those proposals becomes known. From Cairo we hear that Sherif Pacha has asked the French Consul-General for the views of his Government on the abolition of the Control; and we shall await his reply with considerable interest. There can be no doubt that the opinion of all those, without distinction of nationality, who are personally interested in the prosperity of Egypt will approve of the policy of the English note, especially in so far as it promises the continued support of England to the Government of the Khedive. The whole of the note, indeed, shows that the Government-as they were bound to do after the sacrifices which the country has made-are endeavouring to build up in Egypt a political structure that will last, and that will be proof against both corruption and violence. The cornerstone of this structure is the authority of the Khedive. All the financial arrangements mentioned in the note, all the arrangements pointing to a "prudent development" of popular liberties in Egypt, and even, to a certain extent, the measures proposed for the Canal, are bound up with the maintenance of such a central authority as can really hold its own. On many of these matters, says Lord Granville, the British Government "have thought it their duty to advise the Khedive as to the best mode of exercising his go verning power." For a long time to come the only guarantee for the continuance of this governing power will lie in the advice which the Khedive receives from the British Government; and we trust, in the interest both of Egypt and of Europe, that the advice will not cease to be given. Whatever mode be adopted of perpetuating British influence, it may be taken for certain that if the Khedive is to remain strong and respected, or, in other words, if the population of Egypt is to remain free from anarchic attempts, and the interests of Europe in the country are not to be put in jeopardy, the only way will be by the lasting employment of the means which our Government is now employing. With a small, well-officered army, a properlyorganised police force, and a skilled financial adviser to superintend the collection and the expenditure of the revenue, the prosperity of Egypt is assured. But to these things she will never attain if she is left too soon to stand alone, or if divided counsels are allowed to distract and weaken

impartial critics will, we have no hesitation in affirming, be that, in their relations with the French Cabinet, our Government have been reasonable, just, and considerate. Yet it must be allowed that the gratuitous effusiveness of the Prime Minister has exposed them to a too plausible reproach. It may be that the ardour of his professions did in fact smooth the way of our diplomacy, and disarm opposition which otherwise might have thwarted or delayed the achievement of our purpose. If so, he followed, on the most modest scale and at the most respectful distance, the example which M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire set him when, under pretext of chastising the Kroumirs, the conquest of Tunis was taken in hand. French Statesmen, at any rate, should not have been deceived by the arts they had practised themselves, and certainly ought not to be forward to condemn them. But we doubt whether any misapprehension of our motives sprang from the Prime Minister's assurances. Europe knows his temper and his style by this time, and allows an ample margin for impetuous feeling clothed in exuberant language. French critics may be right in believing that, whatever our professions may be, the annexation of Egypt is an eventuality from which we cannot escape. If so, it is certainly not being sought, and will not be continued by such a Cabinet as that over which Mr. Gladstone presides. Yet where so much has been well and honourably achieved, the Englishman who cares for the national honour, and regards the reputation of our diplomacy, will regret that any occasion has been given for doubt as to the genuineness of our pledges. If M. Ducierc is unreasonable in reproaching us for not restoring in every formal tittle the conditions which existed before the war, and for deciding for ourselves the uses we would make of our victory, instead of laying its fruits at the feet of the European Concert, he can rejoin that Mr. Gladstone gave him his text. It is nothing, he may urge, that Lord Granville demons rates that a certain course is impossible; the Prime Minister stated emphatically that it would be fulfilled. Neither the reticence nor the rhetoric of the Cabinet has really hastened the progress of negotiations. A frank announcement made on the morrow of Tel-el-Kebir as to the measures we proposed to take would have dispelled fantastic hopes, and relieved us from imputations of

her in the future as they weakened her in

The Standard says :- The judgment of

the past .- Times.

The Daily News says :- The exigencies of diplomatic courtesy, no doubt, required that Lord Granville should represent the English Government as listening meekly to every expression of opinion coming from the Egyptian Government, taking the

initiative in nothing themselves, and concluding promptly that it would not be a proper thing on their part to offer any opposition to the grave and authoritative decision of the Khedive on behalf of the people of Egypt. The world in general will easily understand how matters stood. The Egyptian Government asked our statesmen to tell them what they, the Egyptian Government, thought on this or that subject; and we told them their opinion, and then they told it to us as their opinion, and then we said we could not think of setting ourselves in opposition to it. This is all just as it should be. The views of the Khedive and his Government would not otherwise carry much authority with them. The Khedive's counsellors had not shown so complete an understanding of the whole condition of things, its needs and its dangers, in the past as to warrant us in attaching any very great importance to their recommendations with regard to the future. But the opinions of the Khedive's Government obtained and given in the way we have described are indeed of importance, and they are set forth very clearly in the various despatches which are now occupying the attention of Europe. These despatches do not appear to us to warrant in any way the assump-tions of French journalists. They embody certain proposals for a scheme of reorganization in Egypt. On the face of the thing it would surely seem that such recommendations would be hardly necessary, even as a matter of form, if it were the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain the occupation of Egypt for an indefinite time. We quite admit that the suggestions to the Egyptian Government must be taken to be something very different from mere recommen-dations. They are very different even from the sort of recommendations which we were in the habit of making to Egypt in the days before the Joint Control. They are, in plain words, the formal exposition of the measures that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, must be taken by the Government of Egypt. Egypt is, in point of fact, to be redeemend from foreign occupation on condition that she does the things enjoined upon her by the English Government. When she has done them, or is satisfactorily and steadily working for their accomplishment, then the English Government will hope to be able to leave Egypt. Egypt will then have given proof that she is able and intends to keep her own house in order. But until something of this kind be done it would be idle for Lord Granville to hold out any hopes that we could withdraw our protecting hand and allow our own interests, as well as those of Egypt, to fall into confusion and peril once again.

EGYPT. The correspondent of the Times at Cairo

telegraphed on Monday :---I understand that Sherif Pacha has to-day informed the French Consul-General that England having withdrawn from the arrange-ment by which the Control was established, the Egyptian Government will be glad to have the views of the French Government on the subject. The returns of sick for the whole of the forces in Egypt, dated the 12th of January, show that 28 officers out of 382, and 1,673 men out of 12,633, were then in hospital. The average of the cases among the Cavalry is nearly 21, and among the Artillery nearly 19 per cent. The sick list for the first fifteen days of January at Cairo alone shows 518 fresh admissions, and 11 deaths, of which 10 were occasioned by enteric fever. Although therefore, some improvement continues, it is manifest that the state of things is far from satisfactory. Both the nature of the illness and the character of the climate point unmistakably to the fact that the men are suffering from the hardships of the campaign, and that especially with those who had the most trying work to perform, the only remedy is removal from the influence of a climate which, though generally healthy, is never favourable to apid and perfect recovery from fever. There s no reason why those regiments which are suffering most should not be at once with-Opinions differ as to the number of drawn. English troops which are necessary to pre-serve order in Egypt; but the most timorous admit that the present number is excessive. Throughout the recent disturbances, Cairo was, perhaps, the most tranquil portion of Egypt, Alexandria the most turbulent, and the interior the most insecure. Yet with less than 3,000 men at Alexandria, and 150 at Ismailia, we keep over 10,000 in Cairo. The removal of some of these would increase the chances of health of the remainder. Our political interest, moreover, lies in lessening as much as possible the burdens on Egypt and proving the absolute sincerity of our intention only to preserve order by reducing the number of troops, I will not say to that which is absolutely necessary, but to that which even alarmists consider necessary. This would allow of the return of nearly half the force. The murderers of Captain Gill's party will be sent to Tantah for preliminary examination. and then before a court-martial at Alexandria. The proceedings will be watched on behalf of the British Government.

THE SULTAN.

Telegraphing on Monday night the Vienna correspondent of the Standard

A few weeks since, when the air was thick with rumours relating to the discovery of plots and intrigues at Constantinople, I sent ou a message referring to the mental condiion of the Sultan, and to an unpleasant incident which was said to have occurred at the Palace. The information came to me from a source which I have usually found to be trustworthy. I am now assured, however, on unimpeachable authority, that the reports in estion were wholly without foundation, and hasten, therefore, to contradict them. I am further assured, that the Sultan, despite the difficulties of his trying position, and the disappointments he has had to encounter, labours with untiring assiduity and undaunted energy to restore the authority and influence of the Ottoman Empire. The loss of so much territory would of itself have been sufficient to cause him the greatest anxiety; but the fate of his uncle, who left everything to his Ministers, and the abuses committed before his accession to the Throne, have added to his cares, and have impressed upon him the necessity of personally supervising the most important details of the administration of the country The Sultan does not relieve the Ministers of their responsibility, either individualy, or collectively, for he issues an Iradé except on a procés-erbal signed by the Council of Ministers; on the other hand, he does not assume a personal responsibility for their acts, though h cises his own discretion in giving effect to their recommendations. But, notwithstanding that his Majesty is so fully occupied with State affairs he contrives to find time to receive the Foreign Ambassadors and other persons of distinction, and all who come in contact with him speak in terms of praise of his intellectual ability and excellent qualities. It is true that he can never recover the lost territory, but he is anxious to preserve and consolidate the remains of his Empire. Above all. I am told, the Sultan desires to win back the sympathies of England, which his Majesty recognises were justly forfeited by the act of repudiation. How far he will succeed in this attempt I cannot say, but I am sure that the sympathies of Englishmen are always ac-corded to a clever and brave man struggling against adverse fortune, and it is this fact that makes me feel a sense of regret that I should unwittingly have been the instrument of giving currency to a piece of idle gossip, the circulation of which, I learn, has caused his Majesty much pain.

ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Daily News, calling attention to the actions for breach of promise which appear to be specially in the air at the present time, remarks that it is certainly not expedient that anybody should trifle with anybody else's affection; but then it is by no means expedient that anybody should be dragooned into marrying anybody else by fear of an action for breach of promise than which it is difficult to imagine a more immoral proceeding-or should be mulcted by designing persons through the means of one, which is credibly reported to have sometimes happened:-

The notorious inequality between the chances of the two sexes in such cases is, especially since steps have been taken to equalise that inequality in post-matrimonial matters, another argument against the breach of promise action. Let us take the left-handed case, which is a pleasant and rather a typical one. A man urges that he could not bring himself to marry a left-handed wife, and the jury give her £200. Now, if there is any unpleasantness in a left-handed companion through the vale of life, which the Daily News is very far from asserting or admitting, it must be neither more nor less pleasant to have a left-handed husband. Yet if a man were to bring an action for breach of promise against a cruel maiden, and she were to plead that she could not bear the thoughts of a lefthanded husband, the jury might regard her as a young woman of levity, but they would certainly not give the deserted one more than a farthing, if they gave him that. The truth is that to deny either man or woman the right of changing their minds in a matter of such importance seems to be very dubiously in the

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN NEAR VIENNA.

In a despatch, dated Monday, the Vienna

correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: About a week ago a paragraph appeared in one or two of the Vienna newspapers briefly announcing that a murder had been committed at Fischamend, near Vienna, the victim being an employé of an English cloth manufactory lately established there. Nothing further appeared on the subject, but I have to-day ascertained that the crime thus briefly reported without particulars was perpetrated on two Englishmen-Mr. Jubb and Mr. Joseph Marriott. The latter was found dead on the scene of the occurrence, while Mr. Jubb was seriously but not mortally wounded. The circumstances of the case are as follow: A year ago the well-known Yorkshire firm of Jubb Fischamend, where Mr. Jubb, a cousin of the senior partner, has for some time been re-Mr. Joseph Marriott, a young man of twenty-six, was employed as secretary to the establishment. According to the version I have received to-day they were informed on the evening of the 4th inst. that, in consequence of the floods, some women employed at a neighbouring brewery had been lodged in wretched quarters, and would be grateful for the intervention of the English gentlemen on their behalf. Messrs. Jubb and Marriott accordingly repaired to the address given to them, but no sooner had they entered the premises, in which four or five women were seated than three men rushed upon them, and at-tacked them with broad-bladed knives. They appear to have defended themselves as best they could, but were soon overpowered, and Mr. Marriott, who was stabbed in twenty different places, succumbed immediately to his wounds. Mr. Jubb, although left by his aggressors for dead, is recovering. Their three assailants were workmen of the locality, one of whom, it appears, bears a bad cha racter, and had had a quarrel with Mr. Jubb. They were arrested by the authorities, but a few days afterwards two of them were released, on the plea that there was not sufficient evidence against them to justify their detention in custody. It is to be observed that two knives covered with blood were found in the room where the murder was committed, and that the evidence tendered by the women who witnessed the crime tends to show that the man who remains in custody was not the only one implicated in the affair. The Austrian judicial authorities deny that it was a case of murder, and represent it merely as manslaughter, committed in self-defence. However that may be it is satisfactory to know that the relations of the two victims are in communication with Mr. Nathan, the British Consul here, therefore there can be no doubt that, with the assistance of that excellent official, the matter will be thoroughly investigated. LATER.

I find, upon further inquiry, that the version of the crime at Fischamend, which I sent you some hours ago, is subject to a few slight rectifications. The women, who had changed quarters in consequence of the floods, were employed as weavers at the English cloth manufactory. They had been provided with fresh accommodation by their principals, and were lodged in a room at a public-house called the Brauhaus. There they suffered from cold, and on the evening of the crime sent round to Mr. Jubb to complain, and to ask for an allowance of spiced wine. Mr. Jubb, accompanied by Mr. Marriott, walked across to the Brauhaus to see what could be done for them. While the two Englishmen were talking with the women, the man who is still in custody unceremoniously entered the room, and was requested by Mr. Jubb to withdraw immediately. The man refused, saying that he kept company with one of the inmates and had as much right to be there as Mr Jubb himself. Thereupon Mr. Jubb tried to turn him out by force, but in the struggle that ensued was thrown down, while his assailant called his companions to the rescue. Two of the latter came in at once, and Mr. Marriott. seeing the odds were against him and his friend drew a revolver, which unfortuwould not go off. In the scuffle which then took place the light was put out, and the two Englishmen were stabled in the manner already described. Mr. Marriott received two mortal wounds, one in the skull. and the other severing the jugular vein, from which latter he bled to death. Curiously enough. Mr. Jubb was also stabled in the regions of the jugular vein, but was saved by about the eighth of an inch. Two knives were found in the room in which the crime was perpetrated. One of them was a coarse kind of stiletto, worn by the peasants in some parts of Austria in their boots. It belonged to the man who had been kept under arrest. The other was a large clasp knife, the property of one of the men who have been released, and who had a severe cut in his right hand. Both weapons were covered with blood. The first man who entered the room states that he alone is guilty of the double assault, and apparently it was on this evidence that his two companions were set at liberty. A good deal is said in con-nection with the event amongst the population of Fischamend, which need not be repeated, as it is not likely to be accepted as evidence at the coming trial.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN IRELAND. A Dublin correspondent writing on Monday says:—To-day the police proceeded to a place called Dolphin's Barn, at some distance from the city, and arrested a young man named Patrick Whelan, clerk, upon a war-rant signed by Mr. Curran, police magistrate, charging him with conspiracy to murder. The prisoner was arrested last year for having arms in a proclaimed district without a licence. On that occasion arms and ammunition were found, one portion in a house in Brabazonstreet, and another in a house in Cross Kevinstreet, and the prisoner was discovered in one of these houses. A large quantity of ammunition, as well as some dynamite, was at the same time found in Brabazon-street. A second prisoner, also to-day arrested, was a bricklayer named George Smith. quently the prisoner was charged in the Northern Division of the police court. Mr. C. J. O'Donel, chief police magistrate, having taken his seat upon the bench, the prisoners stood forward to the bar. Whelan was decently attired, and wore kid gloves. Smith is a tall young man, and has all the appearance of an artisan. They were charged with having, together with certain other evildisposed persons, conspired, confederated, and agreed to murder certain Government officials and others. The prisoners were undefended. Detective-officers Scully and Murphy were sworn in the different cases. Actinginspector W. Scully, G Division, gave evidence as against Smith.-Mr. O'Donel (to prisoners): The police authorities require you to be remanded. When are the other prisoners remanded to?—The Office-sergeant: Until Saturday next.—Whelan: The charge is false, and I repudiate it.—Smith: The charge brought against me is also false; it is a very serious thing to bring a man here away from his work upon such a charge.

—Mr. O'Donel: It is inconvenient, but you should remember it is a very serious charge, and the inconvenience is but very slight, considering the gravity of the offence with which you are charged. It is my duty to remand you, which I do until Saturday.—The prisoners were then removed in custody. At a subsequent period of the day Mr. M'Cune, solicitor, applied to have George Smith admitted to bail.—At ten minutes past three o'clock four officers of the detective department brought into court another prisoner, who was arrested upon one of the warrants signed by Mr. John Adye Curran, to-day, about one o'clock, at Old Kilmainham. He is described as Edward O'Brien, aged about forty, Kilmainham, shoemaker. The warrant upon which the prisoner was charged having been given in evidence, and it having been proved that he was the man mentioned in it, and charged with conspiring to murder Government officials and others, he was remanded nntil Saturday next. It is stated there are still warrants out for execution.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, MONDAY.
The Queen walked and drove this morning, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan.

Princess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, left Marlborough House on Monday morning for Lau-sanne. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Charing-cross Station, where they took leave

The Duke of Albany visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday, and remained

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by a limited suite, left Charing-cross on Monday evening by special train to Dover. The Royal party reached Dover at 9.45 p.m., whence they proceeded in one of the London Chatham, and Dover boats for Calais, en route to Berlin, to take part in the ceremonies at the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Duchess of Connaught and the infant

Prince, were, it was stated on Monday evening, both doing well. Princess Christian paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Monday afternoon, having driven over from Cumberland Lodge The Duke of Teck was entertained by the

Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on Monday evening, prior to the distribution of prizes to the 24th Middlesex Volunteers by his Serene Highness in the Guildhall. The company included Colonel Clive, Colonel Walker, C.B., Colonel Ellis, C.B., Count Cassini, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, the sheriffs and others.

Lord and Lady O'Hagan have been entertaining at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, during the past week, Lord and Lady Edmond Talhot, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Bishop of Sal-ford, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Miss Arnold Forster, the Hon, and Right Rev. Monsignor Petre, the Hon. Mrs. Agar-Ellis and Hon. Miss Stonor, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Colonel M'Donnell, Mr. I. Silvertop, and Mr. Wilfrid Ward.

Prince and Princess Scherbatoff have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from St. Petersburg.

HEALTH OF THE PREMIER. A Chester correspondent, writing on Mon-

day night, says :- "Mr. Gladstone still suffers considerably from sleeplessness, but other-wise his condition seems satisfactory. The official announcement made to-day states that his rest was considerably broken last night. His powers of rallying from bodily depression and fatigue are, however, wonderful for one of his years, and to-day he looked very little the worse for the sleeplessness from which he is suffering. He did not attend Divine service in the morning, but during the afternoon, the weather being mild, through the park grounds, a distance of about five miles, being accompanied by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. E. W. Hamilton, his private secretary. The party walked at a rapid pace, and on re-entering the Castle Mr. Gladstone betrayed no traces of weariness or exhaustion. It is understood that he will leave Hawarden to-morrow with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, and will proceed by the 11.45 a.m. train from Chester to London, whence he will go direct to the South of France. It is probable that he will stay abroad for three weeks, and return to London a week before the opening of Parliament.'

ADVICE TO WOMEN-BEATERS .- It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon "intending" women-beaters that if they wish o carry on their pastime without discomfort to themselves the women selected for their operations must be near relations. A mother no doubt best, but failing her our friends may pretty safely fall back on a wife. remarkable confirmation of this "counsel of prudence" is given by a couple of cases at the Thames police-court on Saturday. one of them a man was walking along the Commercial-road when the fancy struck him to give a woman a beating; and with inexcusable rudeness, instead of waiting till he got home he fell on the first woman he met in the street and "punished" her severely. For this offence he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. The other member of the family, although drunk at the time, had his wits sufficiently about him to reserve his exuberant spirits for the domestic circle, and ultimately enjoyed some capital practice with the buckle end of a heavy belt. After getting his wife a second time well within reach by promising to "make it up," he seized a large able-knife and inflicted a clean cut wound about half an inch in depth in her left shoulder. For this domestic pastime the man was only bound over to keep the peace for three months .- Pall Mall Gazette

MR. FORSTER AT BRADFORD. The annual soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held in the hall of the Technical School, on Monday evening, the chair being taken by Mr. Henry Illingworth, president of the Chamber. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in seconding the Chamber's report, said that during the last two or three years he had not studied the commercial quotations perhaps as much as he had done in previous years, although he had been compelled, being still connected with the trade of Bradford, to feel that he could give up taking great interest in them, and he had listened to the speech of the president of the Chamber with very great interest. One object of the meeting that night was that they should give their Parliamentary representatives good advice. He hoped his colleague and himself would benefit by it. It was very hard to convince people in this country, and still harder out of it, that war was the most money-losing occupation that any human being could possibly be put to, as well as having other faults connected with it still worse than mere money losing. (Hear, hear.) The increase of our trade, if the great Powers on the Continent were to give up their enormous standing armies for watching one another, would be very difficult to estimate. Last year certainly was not a productive one in commercial legislation, but there were three very important improvements effected-viz ... with regard to bills of sale, bills of exchange, and the better arrangement with regard to the inferior courts. He was very hopeful with regard to the result of the experiment which was to be tried of the large committees. (Hear, hear.) The reason he had supported Mr. Gladstone in the measures pas-sed in the autumn session was that he thought these committees were even more important than the adoption of the new rules to prevent obstruction. They knew that the experiment was to be tried upon two subjects-law and commerce; but it would not be difficult to mark out the questions which should be sent to the commercial committee. There was the amendment of the Patent Laws and the amendment of the Bankruptcy Act. He understood that the Govern-ment had pledged themselves to bring in the Bankruptcy Bill which Mr. Chamberlain had been so anxious to do, and if it was to be sent to a committee he trusted it would be to the trade committee. Undoubtedly it was a matter of detailed law, but he thought they would all agree that it was far better that it should be looked at from a tradesman's point of view. (Hear, hear.) The legal committee would have quite enough to do; it would have very important basiness in the New Criminal Code. He had good hopes that during next year we should get this bankruptcy question settled. He was not very sanguine with regard to any very good results from any bankruptcy law the business altogether was such a bad one to have to deal with. He was not at all clear that things at present were worse than if we had no bankruptey law at all. Undoubtedly, if it were the case-and he did not think it would be difficult to show it-if we had a law which made it easy to make money by failing that was a bad law. They knew very well that the time used to be when creditors would threaten the debtor with the Bankruptcy Court, but now it was stated that it was the debtor who threatened the creditor. Too much ease for the debtor to get whitewashed, and start afresh was demoralising. Cheers When he first began business it was looked upon with greater horror, for a man to fail than it was now. That was a very bad They ought to get back to the old notion that if a man incurred a debt when he was insolvent he was committing robbery: and, if he wilfully blinded himself and neglected to find out that he was insolvent when he could do so, he might almost be said to have committed robbery in that case too. (Hear, hear.) Now, as to a Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, he hoped they would soon have one, and that the Government would give them a Minister in accordance with the resolution that was passed in the House—that was to say, that he would be a Minister both of Commerce and of Agriculture, and not merely of one or of the other, or two Ministers. That was the resolution which also asked that the Minister should be in the Cabinet. For considerations of eliquette the request was left out when the resolution was passed by the House, but it was generally understood that the Minister should be of Cabinet rank. The proposal to vest the duties of a Minister of Commmerce in the President of the Board of Trade, and only appoint a fresh Minister for Agriculture, would not have produced anything approaching the effect now expected. A Minister who would have to look after the interests both of agriculture and commerce would be of much more importance in the Cabinet and in the country than if he had only one of the branches. (Hear, hear. Besides, it was desirable to get rid of the foolish notion that there was antagonism between agriculture and commerce. There was no reason, no advantage, no good in separating the business of agriculture from other trades. (Hear, hear.) He understood from what Mr. Gladstone had stated that it was in tended to make this change, and he hoped the opportunity would be taken to recast to some extent the present arrangement of Ministerial departments. He did not think he would be stepping out of their province of commercial legislation in saying he hoped opportunity would be taken, at the same time that the got a Minister ostensibly for Commerce and Agriculture, to make a Minister for Education. They knew what happened at the pre-sent moment. When he represented the Government on educational matters in the House of Commons he found tacked on to them all the diseases of animals, and that he had to look after foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, and pleuro-pneumonia; in

THE WRECK OF THE "WILD DEER."-A Belfast correspondent writes :- The portion of the County Down coast on which the Wild Deer was wrecked is one of the most treacherous in all Ireland. Nearly every rock along t is named after some serious shipping disaster which has occurred there. There were six large boats on board the ill-fated ship, but one of them was rendered useless by the falling of the mainmast. The other five, however, were immediately launched and manned, and after being filled with female passengers. they at once made for the shore. A second trip was then effected, and notwithstanding that a very high sea was running, and that the hands of every man were severely blistered, another batch were landed. Both passengers and crew bitterly complain of the orbitant demands made by the owners of the fishing boats which put off to render assistance, one of the crew remarking that he had been wrecked no less than seven times, and yet he had never witnessed such an amount of barbarity as was displayed by the County Down men. He alleges, when their boats went alongside of the stranded vessel, they coolly demanded £1 per head for every passenger landed; then they lowered their demands to £5 for every fifteen passengers taken ashore; and, finally, added one young Scotchman, "I told them I would gae them 5s. for takin' me ashore, an', after some higglin', they agreed tae that."

fact, not an anima could be ill without it

being thought that he was in some manner

responsible for it. (Laughter.) He remem-

bered a member of the House of Commons

hotel in London, and had been bitten by mos-

quitoes, winding up with the remark that " It

s your business to stop the mosquitoes.'

(Renewed laughter.) The right hon, gentle-

man concluded by calling upon them all to

show those outside who had used pitying re-

marks with regard to them that they knew

their own business and were determined to

THE HOUNSLOW POISONING CASE.

MRS. BIGNELL'S EVIDENCE.

The inquest concerning the death of Dr. William Whitfield Edwardes was resumed at the Red Lion Hotel, Hounslow, on Tuesday morning. There was again a large crowd assembled outside the court, and the billiard room, in which the inquiry was held, was filled to its utmost limit. Mr. G. Lewis Lewis and Lewis), with Mr. Crispe and Mr. Barber, again appeared for the deceased's relatives; Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Gladstone for Dr. Whitmarsh; and Mr. Stephen Lynch for Mrs. Bignell. The proceedings did not commence till eleven o'clock, when Mrs. Bignell was called. Mr. Lynch first expressed a hope that all questions put to Mrs. Bignell would be retrieted to such with the statement of t be restricted to such matter as might throw light on the death of Dr. Edwardes. The coroner remarked on the importance of this witness's evidence, seeing that Dr. Edwardes was dead. Mr. Lynch observed that he was fully alive to the fact that Mrs. Bignell, equally with Dr. Whitmarsh, was now on her trial. The evidence was then proceeded with.

Mrs. Bignell said that she was the wife of Frederick Bignell, cattle dealer, of 9, Lampton-terrace, Hounslow. She had been a patient of Dr. Whitmarsh for two or three years. Dr. Edwardes had attended her since December, 1881. In December last he was attending her on alternate days. She was suffering from inflammation. He saw her on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday before Christmas. Mrs. Wheeler was with her on the two former days when Dr. Edwardes sounded her. On Friday she went out for a walk and returned about a quarter past twelve. Dr. Edwardes called to see her about a quarter of an hour afterwards. She then had two of Mrs. Wheeler's children with her, and she told one of them to go and tell her mother that the doctor had come. Dr. Edwardes asked her how far she had been and how she felt; she told him that she had nearly fainted, and had been obliged to come back home and have a little weak brandy and water. She complained of a pain in the chest, and he sounded both sides of the chest. He also looked at her tongue and counted her pulse. He squeezed her hand and told her to keep up her spirits. She replied that she would do that as best she could. He then told her to stand up and come towards him. She went towards him, when he put his arm round her neck and kissed her three times. She struggled to get away, but he held her too tight. The witness then said that Dr. Edwardes behaved improperly towards her, and made use of an indecent expression. He asked her where Mrs. Wheeler was, and she said she expected her in shortly. He still held her tight, and said, "Oh you pet and darling, I love you; have loved you from the first." The witness said that he next made a proposal to her, which she resented, and he then took up his hat and gloves, and was about to leave; but before doing so he drank some of the witness's brandy and water, and said, "I will call on Sunday and make it all right with you." He then opened the door, and told her not to go out without company. After he had left she dressed to go to Mrs. Wheeler's. Mr. and Mrs. Piercy were outside the door, and asked her how she was. She told them that the doctor had sounded her, and that she was not to go out without company. After that she went on to Mrs. Wheeler's. She found her at home, and said to her, "I am sure unless I first spoke to you, I should not be able to eat my dinner." This was about half-past twelve. Her dinner was placed before her by Mrs. Wheeler, who asked her how she had been getting on with the doctor. She also asked her if she was going to send for any new medicine, when the witness replied that there was one reason why she should not send. Mrs. Wheeler asked her why, and she then told her that he had put his arm round her and kissed her. Mrs. Wheeler said, "If that's the case I should not have anything more to do with him." Wheeler advised her to tell her husband, but she said she could not do so. At about five o'clock she returned home. Her husband came in about half-past five, and asked her if the doctor had called. She replied that he had, and that he had given her certain instructions as to not going out alone. He asked her if she was going to send for some more medicine, when she replied she should not. He then said, "What has he done? Anything?" and she then told him everything. He said he would go and see him, but she persuaded him not to do so, and said she would write. She wrote the letter, and, after showing it to her husband and Mrs. Wheeler, posted it at the Lampton pillar box. She heard nothing more of the matter that day. On Sunday Dr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Garrett called at her house about eleven o'clock. Dr. Whitmarsh said he had come about the letter she had sent to Dr. Edwardes. She then told him all about the matter, as well as she was able. Her husband was present at the time. Dr. Whitmarsh remarked that it was a disgusting thing for a doctor to do, and said to her husband, "If it had been my wife, I would have gone down and fought it out, little man as I am. The witness said, "I wish you to fetch Dr. Edwardes; I expect him to come and apologize." Dr. Whitmarsh then said to Mr. Garrett, "I think it would be the best plan to go and fetch him." They went away for that purpose, and subsequently Dr. Whitmarsh and Dr. Edwardes came together to her house. Dr. Edwardes said, "Good morning, Mrs. Bignell. What is this you falsely accuse me of," and produced her letter. She replied, "Falsely accuse you of, indeed! You know it is true." He then said, "Now, then, Mrs. Bignell, I don't want to be cross with you." She replied, "No, I don't want to be cross with you." He then put the letter in her hand and said, "Now, tear that in half and let the matter drop." She said, "Yes, I will if you will apologize; you know it is true." He then walked by her and said going up to him and saying that he and several of his friends had been staying at an in an undertone, "I suppose my power over-came you." As he continually urged her to tear up the letter, she at last did so. Dr. Edwardes seemed satisfied; but Dr. Whitmarsh did not. Dr. Edwardes then took up a piece of paper and wrote the retractation referred to, and asked her to sign it; and she consented, saying she did not wish to injure either of them. Her husband also signed it. Dr. Edwardes said, "I hope you are satisfied, Mrs. Bignell. I hope we shall have a happy Christmas." Her husband said, "I am quite satisfied if you are." Dr. Edwardes then took up her little boy and kissed him. Dr. Whitmarsh then took out a book, and asked Dr. Edwardes to hand him the piece of paper Dr. Edwardes to hand him the piece of paper she had signed, for the purpose of copying it. Dr. Edwardes said, "You need not do that, as the matter has dropped." Dr. Whitmarsh said, "I wish it," and Dr. Edwardes took the paper out of his pocket and Dr. Whitmarsh copied it. Dr. Edwardes then said, "I should like to see Mrs. Wheeler," and her husband went and fetched her. Dr. Edwardes then said, "Mrs. Bignell has withdrawn the charge, and if I hear her say anydrawn the charge, and if I hear her say anything I shall take her up for perjury." She (Mrs. Wheeler) said, "You can't do that. Doctor, when you know it is perfectly true.' He did not reply to that. After that, as they were leaving, Dr. Edwardes wished them all a merry Christmas, and said it was a very serious charge hanging over his head at such at time. Her husband replied that it did not matter whether it was Christmas or any other Dr. Edwardes winked and left, and Dr. Whitmarsh left with him, the latter saying, "you know this is a very serious thing for both of us." On the following Tuesday morning she heard that Dr. Edwardes was going to prosecute her for libel. Dr. Whitmarsh told her this. Dr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Garrett called on Christmas morning about half-past twelve; and Dr. Whitmarsh

marked, "This is a very serious thing."

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 17-18, 1883.

THE TRUE POSITION OF PARTIES. So much has been said and written during the last few months about the internal condition and immediate prospects of the two great Parties in the State, that when the Quarterly Review, which was formerly supposed to be more or less in the secrets of one of them, devotes a paper to "The True Position of Parties," world naturally cherishes the expectation that a little light is at length going to be thrown upon a portion of the subject, and that portion by no means the least obscure. But those who have persevered with the perusal of the article, will probably have confessed to a feeling of disappointment. There is a certain sturdy if somewhat shapeless vigour in it, and partisans who like to hear their opponents soundly rated in the old-fashioned style will, perhaps, read it with satisfaction. But we doubt if anybody will know more about the true position of Parties than he did before. The true position of Parties, if grappled with in a comprehensive and dispassionate manner, and not used merely as the title of a paper, would afford a valuable and instructive theme. At the present moment the Conservative Party is supposed to be in an unsatisfactory condition; but, as far as we can see, it is supposed to be so rather because it has taken to imitate its opponents by "washing its dirty linen in public," than for any other reason. There never was, and there probably never will be, a party whose members are all of one mind, though, now and again, they may agree to obey one man, as the Conservatives obeyed Lord Beaconsfield, and as the Whigs and Radicals now obey Mr. Gladstone. The two latter would certainly not agree to obey any one else, and when Mr. Gladstone disappears there is sure to be another interesting display of discord among his followers. It would be folly to pretend that Lord Salisbury or Sir Stafford Northcote, or both of them combined, command as absolute obedience from their adherents as Mr. Gladstone commands from his. But the allegiance exhibited to the Prime Minister-not the absence of it on the other side-is the phenomenon and the exception. It is a transitory phenomenon but, like other transitory phenomena, it must be put up with while it lasts. A Minister who can induce Radicals to vote for Coercion Bills and Whigs to vote for an Arrears' Bill is not a Leader who can be easily replaced. We do not, for our part, grudge Mr. Gladstone his pre-eminence. He has earned it by fifty years of useful, not to say splendid, labours in the public cause; and so long as he can exercise such a spell as this implies, the Conservative Party will have to wait. As Lord Beaconsfield pointed out on more than one occasion, they are the strongest Party in the State; but whenever the Whigs and Radicals coalesce, and are assisted by the Irish vote, the Conservatives are in a minority. It is only the honest avowal of the wide differences that really divide the two sections of the Liberal Party that opens office to the Conservative; and that avowal always comes at last under the pressure of circumstances. It is not improbable that, as time goes on, there will be in England, in other countries there are already, three Parties instead of two. Our division is a traditional, but an artificial one, handed down from the time when representation was artificial. As a matter of fact, there are extreme men at each end of the scale, who for convenience sake may be spoken of as Extreme Tories and Extreme Radicals. Moderate men, whether we call them Conservatives, Whigs, or the Centre, lie between the two extremes. That is the real position of Parties; and it would be an advantage if we could get the fact acknowledged, and get division of Parties to correspond to the fact. The Conservative Party, by not losing its temper, by not exhibiting impatience, but loy pursuing a policy of wisdom and moderation, will in due course be recognised by the nation as the real nucleus to which all persons not of extreme opinions will necessarily lean. At present the Government seems strong, but their strength depends entirely on the life of one man .-

Standard. M. FLOQUET'S BILL.

The arrest of Prince Napoleon appears not to be gravely disapproved by public opinion in France. But M. Floquet's Bill to prohibit all members of families which have reigned in France from residing on French territory has met with very strong, and as it seems to us very just, criticism. It is a proposal which certainly wears the semblance of being both unjust and unwise. Even some members of the Government, as our correspondent is informed, believe that it would be enough to give the Executive the power of expulsion. There are French citizens included in the proscribed category who have never attempted to conspire against the Republic. Nor is it wise for Republicans to seem afraid of reactionary designs. It may be right to take legal measures against a lawless Pretender, whose following is harmless and insignificant. It is sometimes better to enforce the law even unnecessarily than to provoke a charge of favouritism or inequality. To that extent and reason statesmen may be bound to act as if they formed a serious estimate of a movement which, in common with most of their countrymen, they secretly despise. But applying the law is one thing, and altering it is quite another. Urgency was woted for M. Floquet's Bill by 328 to 112. But it is to be hoped that the majority will not persevere with so ingenious a scheme for combining the maximum of irritation with the minimum of protection. The real strength of the Republic lies not in punitive legislation, nor in personal proscription. It consists principally in the deliberate preference of an enormous majority for Republican institutions, and partly also in the weakness and divisions of its enemies. The reactionary party lost its chance after the war, just as the English Jacobites missed their opportunity on the stability of the Republic; they are entirely measure in the House of Commons."

death of Queen Anne. In both instances the plot was foiled by the vigour of its opponents, and by the internal dissension and consequent irresolution of the conspirators themselves. What Marshal Mac-Mahon signally failed to accomplish has not, it may be fairly assumed, been reserved for Prince Napoleon, or for the 'descendant of the Kings of France." If Imperialists, Legitimists, and Orleanists oined their forces, they might be collecively formidable. But they are not disposed to anything of the kind. The Count of Paris has politely recognised the superior claims of the Count of Chambord, but the recognition involves no positive countenance or active support. As for the heirs of the "Napoleonic Legend," they can agree neither with any other party nor with each other. M. Paul de Cassagnac persists in putting forward the son whose indignation his father has so much disinterested difficulty in restraining. M. Rouher approves the manifesto. Until they have healed their domestic squabbles, the Imperialist faction need not even be considered as an element in political combinations .- Daily News.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE. The Government will probably succeed in dealing summarily with Prince Napoleon, as M. Thiers dealt with him in 1872. Our Paris Correspondent suggests that they will obtain powers to conduct him to the frontier, and to intrust him, an unwelcome guest, to the hospitality of his brother-in-law, the King of Italy. In this way a number of interesting but awkward questions would be avoided, and the Prince would be deprived of what he and all the enemies of the Republic would intensely enjoy-an opportunity of defending his manifesto in open Court. But though we shall probably be spared the spectacle of a State trial and an exposition by some great Bonapartist advocate of the views of the Prince and his friends, those who care to see things as they are will be stirred up by this sensational indictment of the Republic to examine its truth for themselves. We have admitted that there are many points in the manifesto which, allowing for the hostility of its author, are substantially true; that it is the case that the Government is weakened by a heterogeneous Chamber; that local claims are met by grants of public money to an extent that might easily become disastrous; that the policy of the majority towards the Church has been intolerant and towards Europe hesitating. All this and more may be admitted; but to admit it is not necessarily to despair of the Republic. The Republic, in the first place, enjoys the blessedness of possession. Weakened as it has been by the loss of men, by the financial crisis of last year, and by more than one unpopular piece of legislation, it has never yet given a real opening to a rival. Indeed, it has no rivals to speak of, at present. Fortune has, for the time, placed the destinies of the Reactionaries in hands that can never do the Republic any harm. The Royalists must hang upon the will of an elderly recluse, whose ambition aims rather at obtaining a sort of sentimental canonisation as an outraged saint than at winning and wearing the anxious burden of a crown. Nor can the more active section of the party do anything for themselves. The Fusion has put any independent Orleanist action out of the question; and they must wait until the Comte de Chambord is removed before there is any chance of their obtaining a chief under whom it will be in any way possible to work. Bonapartism, represented by a Prince whom half the Bonapartists despise, has at present even less chance than Legitimism; for it has no sentiment to support it, and it is condemned in the eyes of the people by the memories of Sedan, the lost provinces, and the struggle of the Commune. In a short time the young Prince Victor, who has as yet done nothing to forfeit his chances and who has the prestige of high descent, will be at hand to take advantage, if he cares to do so, of the mistakes of the Republic; but at present that is not the case. Moreover, in spite of blunders, the Republic is too strong in the confidence of the French people for any Pretender to be a serious danger. We are likely, indeed, to see a struggle that will have many phases, and that will no doubt be bitter, between the different Republican sections in the country and in the Chamber before Gambetta's place is filled, and before the Republican party as a whole find a leader and a common platform. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that the different sections will pass through a critical time before they become finally parted off, as they must if they are to form a material out of which permanent governing elements can be evolved, into an advanced and a moderate, a Radical and a Whig section. But on the whole, there seems no reason to doubt that such an evolution will in due time accomplish itself. Even as it is, with the elements of disorganization which the Chamber contains, much good legislation somehow or other gets itself performed; and though the newspapers wrangle and the amateur politicians are copious and general in their abuse, the confidence of the country is still with the Republic. The army is, as far as can be gathered, extremely loyal. The middle classes, the merchants and shopkeepers of the towns, are at least as well satisfied with the Republic as they ever were, either with Louis-Philippe or with Napoleon III. Paris is larger, fuller, more brilliant than ever; more thronged with well-to-do foreigners, more generally accepted by mankind as, not perhaps the Capital of Humanity in Victor Hugo's sense, but as the centre of a cosmopolitan society, where money may be spent to greater satisfaction than in any other city in the world. The peasantry, again, on whom Napoleon built his power, have not forgotten the war, and are by no means disposed to overthrow a Republic which allows them to till their fields in their own way for the sake of a King who would, as they believe, bring back the dime, or an Emperor who might

once again take away their sons and their

hoar led five-franc pieces. As to the work nen of the cities, that permanent

problem of continental politics, it cannot

be said that they are more really dan-

gerous to the existing order than when

they were kept down by the press laws

and the association laws of the Empire.

M. Emile Gautier and his anarchists.

Mlle Louise Michel and her revolutionary

friends, are more evident, but they are

not a greater peril than they were. In

one sense they and the workmen whom

they pretend to lead are a guarantee of the

opposed to foreign war. The more their voice is heard in Parliament, the less occasion will there be for such utterances as those which we record this morning from the lips of the Dictator of Alsace-Lorraine. The iron old Marshal Manteufell, inspired, no doubt, by the demonstration at Gambetta's funeral, speaks bitterly and even savagely to his subjects of their hankering after a return to France. But a Republic in which the artisans have an influential voice is likely to be guided, as far as foreign policy is concerned, far more by the principles of M. Clémenceau than by those of M. Gambetta .- Times.

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE MEDICAL

PROFESSION. A new co-operative movement within the Medical Profession was the subject of ad-dresses by Sir James Paget and Sir William Gull before a large and influential audience of practitioners in the theatre of the School of Mines on Wednesday night. The spirit of combination among the doctors has been stirred on this occasion for no more interested pur-pose than the Collective Investigation of Disease. The medical profession in this country is fortunate in possessing an organi-sation, of old standing and of vast extent, which is in every way suited to the purpose of collective investigation. The British Medical Association now numbers ten thousand members, in correspondence, for the most part, with local centres or branches in all parts of the country. The Metropolitan Counties Branch, under whose auspices the meeting last night was held, is more than nine hundred strong; the Lancashire and Cheshire branch eight hundred, and there are others of the larger branches with about five hundred members each. This vast and ever-growing organisation represents equally the country and the town, the provinces and the Metropolis, and it recognises no distinctions among its members other than the informal degrees conferred by seniority, force of character, and intellectual power. The Association has often shown, in the course of its fifty years' existence, how it could act collectively in matters affecting the status of the profession and the general advancement of nedicine, and it was resolved at its Annual Meeting in 1880, at the instigation of its then President, Professor Humphry, of Cambridge, that the machinery of the Association should be set in motion for the purpose of gathering in the knowledge and opinions of the members on certain definite questions which seemed capable of elucidation. The members were invited to make a concerted attack upon the obdurate Problems of Disease, and to integrate their experience for the common good. was shortly seen that the suggestion, so far from being chimerical, had been based upon a sober calculation of what an educated and, on the whole, disinterested body of men will do for knowledge by means of an already existing organisation of its kind more perfect han any age or country had ever before produced. In the intervening two years the system of Collective Investigation has been pushed forward by its projectors, and there are already in the hands of a Committee and its Secretary a series of reords from all parts of the country containing much pointed observation on certain maladies, such as inflammation of the lungs and rheumatic fever, which were chosen as peculiarly suitable subjects to make a beginning with. The medical profession has not hitherto been backward in investigating the nature and causes of the diseases which it has had to treat as a matter of daily business. Stimulated by ambition, or merely by an irrepressible curiosity, many doctors have made more or less systematic and exhaustive inquiries into the Problems of Disease, and have published many treatises. essays, and papers. There has also appeared, from time to time, the man of genius fertile in ideas, and unwearied in industry, who makes the guiding and stimulating discoveries of his age. But besides all this there is a large volume of medical knowledge and wisdom in the air, elaborated from the experience and reflecion of doctors who never write. All the incidents, great and small, of family practice are adapted to throw light on some of the most subtle things in Disease, such as constitution, predisposing causes after-effects heredity, the influence of climate and surroundings, and the like, which the more academical kind of inquiry is apt to miss. Observations and generalisations on matters of that sort are peculiarly within the province of the family practitioner, and there is no doubt that they are often worked up, even if it be sometimes by unconscious cerebration, into knowledge or insight which is valuable enough to preserve, but is too apt to die with its individual possessor, unless it should survive in the minds of his pupils. The meshes of the new collecting net, while they retain many facts may not prove fine enough to gather all that is valuable in that somewhat intangible kind of wisdom. Much of this floating knowledge is of a kind that does not correspond to the categories ordinarily framed to receive the contributions to Science. Consequently, one would be over sanguine in looking for a very great or very sudden illumination of the obscure things in Medical Science from the scheme of Collective Investigation. system is new and on its trial, and its full eapabilities are not yet made manifest. But he forcible and eloquent speeches of Sir James Paget and Sir William Gull on Wed-

way in our medical history .- Standard. MR. RUSKIN .- The reappointment of Mr. Ruskin to the Slade Professorship of Art at Oxford, in succession to his own successor, Mr. Richmond, is an event of more than merely academical interest. Professor Ruskin is a man of whom, with all his eccentricities and extravagances, this country has good reason to be proud. His reputation is Euro-pean rather than merely English, and his command over all the resources of his mother tongue amounts in itself to genius. In the days when his style was at its best, the period when the "Stones of Venice" was first published, he had scarcely a living rival in the composition of sentences at once sonorous, majestic, and epigrammatic. Age has perhaps somewhat dimmed the lustre of Mr. Ruskin's eloquence, and the tenacity with which he always clung to his peculiar doctrines may have developed into what his enemies call egoistic vanity. But in the power of inspiring enthusiasm for beauty, of interpreting to the simplest observer the lessons of the wisest and subtlest artists, he remains what he has always been—supreme. When Mr. Ruskin first held the Slade Professorship, carping critics objected that his lectures had little no connection with the subject on which he was paid for lecturing. But those who went to hear him forgot all that. It was an event in their lives to have listened to him, and they will be glad, if they are moderately benevolent, that another generation of undergraduates should have the same privilege. There is another source of gratification, too, in the announcement; for it shows that Mr. Ruskin's health is now completely restored.—Daily News.

nesday night show that it is in good hands. It has a worthy motive, and it may be destined

to figure in an honourable and characteristic

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE COUNTY FRANCHISE. - Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to Mr. D. Morgan, miners' agent, Ash, writes from on board the yacht Pandora, from Syracuse, with regard to the proposed measure for the assimilation of the borough and county franchise: "Your letter of the 27th of December reached me here. I can only say that I must reserve any expression of opinion upon a measure for the alteration of the franchise till I see what is proposed. I shall, of course, state my views upon any such PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon is one of those unfortunate men whose public records always require to be explained by marginal notes. Without the aid of such friendly interpretation, his acts and words remain unintelligible, and he is reduced to complaining, as he does in his last manifesto, of a caluminous world which persists in misunderstanding them. The chief of the Bonaparte family is brave, yet he has allowed doubts to be thrown on his valour; he is sagacious, but he behaves with curiously repeated indiscretion; he has or inions, but obods can tell exactly what they are, for he s always following the advice which St. Remi gave to Clovis of burning what he had adored and adoring what he had tried to burn. A character so puzzling hidden behind a demeanour of considerable majesty and a face like a Cæsar's has long been the despair of Prince Napoleon's friends, who, knowing him to be a man of parts, feel how strongely he has missed his destiny by turning himself into the laughing-stock of a light-witted people. At the outset of his career the Prince seemed to have a very fine future before him. When he first visited France in 1845, being then 23 years old, the Republicans, who wanted a figure-head for their faction, seized upon him and took him for a tour into the provinces, where he was exhibited to peasants as the New Napoleon, without unnecessary specifications as to his pedigree. His face was so like the portraits of the great Emperor, which then hung over many cottage fireplaces, that some, who had not heard of the Duke de Reichstadt's death, thought he was the son of the great man, while others who were hazy in their chronology imagined he might be the Emperor himself. At all events, he made such a good impression everywhere by his pleasant features and gracious bearing that M. Guizot took alarm and ordered him to leave the country. The future Napoleon III, was at that time in prison, and was regarded by many Bonapartists, thanks to his flighty escapades at Strasburg and Boulogne, as an impracticable Pretender; he was, moreover, less influentially connected than the King of Wurtemberg's grandson, so that there was a pretty general inclination to use the younger Prince as the show-leader of a party, which, including Republicans as well as Napoleonists, called itself Democratic. The Prince had only to wait for events, and he would have been well served; but even at this age he betrayed not only that impatience of results which is excusable in young men, but that want of tact which seems to be an inherent fault, and which he has never era-dicated. He could not see that his prestige would remain greatest in exile; he sent to the French king a petition too humbly worded for permission to re-enter France, and, when his prayer had been granted, he went his way to thank Louis Philippe with an excess of obsequious for a favour which should never have been asked. In after years he went quite as much out of his way to attack the Orleans family, and drew down upon himself a sharp reminder from the Duke d'Aumale of his by no means dignified attitude "in my father's antechamber." Prince Napoleon's life abounds in episodes of this sort-inconsiderate action, followed by blunt rebuffs and humiliation. Louis Napoleon early took the measure of

got the worst of it once and for all. At the outbreak of the Revolution he had hurried to Paris offering his services to the Republican Government, but soon finding that he lost ground by trying to push his way, while his astuter kinsman gained in public favour daily by reserve, he suddenly attached himself to the fortunes of the conqueror. His restlessness, however, prevented him from giving full allegiance that might have secured his cousin's confidence. He appears to have hoped at first that he might succeed Louis Napoleon in the Presidency of the Republic; when this prospect vanished he fell to doubting whether his cousin was the lawful dynastic successor of Napoleon I.; and with his usual sense of the opportune, started the delicate question of birthright just at the moment when his cousin was about to become the all-powerful master of France. A very private interview between the relatives disposed of the question of birthright, and Prince Napoleon left the Imperial presence much chastened in spirit, though not corrected. It would have been well for him if he could have seen that at the restoration of the Empire he was bound to take one of two straightforward courses-either to share in the misfortunes of the Republicans, who e doctrines he had espoused, or else, accepting the honours which his cousin was disposed to confer upon him, to become the most loyal servant of the new throne. Prince Napoleon allowed himself to be declared heir presumptive to the Crown, to be created a General, to receive the Palais Royal as a residence with a grant of £40,000 a year; but he failed to convince the Emperor's entourage that he was heart and soul with the new order of things. In truth he had too much innate integrity to approve the shameless conduct of some of the men who had come to high estate at the Coup d'Etat, but he should have assured himself of his own strength and skill before he incurred their implacable animosity. This animosity they showed at the time of the Crimean war. Napoleon III., had not the pettiness of Louis XIV., who kept the Duke of Orleans from military command after he had once dis-tinguished himself in battle; but at the time when no heir had yet been born to the Emperor there were several of his advisers who saw that if Prince Napoleon returned from war with glory he might become a powerful dynastic rival to his cousin who had stayed at home. Accordingly Prince Napoleon was made the victim of a little plot which a man of more guile or firmness might have foiled. He was sent out to the Crimea; but after the first battles, in which he had borne himself with the ordinary courage of his race, he was recalled and a rumour was suffered to circulate in semi-official newspapers that e ground of he had asked to be recalled on the weak health. This looked bad; but between unscrupulous courtiers who wanted to diminish his prestige and Oppositionists who were only too glad to laugh at a Bonaparte for lacking warlike spirit, the Prince stood in a poor way, and, unfortunately for him, he was not prompt to seize the opportunity that subsequently offered itself in his quarrel with the Duc d'Aumale to retrieve his character for French dash. The Orleans Prince having sent him a challenge, Prince Napoleon hastened to the Tuileries to ask if he ought to fight. The Emperor of course replied in the negative, but an august lady was reported to have said, "A man who wants to fight does not ask for leave," and again, "If a bullet is ever found in our cousin's body it will be that he has swallowed it." In France this kind of thing is perdition to a man. The Prince was quite right on every ground of etiquette, sound sense, and general propriety to decline a He has preved during the perils of many a hardy voyage that he is more adventurous than most men; but it is not a man's own friends, but his enemies who generally

man to be mistrusted, though he never dis-

liked him. In Napoleon III.'s nature there

was not room for hatred of a man unless he

were to be feared; and the Emperor's feelings

towards King Jérôme's son never amounted

tween 1848 and 1852, and the younger man

The cousins tried a fall or two be-

He has always made himself foes by a singular inaptitude to perceive in what direction his best interest lay. His mind, which is of an unusually thoughtful cast, seems to be like a first-rate watch which, for want of regulating, never marks the right time. Prince Napoleon has not known when to speak and when to be silent, when to show independence and when to evince complacency. After the

many enemies.

make his reputation, and the Prince had too

birth of the late Prince Imperial, when his chances of succeeding to the throne had become remote, a part was allotted to him in the Imperial system which he might have played with great advantage to himself had he understood it. The Emperor wanted the Palais Royal to become the rallying place of men who did not desire to be be seen much at the Tuileries, and who, indeed, could not often he received there, but who, nevertheless, might be loyally disposed towards the Empire. As Prince Napoleon had developed unorthodox views about religion, he was asked to become the patron of freethinkers and free-lances-men like Sainte-Beuve, Ernest Renan, Emile de Girardin, and Emile Ollivier. He did succeed in rallying these men, and for a time there were some very pleasant parties at the Palais Royal, the Prince discharging his duties of host in a way to make his guests feel that however outspoken their opinions might be even on poli-tics, they would not be construed amiss in high quarters. This was just as it should be; but some unaccountable spirit of error continually urged Prince Napoleon to bring his name before the world in explosive ways and at the wrong moment, There was a certain diner gras at a restaurant on a Good Friday which made an immense noise. The Prince had possibly no serious intention of affronting the Church party; but that was the effect produced by his unseasonable piece of festi-vity, and the Empress felt sorely hurt. Then came the famous speech at Ajaccio.
The Prince had received kindly compliments in private from his cousin on two speeches which he had delivered in the Senate against the Temporal Power of the Pope, and he seems to have inferred from this that he held a sort of private commission to take the lead of the Liberal party on all questions. There is no reason to suppose that he would have spoken so warmly as he did if he had not thought this; but when he read his speech in print he must have seen that he had once more let his eagerness for popularity get quite the better of his discre-The French are so sceptical as to Liberalism in Princes that it was generally thought the indignant letter which the Emperor addressed to his cousin after the Ajaccio affair was part of an elaborate comedy. But this was a mistake. The Emperor was annoyed that the Prince should have exceeded his instructions and vexed also to see his Ministers and the Empress express such dismay at the oration. The Empress was, indeed, so angry that she made her displeasure keenly felt. On his return from Corsica, the Prince went to the Tuileries, and said, playfully:—
"Belle cousine je vous apporte ma tête"—
"Do you want me to put brains into it?" was her Majesty's tart reply; upon which the Prince made his bow and returning home sent in his resignation of all sorts of important posts which he held and prepared for a long voyage on his yacht .- Times

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove yesterday afternoon through West Cowes and Newport. Captain Bigge was in attendance, as Equerry in Waiting, on horseback. Her Majesty walked and drove this morning with the Princess.

M. Tissot is still confined to his bedroom French Embassy, Albert-gate.
Viscount and Viscountess Gort and the Hon. Misses Vereker have arrived in Port-

man-square from East Cowes Castle, Isle of The death of the Hon. Rosamond Lady Style, eldest daughter of the late Lord and Lady Tredegar, which occurred at Mansion House, Brecon, on the 15th inst., having outlived her mother, Rosamond Lady Tredegar, just twelve days. She married in December, 1848, Sir William H. Marsham Style, Bart.,

of Glenmore, county Donegal.

The Hon, Mrs. Massey, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon, Lionel E. Massey (late Scots Guards), brother of General Lord Clarina, died at Algiers on the 13th inst. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, of Woodsdown, Limerick, and was married

in November, 1877. Mr. Henry Christopher Wise, for some years M.P. for South Warwickshire, died at Woodcote, his place near Warwick, on Monday last, aged 77. He was son of the Rev. Henry Wise, of The Priory, Warwick, by Charlotte Mary, daughter of Sir Stainer Porter, and was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford. He married, first in 1828, Harriet, daughter of the late Sir Guy Skipworth, and secondly, Jane Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Disbrowe. G.C.H. He was first elected for South Warwickshire in July, 1865, and was again returned for that division at the general election of 1868.

THE LONDON OPERA SEASON. A year ago the musical world was looking forward to a season of uncommon activity in London. Close ahead awaited us, not only the accustomed Italian Opera, but two rival enterprises of Teutonic origin, having the glorification of Wagner, and the confusion of his enemies, as their end and aim. As for concerts, they stood so thickly in the calendar of the spring and summer that it was hardly possibly to see daylight between them, and prudent people shook their heads at the folly of such reckless multiplication. The season came and went. It brought excitement, and it left satiety. It pricked the bubble of delusions, and established solid fact. It disappointed sanguine hopes, and showed the groundlessness of certain fears. After it followed an inevitable reaction. Musical society heard without emotion that one German impresario had burnt his fingers, that a second had fallen bodily into the fire; and that all others, German or not, had suffered more or less. The would-be-wise said "We told you so," and the judicial affirmed 'It serves them right," while the great majority were glad to dismiss the matter from their minds. Hence the languor of the present moment, which is scarcely one of anticipation at all. If amateurs look forward now, they see little to kindle their enthusiasm or to arouse their apprehension. A few familiar objects meet the eye; the rest is vacancy, and the musical season of 1883 bids fair to rank with the dullest on record. We must, however, take note of one bright spot. For a brief period in the coming spring, Mr. Carl Rosa will hold possession of Drury Lane Theatre, and there, it is understood, will bring out some new operas-one certainly, two per haps, of native origin. Rumour bids us look for a lyric drama, "Colombo," from the joint pens of Dr. Franz Hueffer and Mr. A. Mackenzie, promising also another, "Esmeralda," in which Mr. Goring Thomas will appear, for the first time, as an operatic composer. With these, if report be true, Mr. Carl Rosa is directly and immediately concerned, whatever may be his interest in the works upon which Mr. Villiers Stanford and Mr. F. H. Cowen are now engaged. It is pleasant to find English musicians devoted to such serious and important work, and to acknowledge the spirited action of Mr. Rosa in opening for them a "door of utterance." All the same we must not be over sanguine of results, be duped by the talk of those who hold forth as though the present revival were something altogether unknown. generation now fallen into the sere and yellow leaf had also its "promise of May," and did no mean thing on the English stage. Macfarren, Loder, Barnett, Baife Wallace-these were the men who laboured in the near past, and it will be well if their successors leave behind so fair a fame as they

effulgence of modern light. Well, the tree is judged by its fruits, and we only ask that the produce is this case shall be a natural and spontaneous growth, not mere imitation of that which eccentricity and effrontery have made nortorious. The immediate prospects of Italian opera are not bright, and its season will consist of about eleven weeks at Covent Garden Theatre. From this it may be argued that Italian opera has fallen into disfavour, since short supply usually means restricted demand. Let us not rush to conclusions even on a matter apparently so plain. There are several points to be considered here, and one is that Italian opera in London has drifted into the hands of speculators, who treat it as part of an extended enterprise embracing both sides of the Atlantic, and who have deftly secured a monopoly by shutting the only houses where competition is possible. With Her Majesty's Theatre-under their own control, and Drury Lane " arranged," the Royal Italian Opera Company (Limited) are masters of the position so far as to be able to lay their own plans without fear of rivals as well as without much reference to the public. Moreover the genuine popularity of Italian opera has been eaten into by a long course of inattention to artistic con-siderations. We have had slipshod performances by artists for whose prevailing mediocrity no "star" could atone. This on the one side and such proof as the German opera afforded of what gain comes from studied efficiency on the other, have no doubt brought Italian opera into disrepute. The feeling, however, is against the prevailing manner of its representation rather than in opposition to the thing itself. We altogether refuse to be-lieve that a lyric stage that in London presents the masterpieces of Italy, France, and Germany, using the most mellifluous language in the world, can lose its charm. An exception sometimes made to the employment of the Italian language illustrates the unpractical criticism that threatens to bring all music under the influence of doctrinaires. who say that a German opera should invariably be sung in German, a French opera in French, and so on, have scarcely reflected upon what would be the upshot of their advice. We cannot have a separate company for each nationality, and the next best course is to present operas, no matter whence they originate, in the language which is essentially that of vocalists everywhere. - Daily Tele-

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES

OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

REFORMS IN THE HUNTING FIELD. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson's letter to fox-

hunters in Essex may be taken as a circular to hunting men throughout the country, as

coming from an experienced master of hounds

and a thorough sportsman. It is an appeal to hunting men to avoid riding over young wheat and seeds, and, in a word, to do as little damage to farmers as possible in following their favourite pursuit. The appeal is well timed, as the farming interest has suffered from nearly a decade of bad seasons, and at the present juncture young wheat and seeds are particularly liable to be injured by being ridden over, in consequence of the state of the land after a long continuance of unusually wet weather. Hunting men should well bear in mind that it is only by the sufferance of the tenant farmers that they can indulge in their sport. Though it has been ruled legally that men may follow a pack of hounds when in full cry, hunting could soon be brought to an end by anything like a combination of farmers would institute a series of prosecutions for trespass, and for "death to all foxes." We We do not for a moment anticipate any such organisation against hunting, as those farmers who do not themselves ride, or who have little or no sympathy with the sport, are wise enough, generally speaking, to appreciate it as a very potent means of money being spent freely in their districts, and, to a great extent, in commodities in which they themselves deal. The existence of a pack of hounds implies the residence of country gentlemen in their houses, the constant visits of men with money, activity among local tradespeople, and all this means a free circulation of the coin of the realm in a particular district, in the benefit of which tenant farmer has his full share, Still, the frame of mind in which an average farmer now is should by no means be forgotten. A farmer, like other weak mortals, after a succession of had seasons, is naturally depressed if not actually soured; and a little extra annoyance, or a fancied grievance, or an additional source of irritation, though, perhaps, slight in itself, is apt to upset his equilibrium altogether and make him "cut up rusty,
As a body it may be almost said that the farmers are in a dangerous frame of mind, and want of consideration on the part of those who seem to assume that they have an actual right to ride over their land might possibly provoke an outbreak of ill feeting, which here and there in some localities has of late years manifested itself. It is possible that the riding over young wheat and seeds may not do so much damage as is popularly supposed, and as some farmers strongly allege does. There is the well known story of the farmer who claimed and received from the hunt a considerable sum for the damage alleged to be done to portion of a field of growing wheat which had been much trampled in the line between the covers; but when the harvest came the yield from the trampled part of the field was in a most marked degree greater than in any other part, Presuming the story to be true, the expl tion may be that the soil was light and that consolidation of a part of it by the horses' hoofs was really a benefit to the growing wheat. But certainly on clay and heavy land which forms the bulk of the land in this country, wheat and seeds in a winter must be damaged by being ridden over; and even if they were not, the appearance of a field after being trampled by some scores of horses is not a pleasant sight, and might be most reasonably objected to by a farmer. His feelings and sentiment have as much right to be respected as his pocket, if he so wishes. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, therefore, by no means goes out of his way when he counsels riders, i they are obliged to cross a field of wheat or seeds when the hounds are running, to ride in the furrows, and not deliberately to jump into such a field when the hounds are only being cast or are trying to pick out a cold scent. He might have urged also a greater respect than is sometimes paid by horsemen to private grounds and gardens, and more care in passing through home pastures where cattle are grazing; and further, the desirability of not leaving gates open which confine stock, or lifting or wrenching them off their hinges. The future of hunting rests very much with members of the hunts and those who join in the sport, who should remember that courteous manners and considerate behaviour, should as a "soft answer," turn away wrath .- Morning Post .

SIR R. CROSS AT SOUTHPORT .- Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Southport on Wednesday evening, Sir R. Cross referred to the boast of the Cabinet that the Government was never so strong as it was at the present moment, and contrasted this with the fact that since the last General Election the Conservatives had won by bye elections a majority of ten seats. He pointed out also that the Go-vernment had been beaten on several occasions the House of Commons, and that the Ministry had, on an average, lost one of its members every six months. The temporary popularity of the Government was owing to our success in Egypt. The right hon, gentle-man then commented on Ministerial policy in Ireland, which he condemned, and on the measures which the Government presumably intend to bring forward.

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did not wish to see them "rounded upon

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## A Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 18-19, 1883. THE SUICIDE OF DR. EDWARDES After an inquiry of five days' duration into what is known as the Hounslow Suicide, the Coroner's Jury have delivered a verdict which the public will regard as, on the whole, justified by the evidence laid before them. The declaration that Dr. Edwardes committed suicide in a state of temporary insanity is supplemented by the expression of an emphatic opinion that " he was driven to his death by the pressure brought to bear by his partner, Dr. William Michael Whitmarsh, using the false charge of Mrs. Rose Bignell as a means to drive him to a dishonourable dissolution of partnership." Dr. Diplock, the Coroner for West Middlesex, has been censured in some quarters for the length of the investigation, and the indecorous incidents which have marked it. For the latter he cannot be held responsible; as regards the former, it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided. The circumstances under which Dr. Edwardes came by his death clearly demanded a scrutiny of the most searching character. He left behind him a document which had more than a purely personal interest. In it he described himself as the desperate victim of an organised calumny; and applied to his partner language which Dr. Whitmarsh in his own interest could not be expected to ignore. The equity and the necessity of an examination into the facts of the case being thus apparent, the examination could not have been prosecuted in any other manner. Dr. Diplock has avowedly recognised from the first that there were two courses open to himto content himself with the bare evidence as to the manner in which the suicide eame by his death, and with the record of a formal verdict, which would have left public opinion excited and unsatisfied, and have rendered an early reopening of the case inevitable; or to go once for all fully into the circumstances, and practically, as one of the Counsel said, to put the persons to whom Dr. Edwardes's letter pointed as his persecutors upon their trial. He chose the latter course, and we believe that his decision has met with almost universal approval. Certainly, Dr. Diplock would have neglected the first duties of his position if he had arbitrarily curtailed an inquiry whose progress has brought to light a series of incidents of a singularly painful, and in many respects a repulsive order. A young doctor-Dr. Edwardes' age was only thirty-two-popular, fairly successful, and surrounded by the social and domestic circumstances which make life interesting and attractive, swallows a dose of prussic acid. One of those charges to which all medical men are more or less exposed had been brought against him; it had been retracted; subsequently it had been, to all practical purposes, renewed. His colleague and partner has recognised the gravity of the accusation, has not discredited the accusation itself, and has seized the occasion to bring about a dissolution of the partnership upon terms which cannot, with any sense of equity, be described as mutually advantageous. There have been mysterious interviews and hurried conversations; the sequel of these is the selfmurder of the man who is one of the two most directly interested. These are the facts, and it is impossible to say that they have been examined too minutely or at

undue length before Dr. Diplock. Few persons who weigh the circumstances which have just been narrated will deny that Dr. Whitmarsh, by his dealings with Mr. Lay-the solicitor of the Bignells -placed himself in a position in which his conduct and his motives were likely to be misunderstood. At the very moment when he was professing to be Dr. Edwardes' friend and counsellor he was impressing on him and upon others that Mrs. Bignell's original statement might be, in spite of the denial, true, and he was employing the lawyer charged with the prosecution of Dr. Edwardes for the settlement of his professional relations with the latter on conditions singularly advantageous to himself. Mr. Garrett, the assistant, who testified to the accuracy of Dr. Whitmarsh's narrative, and who had been called in at the different stages of the whole business by the two partners, described himself in the witness-box as "an Evangelist," and, in that capacity, refused to take an oath, on conscientious grounds. He admitted that he had married his sister-in-law, and that he had separated from her because such marriages are not Regally binding. The public, however, are not concerned with his antecedents; they have only to deal with the case of Dr. Edwardes, in connection with which it must be owned that Mr. Garrett did not play a very creditable part. As regards Whitmarsh, the extraordinary levity with which he gave his evideace yesterday, and the facts which that evidence contained, will not rally public opinion to his side, and will operate as an additional recommendation—if such a recommendation were needed—of the Verdict of the Jury. Dr. Whitmarsh protested that he did not "egg on" Mrs. Bignell to prosecute Dr. Edwardes—in other words, that he did not hound on his partner to death. He had, however, the candour not to endorse the statement which Mr. Lewis ironically placed in his

lips, that he treated the dead man with

he had declared that he ought to be horsewhipped-Dr. Whitmarsh did not wish to lose him. At the same time, he anticipated the loss of his partner with great equanimity. While the charge of the Bignells was hanging over Dr. Edwardes' head, Dr. Whitmarsh went up to London to see his solicitor and agent. On his return to Hounslow he called on Mrs. Bignell, because, as he said, "I was anxious to know if anything was doing." Admissions like these need no comment; and the justification of yesterday's Verdict is to be found in the sworn statement of Dr. Whitmarsh himself. It is altogether a melancholy case, and the public would gladly have been spared its painful details, as well as the reflections to which they give rise .- Standard.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MOTIVE. Considering that there are half-a-dozen political parties in France, that Bonapartism is one of the weakest of them, and that it is furthermore divided against itself, it is not surprising that almost all the French newspapers treat the Prince Napoleon's manifesto with ridicule more or less severe and more or less affected. But their ridicule goes beyond the mark, to our thinking, in two directions. In the first place, when they laugh at the notion that the publication of his manifesto would do the Prince himself any good, they probably neither damp his expectations nor hurt his feelings. The Prince Napoleon is not an estimable man by any means; but he is not a fool-on the contrary, he is one of the cleverest men in Europe; and he must have known perfectly well when he placarded Paris that his manifesto would leave him where it found him-a hopeless candidate for the suffrages of France. It was enough for him to be persuaded that he was doing nothing for which the law could touch him: to be left alone after he had done what he proposed to do was all that he could look for personally, and all doubtless that he did look for. In this he has been disappointed, no doubt; for the rest, he has still reason to believe that he has accomplished in a great measure what he aimed at : which was not to find himself presently at the head of the State, but to shake the Republic. For in the next place they go too far who believe, or say they believe, that in this respect also the manifesto is a miserable failure. That it cannot be. As many people in France as think at all about political affairs must be set thinking by the manifesto; and all who are capable of a just appreciation of facts must see that the Prince's accusations against the Republic are perfectly wellfounded. Every word he said about it is true-glaringly true; and the truth is a serious matter; and it looks all the more serious at a time when the country feels so acutely, as it undoubtedly does, that now Gambetta is gone there is no strong Republican to rely upon for a better and lasting order of things. This is what the Prince wanted to bring out in full relief upon the mind of the country; and there can be no question that in a great measure he must succeed. It is in the necessary order of things; and they are conscious of it who perceive that it will never do to bring the Prince to trial. If his accusations were like himself, insignificant, that would not be the case. Then there would be no thought of backing out of the threat of prosecuting him in a court of justice; and it would never have occurred to M. Floquet to propose offhand that the territory of France, Algeria, and the colonies shall be prohibited to all members of families that have reigned in France, and henceforth enjoy no political rights in their own country. Panic is the only explanation of such a proposal; and panic usually springs from conscious weakness. To-day we hear much that should prepare us for the expulsion of the Prince without trial; and if that course is adopted it will be a downright admission of weakness. It will be construed to mean, and it will mean, that the Government does not wish the country to hear what can be said in justification of the Prince's charges against the Republic. Perhaps that is a light matter too; but we should be surprised to hear that the Government think so .- St. James's

MR. GLADSTONE AT CANNES.

A correspondent at Cannes telegraphs the following information respecting Mr.

Gladstone to the Daily News :-CANNES, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone arrived here this afternoon by the train which left Paris last evening at 7.15. Having travelled straight through from London all night, the journey had occupied 32 hours. Mr. Gladstone felt none the worse for it, and he avoided a change of carriage, as a coupé lit and an ordinary compartment had been reserved for him, and in this he travelled. He proceeded by the Paris Circular Railway, and joined the express for Cannes at the Lyons Station. As his object in coming here is to regain strength, Lord Wolverton, at whose suggestion the visit has, in conjunction with the advice of Dr. Andrew Clark, been made, kept the exact time of his arrival as secret as possible, and, though it was vaguely known in Cannes that he would come this afternoon or to-morrow, few people were at the station to meet him. Lord Wolve ton himself, Lord Acton and his daughter (the latter carrying a bouquet, which she presented to Mr. Gladstone), Sir Edward and Lady Ward, and the Mayor of Cannes (who was introduced to Mr. Gladstone by Lord Wolverton, and bade him welcome to the town) were, with the exception of the ordinary passengers, almost the only people on the

platform. Lady Wolverton, who is somedelicate health, remained at home to greet her visitors on their arrival. Up till yesterday morning Lord and Lady Wolverton has proposed to receive their guests in the Villa Rose des Fayères, which they are occupying this season, and which is very prettily situated upon the hills above Cannes, close to Isola Bella, where the late Duchess of Wes minster spent the winter some three years ago. This villa is so small that Lord Wolverton had been compelled to accept Lord and Lady Acton's offer to receive Miss Gladstone, and to send several of the servants to sleep out of the house. The difficulty of providing suitable accommo-The difficulty of providing suitable accommodation for the whole party was so great that at noon yesterday Lord Wolverton, upon the suggestion of Messrs. Taylor and Riddett, the estate agents who transact the business of all the English families which come to Cannes, decided to hire a very beautiful villa called the Chateau Scott, which is situated in quite another part of Cannes, and is, in fact, out of the town altogether, although just within the boundary of Cannes. It is two miles from the station, and about equi-distant between Cannes and the Gulf of Juan. No more lovely spectacle than that afforded from the windows can well be conceived, and the great kindness. Dr. Edwardes, he said, chateau—as it may without exaggeration be chateau—as it may without exaggeration be a doctor had been to see the was popular, and for that reason—though called—stands in ten acres of garden, rich Morgan is not expected to live.

with palm and orange trees, and choice flowers now blooming in profusion; while the base of the garden is lapped by the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Immediately opposite is the Isle St. Marguerite, from which Marshal Bazaine escaped; to the right are the slopes of the Esterel mountains, and to the left the Gulf of Juan, in which the French Mediterranean squadron now lies at anchor, right underneath the windows of the rooms specially reserved for Mr. Gladstone.

The house, which is built in the Gothic style, has a large turret in the centre, and stands some 150 feet above the level of the sea. The principal carriage entrance is from the north, but all the best rooms face the south and the sea. The house was commenced in 1865 by Mr. Scott, but he died before it was completed, and it has changed hands several times since, and has never been inhabited. In fact it was not furnished until last year, when it came into the possession of its present owners, who are French, and who may esteem themselves fortunate in having such a house-warming. The house is furnished very handsomely in the French style throughout, the dining and drawing rooms being of very fine proportions, especially the latter, which has Moorish pillars in the centre. A suite of three rooms on the ground-floor, with five windows and a stone verandah, have been reserved for Mr. Gladstone, all of them looking out on the sea; while his bedroom, which has two windows looking south and east, gets all the sun. Just below the house is a piece of water called Les Gre-nouilles, which reflects the house in the most striking fashion, and altogether the place is one well fitted for repose of oody and mind. Lord and Lady Wolverton short notice, but, with the help of all the upholsterers to be had, everything was completed before the guests arrived. Miss Gladstone, as arranged, has gone to Lord Acton's; but with Lord and Lady Wolverton and their two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Stephen Gladstone, and seventeen ser-

vants, the house is well-nigh full. Mr. Gladstone, well as he had borne the journey, seemed very worn and deadly pale, and his step had not its usual elasticity. Still, this may be due to the prolonged stay in the train. Fortunately the weather was lovely this being the second really fine day for three So Mr. Gladstone, whose first visit this is to Cannes, saw this matchless coast in all its beauty. Never were there so many English public notabilities assembled on the Riviera, Lord Salisbury being at St. Raphael and Sir Charles Dilke at Toulon. Comte de Paris, who has been staying here, lefi for Paris yesterday as soon as he heard of the vote in the Chamber, in order, no doubt, to consult with his relatives. I noticed Marshal Canrobert at the station this afternoon, and am sorry to see how very much he has aged during the last year.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

On the subject of the Caledonian Railway strike, which appears to be growing more embittered every day, a word of cau-tion is necessary to both sides. The socalled "grievances" of the men relate to the hours of work, which they consider too long, and the wages which are denounced as too low. A working day of nine hours, payment for extra labour, and double wages for Sunday duty are demanded :-

Now if on any of these points the Cale donian Company contrasts unfavourably with other lines it is only reasonable that the men should expect a concession to be made, and the directors would do well to meet their wishes to that extent, since otherwise the company will not have willing, and, therefore, efficient or satisfactory, service. On the other hand, if the strikers are claiming what no railway company gives, with the view of making success in this particular case the ground of similar demands elsewhere—that s, if the companies are to be attacked in detail-then we need not wonder that the Caledonian directors resist, and they will have the help of every other company in their resistance. The public are in a peculiar position in the case of a railway strike. It is voted an intolerable nuisance, and unstinted blame is thrown upon whichever side happens to be in the wrong, for a stoppage of the means of locomotion is so serious a matter that it is impossible to look on with indifference, leaving the fight to be carried out to the bitter end of a surrender from the sheer exhaustion of the combatants. But because it is so serious those who begin the struggle are always most blamed even when their claims are to some extent just. It is, we believe, a fact that a strike of railway servants has never attracted the sympathy of the public, and that is the reason. Anything is preferable to no trains at all or few trains, and those so badly worked as to cause delay and accidents. The strike on the Brighton line fifteen years ago and the more recent dispute on the Midland failed to enlist public sympathy. One peculiarity alone in such cases ought to make railway servants think long and carefully before flinging down the gage of defiance. If they persevere they must inevitably render all other artisans more or less their enemies. A stoppage of locomotion means a paralysis of business as will as social intercourse, and how are the industries of the country to be carried on if factories can neither get the raw material and fuel which they use nor send off their finished products? This result is already seen in Lanarkshire where we read that collieries are standing idle, and factories and workshops obliged to stop for want of fuel. If one could imagine suc a state of things to continue and extend we should find skilled labour of every kind attracted to take the places of the strikers, if only to save a working population from being starved, and the entire social machinery from standing still. These considerations should weigh with the Caledonian Company's discontented servants, and induce them to listen

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE IN BRECONSHIRE.-Information has been received at Brecon to the effect that a shocking outrage has just been committed in the Aberdare Valley upon an old man named Jenkin Morgan, a farmer, of Penderryn. It appears that on the 30th of December Morgan visited the house of two persons in the neighbourhood, who prevailed apon him to drink whisky. This it seems he did, and with pressure took such a quantity that he became intoxicated. Whilst in this state, it is alleged that his hosts cut off the whole of his hair, his whiskers, and his eyebrows, and then otherwise mutilated him, and blood flowing freely, they applied a hot poker to cauterise the wound. The old man asserts that the first thing he recollects was being taken upstairs, where he was placed on bed. He did not wake till mid-day on Sunday, when he remembers more liquor being forced upon him until he again became unconscious. He believes that he was visited on Sunday night, but has a very hazy recollection of what occurred. On Monday morning he awoke sufficiently from his stupor to get down stairs and escape. His wife, noticing his appearance, asked how it came about and where he had been. He gave an incoherent account of what had occurred, but kept secret the injury he had received. It was not for some days afterwards, when the inflammation set in, that he divulged the fact. A surgeon was sent for, and attended him for three days, when the injuries assuming an alarming aspect, other medical gentlemen were called in on Wednesday. It was only on Wednesday night that publicity was given to the outrage It is stated that both the men implicated left their residence immediately upon learning that a doctor had been to see the injured man.

to counsels of peace .- Daily Telegraph.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove

out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Erroll. Her Majesty walked this morning, attended by the Dowager Mar-

The German Ambassador and Countess Marie Munster left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Thursday morning for Hanover and Berlin. During the temporary absence of his Excellency, Count Herbert von Bismarck, Councillor of the Em-bassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires. Countess Olga Munster remains in England.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Thursday, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall. Lord Waveney has left Audley-square for

Ballymena, Antrim.

Lady Tenterden has returned to her residence in Portland-place.

A marriage (says the *Post*) is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, second son of the late Earl of Clancarty and brother to the present Earl, and the Hon. Mary Trench, daughter of the late Lord Ashtown Count George Larisch has left Claridge's

Lord and Lady Huntingfield have arrived at St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, from

Heveningham Hall, Suffolk. The remains of Sir John Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., who recently died at the residence of his son, Major-General Forsyth, at West Brighton, were interred in Hove Churchyard on Thursday. The deceased, who was in his 84th year, was late principal Inspector-General of her Majesty's Indian Medical Department, Bengal.

THE NEW NATIONAL HARBOUR. Now that the Government has definitely approved the scheme for a new harbour at Dover, to be constructed chiefly by convict labour, it becomes interesting to see what the work is likely to be. Schemes for the formation of a harbour at this most important point on the coast have been mooted at various times since 1840; but most of them were rejected, as designed only for the benefit of fishing or trading vessels; and the only one which met with much support fell through in 1875 by reason of some difficulty with the steamboat and railway companies. Since that time the expediency of having a harbour for coaling, for supplying our war-ships, and for embarking troops on this part of the coast has become more apparent; and the proposal to establish one has received some further support from the action of the French Government at Boulogne and Calais. The plans already suggested for carrying out the harbour-works are eight or nine in number; and include proposals for the use of Portland stone, brick, chalk, granite, and concrete blocks for forming the walls or breakwaters. But the only plan which is now worth much consideration is that of Mr. Druce, to which the Committee on Convict Labour has given its support. This scheme is accurately described in the report, and involves as one of its chief parts the construction by convict labour of a south breakwater on the pierre perdue system. It comprises five separate kinds of work, the first of which is the formation of a building-yard and retaining-wall between the Castle Jetty and the proposed east This would involve the removal of a part of the chalk cliff behind, and the filling in of the space, so as to form a flat terrace. The second work is the collection of beach and sand at and near Rye-loading it on barges and unloading the same at Dover. The material so obtained could be worked up into concrete blocks at the building-yard; and this constitutes the third species of labour designed for the convicts. When the blocks are made, they are to be employed first in the formation of the east pier. But as this pier will be of solid construction to avoid the passing of silt to the west, and must be done to a great extent by divers, it is not proposed to employ convicts on this part of the scheme, but to give the job to a contractor in the ordinary way. The same plan would be adopted for the short continuation proposed to be added to the pier on the west, now known as the Admiralty Pier. south breakwater, forming the seaward side of the harbour, stands on a different footing altogether. This construction would be en trusted entirely to convicts, who would wheel the blocks along the east pier and over a temporary staging to the place where they could be tipped up into the sea to form the pierre perdue wall. The time required for erecting the building-yards is estimated at two years, and for manufacturing the blocks ten years, supposing that from 900 to 1,000 convicts were employed. And the cost of the harbour thus constructed, having an area of 125 acres outside the five-fathom line, is set did so. The witness's was added to the other signatures after they had returned to the down by Mr. Druce at £790,000-or, if no convict labour were employed on it, at surgery, in the presence of Mr. Garrett. £920,000. Finally, the fifth item included in the scheme is the cultivation of some farmland close to the convict prison, with a view Witness: I swear it. to producing food for the inmates; and for this purpose it is proposed to acquire from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners part of their two farms, of about 500 acres, which lie in a suitable position. The prison itself would be built on the top of the cliff, immediately above the building-yards and adjoining the Castle, on the east; but there would, of course, have to be also a place of detention for the men detached to work on the beach at Rye. In commending this scheme the Committee suggest that in case of the event which has now taken place-that is, the approval of Dover by the Government as a place for a national harbour-it might be well to increase the

THE LATE M. GAMBETTA.-At a meeting of the London Court of Common Council on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, Sir John Bennett moved as a resolution, "That this Court desires to offer its expressions of condolence and sympathy with the French people on the loss of their great statesman, M. Léon Gambetta."—Mr. Dresser Rogers econded the motion, which was supported Mr. Bedford, and carried unanin Mr. Shepherd Scott suggested that in order to give extra dignity to the matter the Lord Mayor should himself convey the resolution to the French Government. The Lord Mayor, however, pointed out that it was the usual course to forward such matters to the French Embassy.-Speaking at Nottingham on Thursday, the Bishop of Lincoln, alluding to the funeral of M. Gambetta, said:-" Christians must view with solemn awe a spectacle in which thousands of people in an important city of Europe gathered together in a funeral cortège, and yet there was no reference to a future existence, no recognition of a judgment to come, no belief in a resurrection of the body. Unless the interests of Christians were attended to by such societies as he was addressing, the cities and towns in England might become like Paris.'

dimensions of it, and thus afford employment

for a longer time to a larger number of con-

victs. The cost would, of course, be relatively

cheaper, as the chief drawback to the economy

of convict labour is the necessity of building

prisons for them, which are only useful while

the work is being carried on .- St. James's

THE MISSING HEIRESS .- Although inquiries are being pursued at Kingston for a young woman who, when a child, is snid to have been deserted and taken to the poorhouse, and who is alleged to be heiress to a very large fortune, no trace of her has been found. It is stated that £2,000 is offered for reliable information.

THE HOUNSLOW POISONING CASE. DR. WHITMARSH'S EVIDENCE.

At the inquiry at Hounslow yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Edwardes, Dr. Whitmarsh was examined. The witness, on entering the room, was greeted with loud hissing. Before proceeding to give evidence, Dr. Whitmarsh said he wished to make a remark or two. He should decline to give any evidence whatever if these demonstrations were to take place. When he came there to give evidence in a fair and straightforward and impartial manner he asked them (turning to the public), his British countrymen, to hear him. (Hisses.) Well, then he should decline to give evi-

dence. The coroner said he quite agreed with Dr. Whitmarsh. If there was another demonstration of feeling he should feel justified in clearing the court of all persons who were not directly connected with the proceedings. The coroner then read over the evidence of the witnesses at the opening of the inquiry, and explained the necessity for going fully into the matter. He said it was quite right that Dr. Whitmarsh should now state what he thought

Dr. Whitmarsh was then examined by Mr. He said he first heard of the charge against Dr. Edwardes on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. He saw Dr. Edwardes at the surgery. Dr. Edwardes said, "I have got into a devil of a mess, and I am a ruined man." He put his hand into his pocket and handed the witness Mrs. Bignell's letter, which he read. He repeated, "I am a ruined man," and asked if he should bolt. Witness said, "Certainly not; we must stand or fall by each other. If you are ruined, so am I." He then asked him if he could suggest what could be done, as the matter was sure to leak out, and advised him to take Mr. Garrett into their confidence. The deceased assented to that, and Mr. Garrett was called in. Dr. Edwardes said, Garrett, I have got into a mess," and handed him a letter to read. The deceased afterwards said, "Will you and Mr. Garrett go over to Mrs. Bignell and see what you can do for me?" They went, and the witness, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Bignell, said, "Dr. Edwardes has handed me a letter. What does it all mean?" nell replied, "Surely, Doctor, it is all true?" He asked her what he did when he called on Friday, when she said, "He felt my pulse, look at my tongue, examined my chest, and put one or two questions to me. After he had done that he put his right arm round my neck and kissed me on my lips three times, and said that I was his pet and darling, and he loved me from the first." She then further explained the nature of the alleged assault. She said she struggled to get away, and said "Do you take me for a bad woman?" In reply to which he said, "Certainly not." He then took up half a tumbler of brandy-and-water belonging to herself and drank it. He said that he hoped she would not go out alone, and

that he would call on Sunday and make it right with her. The witness said to Mrs. Bignell, "Don't you think you have made a little mistake? Do you mean to say all these statements are true?" She replied, "Yes; perfectly so;" and she added that if Dr. Edwardes would come and apologise she should be satisfied. He asked whether he should fetch Dr. Edwardes, and she said Yes." The witness returned and found Dr. Edwardes at his house. He told him what had transpired. At first the deceased felt very reluctant to go, but the witness told him he had better do so, and ultimately they both drove back together, leaving Mr. Garrett behind. At this interview Mr. Bignell was again present. Dr. Edwardes opened the conversation by remarking, "This is a most dreadful thing. You really don't mean to say that it is true?' Mrs. Bignell replied, "You You really don't mean to say know, Doctor, it is perfectly true." He then appealed to her on behalf of his wife and children. When he had finished the witness said: "Mrs. Bignell, I must call your attention to the fact that whatever ruins Dr. Edwardes ruins me. May I ask, on behalf of my wife and family, that you will withdraw the charge? I have known your family for many years, and you know I have never done you any harm." She said, "No, Doctor, you have always acted as a gentleman." Edwardes said: "Now, at this time of the year, take this letter and tear it up. Don't let us have a cloudy Christmas." She stil continued to say, "Doctor, you know it is perfectly true," and appealed to her husband as to whether she should tear the letter up; and he told her she could do as she liked. She asked Dr. Edwardes to apologise; but he replied that he could not do that, even if he replied that he could not do that, even if he were guilty. She answered, "Well, Doctor, you know you are guilty." Ultimately the letter was torn up, and Dr. Edwardes then said, "I want you to do something," and wrote some words on a piece of paper which he asked Mr. and Mrs. Bignell to sign. They

Mr. Barber : Are you sure of that, Doctor? Dr. Whitmarsh then continued: Mrs. Wheeler came in during the interview, and Dr. Edwardes told her that Mrs. Bignell had withdrawn the charge, and cautioned her that if she said anything about it to her friends he should prosecute her. Next morning he met the deceased in the consulting-room, and at his request the witness went to Lampton to ascertain whether the story had got abroad. He first called at the Black Horse, where he saw the landlady, whom he asked if there was any news. She smiled, and said, "Oh, you know very well, Doctor," He asked her what it was, and she said, "Your partner. He asked her who told her, and she said, "Mr. He afterwards called on Mrs. Big-Bignell." nell, and asked her whether she put the letter into the fire. She said "No;" and he asked her why she had not done so; and she said "Because my husband and me were waiting to see what Dr. Edwardes was going to do. He said, "Oh, nonsense," and asked where the letter was. She told him it was under a tumbler; and at his request she gave him the letter, and he placed it in his coat-pocket. In the afternoon he saw Dr. Edwardes, whomhe told that he thought the matter had spread. On the morning of Boxing Day Dr. Edwardes called and asked him to accompany him to a solicitor, as he was going to prosecute Mrs. Bignell for libel. He drove the deceased to Mr. Barber's. Dr. Edwardes told Mr. Barber that he had received a letter from a woman charging him with an indecent assault. Mr. Barber inquired where the husband was, and Dr. Edwardes replied, "At Lampton." Barber then said, "If I was the husband the

man would not have a bone in his body, Mr. Barber (interrupting): I deny that. The witness continuing, said : Dr. Edwarde The witness continuing, said: Dr. Edwardes said, "This is the charge of an hysterical woman." Mr. Barber told him to go home and write a full account of what had taken place. Before they left, the witness requested Mr. Barber to go fully into the matter, adding that if it was not cleared up it would probably that if it was not cleared up it would probably lead to the partnership being dissolved. They returned to the surgery, where Dr. Edwardes asked for a copy of Mrs. Bignell's letter. The witness then said, "Don't you think we have acted in a very dishonourable manner—to go to Mrs. Bignell and get her to put in a retractation and then for me to get the letter away from her and use it against her?" asked him whether he had any objection to his going and telling Mrs. Bignell, as under the circumstances he felt bound to do so. Dr. Edwardes said, "You had better go." saw Mrs. Bignell in the presence of her husband and told her what Dr. Edwardes intended to do. Mrs. Bignell said they had better consult a solicitor. He told them he stated it to bring in. I have no further ex-

The husband suggested that they should call on Mr. Lay—Mr. Lay was not his solicitor at that time—upon his return home. He consulted Mr. Needes on Christmas Day, and told him what had taken place, and asked him to advise him. Mr. Needes told the witness that if a partner did anything that in any way would injure the business the partnership could be dissolved. On his return he and Garrett went and saw a number of patients, getting back to the surgery about nine o'clock. They were then informed that Mr. Lay had called on them during the evening. They called on the Bignells, who said they had been to the policestation; but the police said they had better consult a solicitor. It was between nine and ten when the witness and Mr. Garrett arrived at Albemarle House, where Mr. Lay was then waiting for them. The witness, his wife, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Lay sat down to dinner. After dinner Mr. Lay said he had come on unpleasant business; that Mrs. Bignell had instructed him to take out a summons against Dr. Edwardes for assault. The witness suggested that Dr. Edwardes should be fetched. About half-past ten Dr. Edwardes was fetched over. The witness sug-gested that Mr. Barber ought to be fetched; but the deceased said it was too late. Mr. Lay then told Dr. Edwardes that he had been instructed to take out a summons against him. The deceased said, Whether you have instructions or not I am a ruined man. The sooner I get out of this the better. Now, Dr. Whitmarsh, I mean to go out of the practice. What will you give me to go out?" The witness said he would, under the circumstances of the case, give

£500, and he would take the liabilities of the firm, which amounted to about £100. Dr. Edwardes asked what the witness would give him for his book debts. The witness told him £500 was his offer, and he would give no more. He did not desire a dissolution; but if he (Dr. Edwardes) was not satisfied, let them go to the arbitration clause; but there was no compulsion in the matter. The deceased said, "I think I will accept it; but put it down in writing, for you will alter it in the morning." The witness declined to do so, saying his word was as good as his bond. The deceased said he would see his father-inlaw in the morning, and in the meantime the deed of dissolution might as well be drawn up by Mr. Lay. Ultimately it was arranged that they were to he at the office of Mr. Lay at ten o'clock in the morning, unless the witness received a telegram from him before that time. They parted in a friendly way, and Garrett went out with the deceased. Later on, as the witness was letting Mr. Lay out of the door, Garrett came up and said Dr. Edwardes has made up his mind to accept the witness's terms. After he had gone to bed-he did not recollect the policeman knocking-his wife brought him a message stating that Dr. Edwardes wished to see him, He sent her to ask whether anything was the matter, but the policeman had gone. At eight

London, and he came back with the answer, "He has gone." He sent him a second time, and he brought back the message that Dr. Edwardes "would not go out any more. Mr. Garrett then came up and told him that Dr. Edwardes had poisoned himself—news which horrified the witness not a little. The witness was examined at some length with respect to his partnership with various and his practice generally, with a view of showing its value. The following was

o'clock the next morning he sent his servant

over to ask if Dr. Edwardes had gone to

Was the practice valued at £1,800 when Dr. Edwardes came in ?-Yes; the average of the practice for the past three years when Dr. Edwardes came in was £1,725.

the most important part of the evidence

Your practice consists very largely in book debts that are sent in at Christmas ?-Yes. How much ready money did you divide with

Dr. Edwardes?-Six hundred and ninety-five pounds, or about £700. The book debts have not been made out ?-

No. Some of them are not even priced.
You and Dr. Edwardes were on friendly terms?-Yes. He gave me leave to go to India. He consented to my being absent four months. (Dr. Edwardes's letter, already published, put in and read.) I did not go to India, but I went to America in June, and received this letter (produced) from him. The letter was as follows :-

"Stanley House, Hounslow, July 1, 1882. "Dear Dr. Whitmarsh,-You will, I dare say, be glad to hear that everything is going on smoothly. The patients are getting well faster than fresh messages come in to fill up their vacancies in the list. That is all I have to complain of. I hope you are enjoying your-self and having a jolly time of it. Have not the remotest idea where you will be when this gets to New York-probably in Frisco, but I suppose you will call at New York on your way home. There is not much news, I have been up to the House of Lords to give evidence before the Railway Committee, for which I hope to get five guineas, but perhaps not. Pike has not had another fit, but is otherwise much the same. I shall hand him his written notice on the 3rd. That smart young fellow did not come out well when his references were applied to, so I have engaged the old boy (something after Suter's style), who will wait until Pike leaves. I have been in to see old Mother Noble, who is getting on pretty well. I called upon Miss
——, who looked a flash little piece. She is now well. I shall expect you to be well stocked with American yarns and Yankee notions when you come back. With kind regards from Mrs. Edwardes and myself, beieve me to remain, yours very faithfully, W. W. EDWARDES."

Mr. Lewis then read the letter of Dr. Edwardes, complaining of the practice, as follows:-

"Dear Mr. Whitmarsh,-As we have now completed the first twelve months of our partnership, I think it right to call your special attention to the fact that the total return of our first year's business only amounts to £692 12s.; but from this had to be deducted a sum of £300., paid in expenses, leaving £392 12s. to be divided as the profits of the practice. Thus each party receives as his hare of profits £136 4s., barely the wages of a good outdoor assistant, and out of this he has to pay the cost of horses, groom, carriage, etc., before being able to arrive at his true income from the practice, which in this instance may be represented by the letter——.
I remain, yours very faithfully,
"W. Whitfield Edwardes.

"Dr. Whitmarsh.

Witness, by Mr. Jarvis-I called on Dr. Edwardes, and we had a rather stormy interview after that letter. I said the posting of the accounts was three months behind, and it was impossible for him to come to any conclusion as to the value of the practice. Until that was done the sum of £592 12s. was a very fair sum to have received before the were made out. I did say something about his letter being absurd, and suggested that he had a soft place on the top of his

The following letter was then read by Mr. Lewis, and the witness said he had received it from deceased :—
"Stanley House, Hounslow. Oct. 20, 1882.

(Private and confidential.) "Dear M. Whitmarsh,-In your note of last night you say that you 'called to talk matters over quietly.' You forgot to add that you brought your solicitor with you, and that your tone and language were so insulting that I had to beg you to relieve me of your With regard to my presence in my house. note of yesterday, I think it was both natural and right that I should call your attention to the very serious discrepancy between the actual returns of the practice for the last twelve months and the amount which you had

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PARIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1883.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 18-19, 1883.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. EDWARDES. After an inquiry of five days' duration into what is known as the Hounslow Suicide, the Coroner's Jury have delivered a verdict which the public will regard as, on the whole, justified by the evidence laid before them. The declaration that Dr. Edwardes committed suicide in a state of temporary insanity is supplemented by the expression of an emphatic opinion he was driven to his death by the pressure brought to bear by his partner, Dr. William Michael Whitmarsh, using the false charge of Mrs. Rose Bignell as a means to drive him to a dishonourable dissolution of partnership." Dr. Diplock, the Coroner for West Middlesex, has been censured in some quarters for the length of the investigation, and the indecorous incidents which have marked it. For the latter he cannot be held responsible; as regards the former, it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided. The circumstances under which Dr. Edwardes came by his death clearly demanded a scrutiny of the most searching character. He left behind him a document which had more than a purely personal interest. In it he described himself as the desperate victim of an organised calumny; and applied to his partner language which Dr. Whitmarsh in his own interest could not be expected to ignore. The equity and the necessity of an examination into the facts of the case being thus apparent, the examination could not have been prosecuted in any other manner. Dr. Diplock has avowedly recognised from the first that there were two courses open to himto content himself with the bare evidence as to the manner in which the suicide came by his death, and with the record of a formal verdict, which would have left public opinion excited and unsatisfied, and have rendered an early reopening of the case inevitable; or to go once for all fully into the circumstances, and practically, as one of the Counsel said, to put the persons to whom Dr. Edwardes's letter pointed as his persecutors upon their trial. He chose the latter course, and we believe that his decision has met with almost universal approval. Certainly, Dr. Diplock would have neglected the first duties of his position if he had arbitrarily curtailed an inquiry whose progress has brought to light a series of incidents of a singularly painful, and in many respects a repulsive order. A young doctor-Dr. Edwardes' age was only thirty-two-popular, fairly successful, and surrounded by the social and domestic circumstances which make life interesting and attractive, swallows a dose of prussic acid. One of those charges to which all been brought against him; it had been retracted; subsequently it had been, to all practical purposes, renewed. His colleague and partner has recognised the gravity of the accusation, has not discredited the accusation itself, and has seized the occasion to bring about a dissolution of the partnership upon terms which cannot, with any sense of equity, be described as mutually advantageous. There have been mysterious interviews and hurried conversations: the sequel of these is the selfmurder of the man who is one of the two most directly interested. These are the facts, and it is impossible to say that they have been examined too minutely or at undue length before Dr. Diplock. Few persons who weigh the circumstances which have just been narrated will deny that Dr. Whitmarsh, by his dealings with Mr. Lay-the solicitor of the Bignells -placed himself in a position in which his conduct and his motives were

likely to be misunderstood. At the very moment when he was professing to be Dr. Edwardes' friend and counsellor he was impressing on him and upon others that Mrs. Bignell's original statement might be, in spite of the denial, true, and he was employing the lawyer charged with the prosecution of Dr. Edwardes for the settlement of his professional relations with the latter on conditions singularly advantageous to himself. Mr. Garrett, the assistant, who testified to the accuracy of Dr. Whitmarsh's narrative, and who had been called in at the different stages of the whole business by the two partners, described himself in the witness-box as "an Evangelist," and, in that capacity, refused to take an oath, on conscientious grounds. He admitted that he had married his sister-in-law, and that he had separated from her because such marriages are not Regally binding. The public, however, are not concerned with his antecedents; they have only to deal with the case of Dr. Edwardes, in connection with which it must be owned that Mr. Garrett did not play a very creditable part. As regards Whitmarsh, the extraordinary levity with which he gave his evidence yesterday, and the facts which that evidence contained, will not rally public opinion to his side, and will operate as an additional recommendation-if such a recommendation were needed-of the Verdict of the Jury. Dr. Whitmarsh protested that he did not "egg on" Mrs. Bignell to prosecute Dr. Edwardes—in other words, that he did not hound on his partner to death. He had, however, the candour not to endorse the statement which Mr. Lewis ironically placed in his lips, that he treated the dead man with great kindness. Dr. Edwardes, he said, was popular, and for that reason-though he had declared that he ought to be horsewhipped-Dr. Whitmarsh did not wish to lose him. At the same time, he anticipated the loss of his partner with great equanimity. While the charge of the Bignells was hanging over Dr. Edwardes' head, Dr. Whitmarsh went up to London to see his solicitor and agent. On his return to Hounslow he called on Mrs. Bigmell, because, as he said, "I was anxious 'to know if anything was doing." Admissions like these need no comment; and the justification of yesterday's Verdict is to be found in the sworn statement of Dr. Whitmarsh himself. It is altogether a melancholy case, and the public would gladly have been spared its painful details, as well as the reflections to which they give rise .- Standard. THE MISSING HEIRESS .- Although inquiries we being pursued at Kingston for a young woman who, when a child, is said to have deserted and taken to the poorhouse,

and who is alleged to be heiress to a very large fortune, no trace of her has been found. It is stated that £2,000 is offered for reliable information.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

On the subject of the Caledonian Railway strike, which appears to be growing more embittered every day, a word of caution is necessary to both sides. The so-called "grievances" of the men relate to the hours of work, which they consider too long, and the wages which are denounced as too low. A working day of nine hours, payment for extra labour, and double wages for Sunday duty are demanded :-

Now if on any of these points the Caledonian Company contrasts unfavourably with other lines it is only reasonable that the men should expect a concession to be made, and the directors would do well to meet their wishes to that extent, since otherwise the company will not have willing, and, there-fore, efficient or satisfactory, service. On the other hand, if the strikers are claiming what no railway company gives, with the view of making success in this particular case the ground of similar demands elsewhere—that s, if the companies are to be attacked in detail-then we need not wonder that the Caledonian directors resist, and they will have the help of every other company in their resistance. The public are in a peculiar position in the case of a railway strike. It is voted an intolerable nuisance, and unstinted blame is thrown upon whichever side happens to be in the wrong, for a stoppage of the means of locomotion is so serious a matter that it is impossible to look on with indifference, leaving the fight to be carried out to the bitter end of a surrender from the sheer exhaustion of the combatants. But because it is so serious those who begin the struggle are always most blamed even when their claims are to some extent just. It is, we believe, a fact that a strike of railway servants has never attracted the sympathy of the public, and that is the reason. Anything is preferable to no trains at all or few trains, and those so badly worked as to cause delay and accidents. The strike on the Brighton line fifteen years ago and the more recent dispute on the Midland failed to enlist public sympathy. One peculiarity alone in such cases ought to make railway servants think long and carefully before flinging down the gage of defiance. If they persevere they must inevi-tably render all other artisans more or less their enemies. A stoppage of locomotion means a paralysis of business as well as social intercourse, and how are the industries of the country to be carried on if factories can neither get the raw material and fuel which they use nor send off their finished products? This result is already seen in Lanarkshire, where we read that collieries are standing idle, and factories and workshops obliged to stop for want of fuel. If one could imagine such a state of things to continue and extend we should find skilled labour of every kind attracted to take the places of the strikers, if only to save a working population from being starved, and the entire social machinery from standing still. These considerations should weigh with the Caledonian Company's discontented servants, and induce them to listen to counsels of peace .- Daily Telegraph .

MILITARY AFFRAY IN CONSTAN-TINOPLE.

The Daily Telegraph says:-An English spatch from Athens, under Thursday's date : -"A disturbance took place on Saturday just outside the walls of Yildiz Kiosk, almost under the Sultan's windows. Although of no political importance, it threatened at one time to assume most alarming proportions, but fortunately was quelled with great promptitude. Amongst the 3,000 men who form the Palace Guard are two regiments—one recruited from Albania, the other composed of African Arabs, all blacks, who wear a uniform similar to that of the French Zouaves. Between these two regiments there has always existed a bitter jealousy, arising from ancient race traditions and the natural rivalry of two crack corps. This ill-feeling has been much accentuated of late, as during the present hard times the Albanians are mostly well off and independent of their miserable and irregularly-paid pittance from the Ottoman Government, whilst the blacks are the poorest of the poor. Saturday's quarrel began shortly after sunset by a trifling dispute between an Albanian and an Arab. Blows followed, the combatants calling on their comrades for assistance. In an incredibly short time the rival regiments. armed with bayonets-no ammunition being fortunately available-were engaged in bitter battle, almost under the Sultan's eyes. The consternation at the Palace may be easily imagined. The Commander-in-Chief hurried to the spot, the remainder of the Palace Guard was called out, and telegrams were despatched to distant barracks for reinforcements, which, naturally supposing a fresh conspiracy had broken out, hurried off to Yildiz at the double. The combatants yielding to superior numbers, order was restored, but not before both parties had suffered losses in killed and wounded variously estimated from fifty to a hundred. The only thing which gives other than local importance to this dramatic but otherwise insignificant incident is that it affords a proof of growing insubordination amongst the troops caused by dissatisfaction felt at continued irregularity in the distribution of their pay. This dissatisfaction is not confined to the army, for never, not even during the Russian war, has money been so scarce or payment of salaries so much in arrear as during the last twelve months. Even high functionaries, enoying Imperial favour, have only received ive months' pay during the whole year, while the naval and military services have not touched more than three. That this is inevitable in Turkey's present financial condition is undeniable, but discontent is so venement that the situation becomes daily more

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Erroll. Her Majesty walked this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely.

The German Ambassador and Countess Marie Munster left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Thursday morning for Hanover and Berlin. During the porary absence of his Excellency, Count Herbert von Bismarck, Councillor of the Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires. Countess Olga Munster remains in England.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Thursday, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Ealon Hall.

Lord Waveney has left Audley-square for

Ballymena, Antrim.

Lady Tenterden has returned to her residence in Portland-place. A marriage (says the Post) is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, second son of the late Earl of Clancarty and brother to the present Earl, and the Hon. Mary Trench,

daughter of the late Lord Ashtown Count George Larisch has left Claridge's Hotel for Vienna. Lord and Lady Huntingfield have arrived at St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.

The remains of Sir John Forsyth, K.C.S.I. C.B., who recently died at the residence of his son, Major-General Forsyth, at West Brighton, were interred in Hove Churchyard on Thursday. The deceased, who was in his 84th year, was late principal Inspector-General of her Majesty's Indian Medical Department, Bengal.

MR. GLADSTONE AT CANNES. A correspondent at Cannes telegraphs the following information respecting Mr.

Gladstone to the Daily News:—
CANNES, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone arrived here this afternoon by the train which left Paris last evening at 7.15. Having travelled straight through from London all night, the journey had occupied 32 hours. Mr. Gladstone felt none the worse for it, and he avoided a change of carriage, as a coupé lit and an or-dinary compartment had been reserved for him, and in this he travelled. He proceeded by the Paris Circular Railway, and joined the express for Cannes at the Lyons Station.
As his object in coming here is to regain strength, Lord Wolverton, at whose suggestion the visit has, in conjunction with the advice of Dr. Andrew Clark, been made, kept the exact time of his arrival as secret as possible, and, though it was vaguely known in Cannes that he would come this afternoon or to-morrow, few people were at the station to meet him. Lord Wolverton himself, Lord Acton and his daughter (the latter carrying a bouquet, which she presented to Mr. Gladstone), Sir Edward and Lady Ward, and the Mayor of Cannes (who was introduced to Mr. Gladstone by Lord Wolverton, and hade him welcome to the town) were, with the exception of the ordinary passengers, almost the only people on the platform. Lady Wolverton, who is in somewhat delicate health, remained at home to greet her visitors on their arrival. Up till yesterday morning Lord and Lady Wolverton had proposed to receive their guests in the Villa Rose des Fayères, which

they are occupying this season, and which is

very prettily situated upon the hills above Cannes, close to Isola Bella, where the late Duchess of Wes minster spent the winter some three years ago. This villa is so small that Lord Wolverton had been compelled to accept Lord and Lady Acton's offer to receive Miss Gladstone, and to send several of the servants to sleep out of the house. the servants to sleep out of the house. The difficulty of providing suitable accommodation for the whole party was so great that at noon yesterday Lord Wolverton, upon the suggestion of Messrs. Taylor and Riddett, the estate agents who transact the business of all the English families which come to Cannes, decided to hire a very beautiful villa called the Château Scott, which is situated in quite another part of Cannes, and is, in fact, out of another part of Cannes, and is, in fact, out of the town altogether, although just within the boundary of Cannes. It is two miles from the station, and about equi-distant between Cannes and the Gulf of Juan. No more lovely spectacle than that afforded from the windows can well be conceived, and the chateau—as it may without exaggeration be called—stands in ten acres of garden, rich with palm and orange trees, and choice flowers now blooming in profusion; while the base of the garden is lapped by the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Immediately opposite is the Isle St. Marguerite, from which Marshal Bazaine escaped; to the right are the slopes of the Esterel mountains, and to the left the Gulf of Juan, in which the French Mediterranean squadron now lies at anchor, right underneath the windows of the rooms specially reserved for Mr. Gladstone. The house, which is built in the Gothic style, has a large turret in the centre, and stands some 150 feet above the level of the sea. The principal carriage entrance is from the north, but all the best rooms face the south and the sea. The house was commenced in 1865 by Mr. Scott, but he died before it was completed, and it has changed hands several times since, and has never been inhabited. In fact it was not furnished until last year, when it came into the possession of its present owners, who are French, and who esteem themselves fortunate in having such a house-warming. The house is furnished very handsomely in the French style throughout, the dining and drawing rooms being of very fine proportions, especially the latter, which has Moorish pillars in the centre. A suite of three rooms on the ground-floor, with five windows and a stone verandah, have been reserved for Mr. Gladstone, all of them looking out on the sea; while his bed-room, which has two windows looking south and east, gets all the sun. Just below the house is a piece of water called Les Grenouilles, which reflects the house in the most striking fashion, and altogether the place is one well fitted for repose of body and mind. Lord and Lady Wolverton had great difficulty in getting it ready at such short notice, but, with the help of all the

vants, the house is well-nigh full.

Mr. Gladstone, well as he had borne the ourney, seemed very worn and deadly pale, and his step had not its usual elasticity. this may be due to the prolonged stay in the train. Fortunately the weather was lovely, this being the second really fine day for three So Mr. Gladstone, whose first visit this is to Cannes, saw this matchless coast in all its beauty. Never were there so many English public notabilities assembled on the Riviera, Lord Salisbury being at St. Raphael and Sir Charles Dilke at Toulon. The Comte de Paris, who has been staying here, left for Paris yesterday as soon as he heard of the vote in the Chamber, in order, no doubt to consult with his relatives. I noticed Marshal Canrobert at the station this afternoon, and am sorry to see how very much he has aged during the last year.

upholsterers to be had, everything was com-

leted before the guests arrived. Miss Glad-

stone, as arranged, has gone to Lord Acton's;

but with Lord and Lady Wolverton and their two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and

Mr. Stephen Gladstone, and seventeen ser-

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND PIGEON-SHOOTING .- The Princess of Wales, according to our contemporary the Lancet, has taken a step which is an honour to her position and an example to those of her sex not accustomed to arrive at conclusions for themselves. She has declared that she will attend no meetings where the recognised amusement is to shoot pigeons. Sensible and humane women did not, of course, require to be told that these performances are cruel and stupid. alike unfeminine and unmanly. But unfortunately "Society" is not entirely composed of the rational and the kindly. It comprises numerous persons of both sexes who have long since surrendered such judgments as they ever possessed, and such feelings as they can afford to retain, into the keeping of a dismal fetish called Fashion. Upon this class the decision of the Princess of Wales will exercise the most powerful effect, and countless pigeons would, if they were better in the art of polite expression, thank her for her considerate benevolence. Pigeon-shooting has long been known to be a barbarous and brutal pastime. So little argument could be adduced in favour of it that nothing but the resources of blocking, as practised by Mr. Warton and others, prevented a Bill directed against it from being passed last Session. But pure reason does very little in this best of all possible worlds. Man, Cardinal Newman has observed in a celebrated passage, is not a reasoning animal. Foxhunting was once powerfully assailed by Mr. Edward Freeman, and ingeniously defended by Mr. Anthony Trollope. There was much to be said for both views, and of course whatever could be urged on either side lost nothing in the hands of its advocate. But comparatively few foxhunters troubled themselves a dispute which is generally settled by one foolish person telling another that "the fox likes it." The theory that the pigeons prefer being winged or otherwise crippled will probably be abandoned by its intelligent supporters now that the Princess of Wales, using her influence in a manner truly gracious, has pronounced against it.—Daily THE HOUNSLOW POISONING CASE. | notice as possible of my renunciation of such | VERDICT. We have already reported the proceedings

at the Hounslow inquest down to the adjournment for luncheon. When the Court resumed the following was the most important part of the evidence elicited during the examination of Dr. Whitmarsh:— Was the practice valued at £1,800 when Dr. Edwardes came in ?-Yes; the average of

the practice for the past three years when Dr. Edwardes came in was £1,725. Your practice consists very largely in book debts that are sent in at Christmas ?- Yes.

How much ready money did you divide with Dr. Edwardes?—Six hundred and ninety-five pounds, or about £700. The book debts have not been made out? No. Some of them are not even priced. You and Dr. Edwardes were on friendly

terms?—Yes. He gave me leave to go to India. He consented to my being absent four months. (Dr. Edwardes's letter, already pubished, put in and read.) I did not go to India, but I went to America in June, and received this letter (produced) from him. The letter was as follows :-"Stanley House, Hounslow, July 1, 1882.

"Dear Dr. Whitmarsh,—You will, I dare say, be glad to hear that everything is going on smoothly. The patients are getting well faster than fresh messages come in to fill up their vacancies in the list. That is all I have to complain of. I hope you are enjoying your-self and having a jolly time of it. Have not the remotest idea where you will be when this gets to New York—probably in Frisco, but I suppose you will call at New York on your way home. There is not much news. I have been up to the House of Lords to give evidence before the Railway Committee, for which I hope to get five guineas, but perhaps not. Pike has not had another fit, but is otherwise much the same. I shall hand him his written notice on the 3rd. That smart young fellow did not come out well when his references were applied to, so I have engaged the old boy (something after Suter's style), who will wait until Pike leaves. I have been in to see old Mother Noble, who is getting on pretty well. I called upon Miss, who looked a flash little piece. She is now well. I shall expect you to be well stocked with American yarns and Yankee notions when you come back. With kind regards from Mrs. Edwardes and myself, believe me to remain, yours very faithfully, W. W. EDWARDES."

Mr. Lewis then read the letter of Dr. Edwardes, complaining of the practice, as

follows:-"October, 19, 1882. "Dear Mr. Whitmarsh.—As we have now completed the first twelve months of our partnership, I think it right to call your special attention to the fact that the total return of our first year's business only amounts to £692 12s.; but from this had to be deducted a sum of £300., paid in expenses, leaving £392 12s. to be divided as the profits of the practice. Thus each party receives as his share of profits £136 4s., barely the wages of a good outdoor assistant, and out of this he has to pay the cost of horses, groom, carriage, etc., before being able to arrive at his true income from the practice, which in this instance may be represented by the letter-I remain, yours very faithfully,
"W. WHITFIELD EDWARDES.

"Dr. Whitmarsh."

Witness, by Mr. Jarvis-I called on Dr. Edwardes, and we had a rather stormy interview after that letter. I said the posting of the accounts was three months behind, and it was impossible for him to come to any conclusion as to the value of the practice. Until that was done the sum of £692 12s. was a very fair sum to have received before the bills were made out. I did say something about his letter being absurd, and suggested that he had a soft place on the top of his head.

The following letter was then read by Mr. Lewis, and the witness said he had received from deceased :-

"Stanley House, Hounslow. Oct. 20, 1882. (Private and confidential.) "Dear Mr. Whitmarsh,-In your note o last night you say that you 'called to talk matters over quietly.' You forgot to add that you brought your solicitor with you, and that your tone and language were so insulting that I had to beg you to relieve me of your presence in my house. With regard to my note of yesterday, I think it was both natural

and right that I should call your attention to the very serious discrepancy between the actual returns of the practice for the last twelve months and the amount which you had stated it to bring in. I have no further explanation to offer, but shall be glad to receive yours if you have any.—Believe me, faithfully yours, "W. Whitffeld Edwardes.

"Dr. Whitmarsh." Evidence continued-Notwithstanding the discussion as to the value of the practice, we were on friendly terms. When we were discussing the sale of this share to Dr. Edwardes, he told me he had received what had been sent to Dr. Andrews, his late partner. (The telegram was read, and urged Dr. Andrews before it was too late to inquire of number of persons at Hounslow.) After I had seen that I offered to let him off his bargain, and when he asked me to let £700 of the purchase-mouey stand over I had to refuse, as I had only agreed to that amount in the consideration that he was to pay cash. He asked me again on the subject, and to him "It is easy to see that there is something behind the scenes you have not told me of-if a man is not satisfied when he enters into a partnership, he never works well—I would rather, if that is so, you would not enter into partnership with me. I will sacrifice the £100, and give you a cheque for another £100 rather than you should come." That was said in the presence of Mr. Needes. Dr. Edwardes said have purchased the half share, and shall stick to it." Dr. Edwardes had a private patient

Did that loss affect him much ?-He said he must look sharp and get another one. You introduced Mr. Barber, in this matter -he had not been Dr. Edwardes's solicitor before ?-Yes, I introduced him.

who paid him £5 a week, but in the middle

of December he had notice that he would be

Dr. Edwardes had a private patient

Dr. Edwardes joined you in October last?

October twelvemonths. The preliminaries were settled in September.

Did you inform him that you had just published in the newspapers an apology for a charge of unprofessional conduct against one of your professional brethren?—He was aware

Mr. Crispe read the following apology pub-Mr. Crispe read the following apology published in the Times, by Dr. Whitmarsh:—
"In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division.—'Sydney v. Whitmarsh.' Apology. Hounslow, Middlesex, 18th May, 1881. Sir,—I beg to withdraw entirely and without reservation all statements which I have made in imputing to you neglect, carelessness, or improper treatment in reference to the death of the late Mrs. Woodward, of Hanworth-road, Hounslow, and I acknowledge that such death was pronounced by you, and subsequently demonstrated by post-mortem examination made in my presence by Dr. Goodhart, of Guy's Hospital, due to pulmonary embolism, and not, as I stated, to inversion of the womb, which condition I now hereby acknowlege never existed. And, fur-ther, I withdraw the assertion that I could, if consulted in time, have saved the life of the said Mrs. Woodward. This letter may be published in the Richmond and Twickenham Times, the Middlesex Chronicle, the London Times, and the Lancet, as I am anxious that all persons who may have been misinformed on the facts of the case may have as public a statement.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. H. WHITMARSH. "To Dr. Sydney, 1, Pownell-gardens,

Hounslow.' The jury retired at ten minutes past five, and returned after an absence of an hour and five minutes, when they presented the

following verdict:-"The jury are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, Dr. William Whitfield Ed-wardes, came to his death on the 27th of December last from the mortal effects of prussic acid, administered by his own hand during temporary insanity. They desire to express their opinion emphatically that he was driven to his death by the pressure brought to bear by his partner, Dr. William Michael Whitmarsh, using the false charge of Mrs. Rose Bignell as a means to drive him to a dishonourable dissolution of partnership." The proceedings terminated at 20 minutes past six, the court having sat since half-past

THE NEW NATIONAL HARBOUR.

Now that the Government has definitely approved the scheme for a new harbour at Dover, to be constructed chiefly by convict labour, it becomes interesting to see what the work is likely to be. Schemes for the formation of a harbour at this most important point on the coast have been mooted at various times since 1840; but most of them were rejected, as designed only for the benefit of fish-ing or trading vessels; and the only one which met with much support fell through in 1875 by reason of some difficulty with the steamboat and railway companies. Since that time the expediency of having a harbour for coaling, for supplying our war-ships, and for embarking troops on this part of the coast has become more apparent; and the proposal to establish one has received some further support from the action of the French Government at Boulogne and Calais. The plans already suggested for carrying out the harbour-works are eight or nine in number; and include proposals for the use of Portland stone, brick, chalk, granite, and concrete blocks for forming the walls or breakwaters. But the only plan which is now worth much consideration is that of Mr. Druce, to which the Committee on Convict Labour has given its support. This scheme is accurately dein the report, and involves as one of its chief parts the construction by convict la-bour of a south breakwater on the pierre perdue system. It comprises five separate kinds of work, the first of which is the formation of a building-yard and retaining-wall be-tween the Castle Jetty and the proposed east pier. This would involve the removal of a part of the chalk cliff behind, and the fillingin of the space, so as to form a flat terrace The second work is the collection of beach and sand at and near Rye—loading it on barges and unloading the same at Dover. The material so obtained could be worked up into concrete blocks at the building-yard; and this constitutes the third species of labour designed for the convicts. When the blocks are made, they are to be employed first in the formation of the east pier. But as this pier will be of solid construction to avoid the passing of silt to the west, and must be done to a great extent by divers, it is not proposed to employ convicts on this part of he scheme, but to give the job to a contractor in the ordinary way. The same plan would be adopted for the short continuation proposed to be added to the pier on the west known as the Admiralty Pier. But the south breakwater, forming the seaward side of the harbour, stands on a different footing altogether. This construction would be entrusted entirely to convicts, who would wheel the blocks along the east pier and over a temporary staging to the place where they could be tipped up into the sea to form the pierre perdue wall. The time required for erecting the building-yards is estimated at two years, and for manufacturing the blocks ten years, supposing that from 900 to 1,000 convicts were employed. And the cost of the harbour thus constructed, having an area of 125 acres outside the five-fathom line, is set down by Mr. Druce at £790,000-or, if no convict labour were employed on it, at £920,000. Finally, the fifth item included in the scheme is the cultivation of some farmland close to the convict prison, with a view to producing food for the inmates; and for this purpose it is proposed to acquire from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners part of their two farms, of about 500 acres, which lie in a suitable position. The prison itself would be built on the top of the cliff, immediately above the building yards and adjoining the Castle, on the east; but there would, of course, have to be also a place of detention for the men detached to work on the beach at Rye. In commending this scheme the Committee suggest that in case of the event which has now taken place—that is, the approval of Dover by the Government as a place for a national arbour-it might be well to increase the dimensions of it, and thus afford employment for a longer time to a larger number of convicts. The cost would, of course, be relatively cheaper, as the chief drawback to the econom of convict labour is the necessity of building prisons for them, which are only useful while the work is being carried on .- St. James's

THE NEW BISHOPS.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to appoint the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to the See of Truro, about to become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Benson to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. The Rev. George Howard Wilkinson was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where ne graduated B.A. (2d Class Lit. Hum.) in 1855. He took holy orders in 1857, was curate of Kensington from 1857 to 1859, and afterwards held livings at Seaham Harbour and Auckland, in Durham. In 1867 he was appointed incumbent of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, and in 1870 he became vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, which living he has held to the present time. Mr. Wilkinson is a honorary canon of Truro Cathedral, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese. He is well known as an effective and popular preacher, and is the author of works on devotional and other religious subjects.

The Central News says : - Archdeacon Lewis, to whom the Bishopric of Llandaff was offered, has, after consideration, decided to accept the post. The Ven. Richard Lewis was formerly a Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, hon. fourth class Lit. Hum. in 1842. and graduated B.A. in 1843. He was ordained priest in 1846, and was appointed rector of Lampeter-Velfry in 1871, and was formerly organizing secretary to the S.P.G. In 1875 he was appointed Archdeacon of St. David's and Prebendary of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's. Archdeacon Lewis signed the Dean of St. Paul's memorial and petition to the Archbishops in favour of toleration in matters of ritual

LORD DERBY AND THE COLONISTS.

The Earl of Derby received at the Colonial Office, on Tuesday, the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, and the Agents-General for the Australian Colonies, Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The following gentlemen attended:—Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Ca-nada: Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales; Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand; Mr. Thomas Archer. Agent-General for Queensland; Mr. R. Mur-ray Smith, Agent-General for Victoria; and Captain Mills, C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Alexander Galt ad- ? fortunately not proved fatal.

dressed the Secretary of State as follows:— My Lord,—On behalf of the accredited representatives of all the self-governing colonies, I am charged to offer to your lordship our congratulations upon your acceptance of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and your resumption of those duties which were usefully discharged by you under which were usefully discharged by you under a former administration. We especially wish to thank your lordship for giving us this opportunity to convey to you the formal and united expression of the loyal attachment of the great dependencies of the Empire, which we have the honour to represent, to our most gracious Sovereign, and the anxious desire entertained by all her colonial subjects to promote the prosperity and to maintain the to promote the prosperity and to maintain the permanence of the Empire. We welcome the present interview as evincing an appreciation of the growing importance of the constitutional Colonies, and we trust that our personal usefulness in serving our respective Governments will be promoted by a more formal recognition than has hitherto been found advisable of the deep interest which is felt by the Colonies in all that concerns the welfare of the nation, of which they regard themselves as an integral part. We especially themselves as an integral part. We especially rejoice that as representatives of great communities in very varied and distant portions of the world we are able unitedly to testify to the welfare and prosperity which has uniformly followed the concession of local constitutional covernment while advantage the formly followed the concession of local constitutional government, while enhancing the attachment to the mother country of these dependencies. In conclusion, we desire to express our conviction that, under your lord-ship's administration, the interests of the Colonial Empire will not fail to receive every consideration, and that we shall presently consideration; and that we shall personally continue to find the same courtesy and attention which we have ever experienced from the Colonial Department. Lord Derby in reply said:—Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address, and for the expressions of personal courtesy and goodwill which it contains. Be assured that it will always be a pleasure to me to receive you, collectively or singly, and that any statements which you may bring before me as to the Colonies which you respectively represent will be carefully listened spectively represent will be carefully listened to and fully weighed. The growing importance of the great self-governed colonies of England is recognised by every Englishman of whatever party or class. We rejoice in their strength and prosperity, and we have a right to expect results such as the world have not often seen where the coursies world has not often seen, where the energies and the experience of an ancient civilisation are applied to a boundless territory and an unexhausted soil. Old men are said to live again in their children, and it is the rare privilege of England to have been able to extend the freedom which she has won for extend the freedom which she has won for herself over an Empire wider than any which in former ages has acknowledged a single head. The position which our country will hold in the history of the future will, in my judgment at least, depend far more on her achievements in the way of colonisation, and on the diffusion of our race over so many of the choicest regions of the earth, than on the part we have played or may still play in Europe. It is difficult to avoid the language of exaggeration in speaking of the possible future of such countries as Canada and Australasia; and if South Africa offers a less extensive field for European settlement, its progress has of late been very remarkable, and is well maintained. We fully recognise and we duly value the attachment of our Colonial kinsmen to the Constitution under which we live, to the mother country from which they have sprung, and to the Empire of which, though divided by distance, they continue to form an integral part. It will be my duty and my wish, and it will be equally that of any Minister who may hereafter stand in my place, to take care that the deep interest felt by the people of these islands in the welfare of the colonies shall find adequate expression in the language and in the actions of the official representative of the Crown,

THE ANNEXATION OF PART OF ZULULAND. A correspondent writes from Maritzburg to the Daily News:—It is interesting to observe that many years ago Sir Theophilus Shep-stone originated the idea that in Zululand was to be found the proper outlet for the superabundant natives in Natal, who are nearly all, it will be remembered, Zulu refugees. It is, I am convinced, simply for the purpose of providing this outlet that it is now proposed to annex part of Zululand. There can be no other object, because while the Zulus to a man will accept Cetewayo to govern them on behalf of the Queen, it is not intended in any case, so far as I can find out, to respect the authority conferred on John Dunn and Hlubi, who were appointed over the districts bordering on Natal under Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement. Let it be understood, therefore, that what is before us is a bare-faced act of annexation, not for the purpose of benefiting the Zulus in any respect. Is it understood in England that the troops are to be used for any such purpose? Even from a Natal point of view such annexation is a blunder. the greatest securities for Natal during the past has been a well-marked geographical boundary on the side next Zululand—a boundary formed by the Tugela and Buffalo rivers. It is a remarkable fact that farms in Natal along this border are and have been far more secure against stock thefts, than farms in the very middle of the colony. It is well known that farmers along the border never lost so much as a sheep during the whole of the reigns of Cetewayo and his father Panda. To obliterate this boundary is to cause trouble without any adequate compensation of any kind. It is proposed to trace a new frontier for Cetewayo some 40 miles to the eastward. Part of this frontier will be formed by the Umlatoosi, an insignificant stream, and part by a line of beacons going across the open country. Such a boundary line is a mere tempting of Providence. It cannot be strictly kept, and will lead the Imperial Government—for it is in the name of the Imperial Government that the annexation is to take place into endless trouble and indefinite responsibility. The only way in which Cetewayo can be restored with advantage to any one is to give him his old, well-defined boundaries, and hold him responsible for the maintenance of order within them. That was the plan pursued by the Dutch after the defeat of Dingaan in 1838, and the result was a peace that continued practically unbroken until Sir Bartle Frere invaded Zululand forty years later. As regards the native question in Natal, it is in some respects anxious, but it is not unmanageable; and it is certainly better to keep the Natal natives in contact with the civilised Government here than to herd them together, even supposing it were possible, in a huge location across the Tugela.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS."-The masts having been blown out of the sunken steamer City of Brussels, at the mouth of the river Mersey, the officers of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board are confident that there is now no danger of vessels coming in contact with the wreck. Some wreckage washed ashore at the Isle of man is supposed to have be-longed to the City of Brussels.

longed to the City of Brussels.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.—Two hunting accidents are reported from the West. The New Forest hounds were out on Tuesday on the bog-land at Culverley. Mr. Stephen Carter, of Totton, aged 64, a popular yeoman of Hants, and a good rider, was among the field. His horse, in galloping over a rut, stumbled and threw his rider, who was killed on the spot. The hunt was immediately stopped. In the second case. Mr. E. S. stopped. In the second case, Mr. E. S. Mackrell, of Craven-house, Warminster, was out with the Vale of Avon hounds, when his horse fell at a high bank and threw him. Although severe, Mr. Mackrell's injuries have

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 20 -21, 1883.

THE PROPOSALS FOR EGYPT. The Saturday Review remarks that the Circular leaves unnoticed, it is possible to see what is the policy which the Circular Note on Egypt does not disclose the policy of the English Government fully; but with the aid of the French despatches, and the light afforded by the acts of the Government, which the Circular Note partially reveals. To begin with, it ought to be admitted that the Government deserves the credit of having a policy of some sort. It is not working blind's on, but is concentrating all its efforts on a definite object. This object is the creation of a Government in Egypt which shall satisfy all the reasonable claims of foreign Powers and of Turkey, which shall free our highway to India from the risks of anarchy, and which shall benefit the Egyptians themselves. This Government is to be created and upheld by the guidance and authority of England, and of England alone. Few would hesitate to admit that if the desired object could be secured the best possible solution of the Egyptian problem would have been found. An honest, just, but not weak, native Government, acceptable to the Egyptians themselves, under the exclusive guidance of England, and maintaining through England friendly relations with the European world, is the ideal of

the Egyptian future. There are, however,

two objections to this policy. It drives its

authors into seeming to use a kind of

double language. If the existing Egyptian

Government is ignored by England when

England describes her policy, the first

beginning of the ideal Government seems

cut away; if too much is made of the

existing Government, England seems to be

screening herself behind her own puppet.

There is, too, the objection that the

authors of this policy are quite unable to

say whether the new scheme for managing

Egypt is meant to be temporary or perma-The Spectator is unable to believe in the success of the scheme for the reorganization of Egypt, though it is a consistent and from a certain point of view an able one. There is no trace of any provision for a British Resident, or any Convention which shall secure to the British Government a right of separate interference, even by advice. The moment the British troops depart the Khedive's Government will cease to be bound to attend to British advice, or even to listen to it, and will have every inducement to take its own way. It will be pressed every day by the Foreign Consuls-General to take its own way. It will be threatened every day by the Sultan's representative if it takes the English way, It will every day feel more bitterly that English supervision which, directed as it is to protect his subjects, is felt even by an Indian prince who has been trained to it, and who is bound by treaty to submit to it, to be so galling and unnecessary. The Khedive may yeld to it, because he is a submissive man, perplexed with his want of foothold, and anxious for his throne; but his stronger Ministers, as we saw in Riaz's case, will not submit, his Legislative Council will constantly protest, and his Popular Council is not unlikely to make of "foreign dictation" the first of grievances. Suppose all three, weary of an effort in the object of which they do not sympathize, fall back on the old ways and the easy method of governing by the lash and getting fortunes by whipping peasants. Legally, England will have no ground of complaint, no foothold, no right of intervention, such as she obtained this time

## or to acknowledge failure.

from the Khedive's summons and the in-

ternational character of the Dual Control.

She will have to invade without a pretext,

THE NEW RADICALISM. The Economist says:-It is impossible to read such speeches as Mr. Chamberlain has been delivering at Birmingham without being struck with the magnitude of the change which has come over the temper and aims of English Radicalism. The purely negative theory of the functions of government which was almost universaliy accepted by Radicals thirty or even twenty years ago, no longer commands the assent of their successors to-day. The principle of laisser-faire is no longer in the ascendant. A strong belief in the power and duty of the State to render active service in the improvement both of the social and the material condition of the community is characteristic of the new school of Radicals. There could hardly be a more significant indication of the change than the argument by which Mr. Chamberlain has this week advocated a gratuitous system of public education. It is obvious that his line of argument, if it is good for free schools, is good for a great deal more. It implies not only that the inequality of conditions which results from modern industrialism is a bad thing, but that it is one with which the State ought to interfere, provided of course that the mode of interference is both effective and beneficial. The very same class of minds which a generation ago were somewhat over-impressed with the mischiefs of Government interference are now somewhat over-impressed with its possible benefits. The work which lies before the reformers of to-day is almost entirely of a constructive kind, and it is not unnatural that they | head to swell.

should at times be tempted to exaggerate both the capacities and the responsibili-

The Saturday Review says :- Mr. Chamberlain, who once assumed to himself the right of deposing the actual leader of the Liberal party, apparently thinks it expedient to put himself forward as a candidate for the confidence of the subversive faction which may shortly require a representative. Mr. Chamberlain already appeals to the envy of the poor against the rich, professing his inability to understand why the working classes submit both to pay rates and taxes and to bear in part the burden of educating their own children. The revolutionary and partially Socialistic attempt to excite the envy and hatred of the poorer classes has not previously been made by English Cabinet Ministers.

The Spectator says:—It will not be Mr. Chamberlain's fault if free schools do not soon become a burning question. In his speech at Birmingham on Monday, he did his best to fire the train. A Minister of the Crown does not upbraid the workingclasses with their indifference to their own interests unless he is genuinely anxious that they should have a sharper look-out after them, and this is precisely the line which Mr. Chamberlain took. Mr. Chamberlain's theoretical defence of free schools thus turns out to be altogether worthless. This part of Mr. Chamberlain's reasoning is so weak that is difficult not to suspect that his real motive for being thus eager for the establishment of free schools is one which he does not as yet think it expedient to proclaim. Free schools and voluntary schools cannot, except in very rare instances, exist side by side; and in this impossibility, the explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's crusade against school fees may probably be found.

#### MR. GLADSTONE.

There is happily, says the Saturday Review, little reason to fear that Mr. Gladstone's indisposition will prevent his attendance in Parliament during the approaching Session; but it ought to serve as a warning against a repetition of the efforts which he has been accustomed to make :-

His retirement from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer will afford sensible relief, though no other great department requires so little labour, except at times when large financial changes are undertaken. There is no reason to suppose that the Prime Mini-ster has not full confidence in his colleagues, but he can seldom abstain from taking a share in their Parliamentary duties. Always ready to accept the challenge of the most unequal opponent, he combines the duties of general and private. One of his earlier rivals and colleagues was in the habit of laying down as an official rule that no Minister should do anything that could be equally well done by a subordinate. Mr. Disraeli also seldom, when he was in office, made an unnecessary speech. It would seem that Mr. Gladstone has hitherto found labour and conflict more easy or more refreshing than repose; but even his mental and bodily energy must have been strained by activity uninterrupted for 30 years. The most sensitive conscience may recognise prudence as the nearest if not the highest of duties. It is pleasant as well as decorous to anticipate with reasonable confidence the continuance for some time to come of Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary vigour. It is not unreasonable to guess that Mr. Chamberlain's plain speaking has some relation to the uncertainty of Mr. Gladstone's health, and to the consequent probability of a redistribution of parties. Household suffrage. soon to become universal, and equal electoral districts, may possibly justify Mr. Chamber-

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE REPUBLIC.

The first question suggested by Prince Napoleon's Address to his fellow-citizens is (in the opinion of the Saturday Review) why a man of undoubted ability should have put it forth just at this moment. It is not difficult to conceive circumstances under which its appearance might at least

have gained its author some credit :-That it could ever have done more than this is exceedingly unlikely, for, unfortunately for himself, Prince Napoleon cannot disassociate himself from his antecedents, and his antecedents are not of the kind that gain public confidence. But, had he waited till the proper time came, his description of the political situation might at least have been listened to. Everything that Prince Napoleon says about the Republic is perfectly true. There is not a blunder he attributes to its rulers that they have not committed, not a misfortune predicted by him of which the germs are not already visible. But for a manifesto of this kind to make its way by its own merits, without reference to those of its author, the state of affairs which he describes must have existed for a longer time, or have given birth to more disastrous consequences, than is the case at present in France. The blanders of the Government have not yet borne their natural fruit; and, until they have, it is only a small minority of Frenchmen that care to be told of them. If ever the French nation turns in weary disgust from the Republic and bethinks itself of some other form of government, it will probably be to constitutional monarchy, supposing constitutional monarchy to be within reach. Even if the Count of Chambord, as he may conceivably do, lives to a good old age and bars the way to an Orleanist Restoration for another generation, Prince Napoleon's foes will unavoidably be those of his own household. Prince Victor may be the most dutiful of sons; but when he is old enough to take an active part in politics, he cannot help being his father's rival. All these reflections doubtless weighed with Prince Napoleon, and at last generated what proved to be an irresistible desire to publish an address without fur-

ther delay.

The Spectator thinks that "the Government has placed an unpopular Pretender in the position of a martyr, and the Chamber declared its readiness to expel some of the worthiest citizens of France for the crime of

having been born." The Tablet says:-Here, in England, there will, we suppose, be little difference of opinion about the impolicy of the measure. The Government, by making a martyr of one whom they could afford to despise, are doing their best to reconsolidate a party which seemed hopelessly divided.

ILLNESS OF LORD HALDON .- Lord Haldon, who is staying at Manor House, Torquay, is seriously ill. His Lordship is suffering from a combination of diseases which set in about a week ago. At first no serious consequences were apprehended, but on Thursday evening the maladies assumed such a distressing aspect that Sir W. Gull was telegraphed for from London to attend upon his Lordship.

THE PINK EYE DISEASE .- A disease known as "pink eye" is at present causing death to a large number of horses in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts. It is alleged that the disease was imported into the Halesowen and Rowley districts from Belgium about two months ago. Over thirty horses have died from the disease, which now exists in the district in an epidemic form. The disease causes the eye to go pink and the

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Friday :-

The scheme which was telegraphed to you some days ago for extinguishing the Domain Loan, though not yet formally accepted by the Rothschilds, may be considered as practically concluded. The land is being divided into lots, and the Domain Commissioners as sellers, and the bankers Delort and Suares as intermediary buyers, are agreeing upor the reserve prices, the total of which is expected to exceed the amount of the debteight millions. The bankers undertake to find, within two years, buyers for all these lots, at a valuation, and if the sales be not completed before that time the Government resumes its rights over the unsold portion. Any price over the reserve goes to profit the Government. The sales will be for cash, and go towards the extinction of the debt less 2 per cent. to the bankers, who, further, through the Crédit Foncier, facilitate the sale by advancing, in case of need, 60 per cent. to the buyers, at an interest of 1 per cent. in excess of the rate at which they can issue

new stock, probably 5 per cent. The proposal meets with much criticism, but enjoys this advantage, that it cannot be worse than the original Domain agreement. These 420,000 acres, comprising some of the best land in Egypt, have been worked by a costly administration, and during the last three years have cost the country about half a million. The primary error, undoubtedly, was in supposing that civilians, however capable, with no special training, either agricultural or commercial, and with no experience of the country, could successfully undertake the farming of a colossal estate, and the management of a business involving millions
The difficulties of the position would probably in any case, have proved insuperable; but they were increased by an attempt to ignore rather than struggle with them. The most elaborate reports from Cairo failed to explain either the poor production of the estates or the advantage of absorbing these results in a costly central administration, which was neither in the centre of the lands nor of the market where the produce was shipped. On the other hand, the administrators may fairly say that much of their failure was due to the absence of any reserve capital with which to maintain the condition of the lands, though this furnishes another argument against the old arrangement. The objections to the new scheme are that the commission of 2 per cent. is an unnecessary expense, and that the good lands may be disposed of and the poor ones left unsold. The only answer to this is that the Government can afford to pay the first and run the risk of the second better than it can support the present heavy loss. The quantity of poor land is so small that, if left unsold and yielding nothing, more than the

present loss cannot result. If the scheme be completely successful, the Debt will be reduced by eight millions, and the general revenue will be relieved of a burden of about £200,000 yearly. This settlement suggests others which might be advantageously adopted. The Daira Sanieh pre-sents certain difficulties owing to the nature of the crop-mainly sugar. Perhaps a system of letting the lands, with reduced cost of administration, would be preferable. But the railways suffer from the absence of capital, which not only prevents the development of the railway venience, and it may be danger, owing to the rotten condition of the permanent way and rolling stock. A company might grant immense facilities for developing commerce, and at the same time benefit itself and the country Objections naturally at present exist to granting so important a concession to a foreign company; but, with improved legislation placing all residents on an equal footing, this objection would disappear.

#### THE SENTENCE ON PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

The Times says :- The notion that the highest wisdom consists simply in standing aside and letting every unregulated impulse and movement have its way, becomes questionable when the movement happens to be one for abolishing things in general by means of dynamite :--

Prince Krapotkin has lost all faculty for judging truly of its limits and intensity. result is a moral madness, which imp Is him to add to the sum of oppression that of bands of murderers and destructives, and to cure the misery of the people by abolishing their homes, stopping the whole intricate machinery that gives them daily bread, and turning every man's hand against his brother man If a "social revolution" came to-morrow, it would leave the old problems exactly where they are. A few of the "oppressed" become oppressors in their turn, the great mass would remain just where and what they are, and society would be poorer by a great deal of accumulated capital the loss of which would be felt most keenly by the wage-earning

The Daily News thinks that the French Government have exhibited no little courage in these prosecutions. They have incurred the undying animosity of the Socialist party. Prince Krapotkin's career has been arrested for several years. It remains to be seen whether any other person of his social position and ability will be ready to take his place but, however this may be, it is certain that the French Government are now committed to a struggle with the most implacable enemies

of social order. The Standard says :- The sentences passed upon Prince Krapotkin, and the forty or fifty prisoners who were tried with him, are sufficiently severe to justify the criticisms they have already provoked in Paris. Whether the decision of the court will be sustained on appeal remains to be seen, though the apostles of Anarchy are likely to meet with scant favour at a time when the French Government believes itself to be the victim of plots and counter-plots on every hand.

LORD WOLSELEY ON TEMPERANCE.-Lord Wolseley, who is the guest of Major-General Feilden, M.P., at Witton Hall, Blackburn, on Thursday received a deputation from various temperance societies of the town. Lord Wolseley said that during the opportunities afforded him when commanding military expeditions he had always endeavoured to impress upon others the necessity for temperance among those under his command, and in the Red River expedition, against the advice even of the medical officers, he decided that no spirituous liquors should be taken with the force. Yet no men ever did harder work, or behaved better, than the men of that expedition. Recently, in South Africa, his personal body guard were almost exclusively temperance men, and in that compaign by their cheeriness they set an example to the whole force. Long before the recent expedition he took up Egypt as a military subject, and in Sir Robert Wilson's account of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt he found the good conduct, health, and magnificent bearing of the troops landed attributed to the fact that no liquor was issued to them. During the recent campaign in Egypt the remembrance of those words made a great impression upon him. Doctors again told him it was very necessary that men should have grog, and he was obliged, owing to the great essure put upon him, to allow it occasionally but it was given in very small quantities and rarely. Yet those men rivalled their predecessors in that country by their admirable be-haviour. He firmly believed that if we could only have an army which not only wore her Majesty's colours, but also wore the blue rib-bon, it would be the finest army ever sent into

the field to represent England.

LORD HARTINGTON ON PUBLIC . AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of Hartington, addressing his constituents at Bacup on Friday night, said that notwithstanding many adverse circum-stances with which they had had to contend, the strength of the Government was yet unshaken, and that was due to the unbroken trust which the country had in the absolute honesty, good faith, and principles of the men by whom the Government was administered. Sir Richard Cross had attempted to explain this popularity by crediting it to our military successes in Egypt:-"I for one will never believe that the country shares the belief so frequently put for ard but so feebly advocated that the war in which we were lately engaged was an unnecessary and unjust war. If that is the opinion of the country I think that the country would have sufficient sense of discrimination and be able to separate the responsibility of the Government for entering into an unnecessary and unjust war from any honour or glory which might have devolved upon our arms in the successes with which that war has been prosecuted. I think that Sir R. Cross, if he looks further back, will will see that war, and even successful war, is not a sure passport to the confidence of the country. The Conservative Government also had its wars, and they had their successes, but it was because the country believed that the wars which they waged were unnecessary wars of annexation that the country declined to be blinded by the glory, however great, of the military exploits of our warriors, and placed the responsibility for the initiation of those wars upon the right shoulders of the Referring further to the reasons which led the country to place its con-fidence in the Government, he said there was no man who could to the same extent as the present Prime Minister command the allegiance of his party, the confidence of his country, or so prudently, or wisely, or powerfully conduct the policy of the Empire, of which he is the chief Minister. One other reason why the confidence of the country remained unshaken was the disorganised condition of the Conservative party. He advised the Conservatives to consider what their policy was to be; whether they intended to give a blind and hopeless, but desperate, resistance to advance and progress, or whether they intended to build the future of their party on that foundation of Tory Democracy and Imperialism which was laid by Lord Beaconsfield, but which none of his successors seemed to know how so fully to manipulate. Turning to Ireland, he said it was a subject which he approached with pain, with reluctance, and with something like aversion. However, the Irish question was by far the most important as it was by far the most difficult of the day. 'The Irish problem can only be met by natient resolves and firm determination. It is not one, whatever any of us may have hoped, which can be solved by a brilliant stroke of legislation. It is rather a problem of a firm and just administration of the law strengthened in every direction, as it is necessary it should be, for the administration of the exceptional circumstances of Ireland. . . We shall do well to avoid being led away by the panaceas of sovereign remedies. The ingenious theories of Home Rule which were propounded by Mr. Butt and his friends have faded away, and I think we are very blind if we do not see that the real aim and intention of the Home Rule-or, as I think i now calls itself. the National Irish party-is the establishment of complete legislative independence, and of a separate, perhaps hostile, Government on Irish shores. I believe there is no party in this country-I believe that even the Democracy of this country is as unwilling as any other party to tolerate any such change in our Constitution. If that be the case, I believe that it is not only fair and honest, but that it is the most prudent, and the most statesmanlike course, that we should make no secret of our resolve and our intention, and that we should say and let it be known that we will not sanction the establishment of a rival empire or an independent Government at our

He was willing to assist those who were deserving and desired to become peasant proprietors, but he was opposed to any expenditure of the hard-earned revenues of this country in the interest either of landowners or occupiers in Ireland, by converting into owners those who had done nothing to merit the boon which it was proposed to confer upon them. Wholesale emigration he believed was equally an unsound solution of the evils of Ireland. As to local self-government it would be madness to volunteer to Ireland the gift of more extended local self-government unless we could receive from the representatives of the Irish people some assurance that it would not be used for the purposes of agitation and for the purpose of weakening the authority and power of the Government. The gravest problem and difficulty which the Irish Government had now to face was that of the periodically and constantly recurring distress in some parts of that country. He was thankful to say that although the Irish Go vernment had reason to believe that it would be severe in some districts, it would be by no means general, and they felt confident that the resources of the local authorities would be sufficient. With respect to other business in Parliament, he said :- "I hope this Parliament will not be dissolved before it has grappled with the question of the extension of the franchise and the redistribution of electoral power. I hope it because I believe it to be a matter of justice and expediency which should not be delayed. But although I greatly hope that this Parliament may not be dissolved until it has accomplished this work, I cannot say that this is a hope that is not very likely to be disappointed. The decision of this question does not rest exclusively with the Government, nor does it rest with the Liberal majority in the House of Commons. The decision of the question rests with Lord Salisbury and with the majority which he can command in the House of Lords; and I think that it is not improbable that Lord Salisbury may use that majority in the House of Lords for the purpose of postponing, even if it be for a little time, the decision—the settlement of this great question. Whether the question be dealt with as recommended by some in separate measures, or whether it be dealt with in one comprehensive measure, I think that Parliament will desire to know. the country will desire to know, on what principles, at all events, the Government propose to deal with the infinitely larger and infinitely more difficult question of the redistribution of seats. From whatever point of view we approach this question, however fairly we may desire to deal with our opponents, I believe it is beyond the ingenuity of any human being to devise a plan for the redistribution of electoral power that will commend itself to the country, which must not to all ap-pearances inflict a blow-at all events a severe temporary blow—on the fortunes of the Conservative party." Before this Parliament, however, performed upon itself the "happy despatch," his lordship thought it should deal with county government, the relations be-

tween landlord and tenant, and other questions. The Times says :- It is evident that Lord Hartington, warned by the bitter experience of last year, is disposed to give no counte-nance to the tactics formerly pursued by some of his extreme followers and not very keenly discouraged by some of his own colleagues. The trish problem can only be met by patient resolve and firm determination. Even local self-government, the improvement of which is as necessary in Ircland as it is in England, can not and must not be conceded to the demands of those who do not profess to be loyal to the integrity of the United Kingdom. This is undoubtedly the spirit in which a strong Government, strong enough to concede where con-cession is just and to repress where repression

is necessary, should approach the Irish pro-

The Standard says :- Lord Hartington's assurances leave little to be desired, though, coming after Mr. Chamberlain's counsels, they do not point the moral of Liberal unanimity. Not only is thereto be no tampering with Home Rule, but no concession will be made on the subject of Municipal Government or Extension of Franchise, until it is clear that it can be made without imperilling the Imperial connection. This is wholesome teaching, acceptable and necessary in view alike of the pretensions of Irish agitators and the pliability of some English statesmen.

The Daily Telegraph says: -On the subject of Home Rule the War Minister asserted that the democracy of Great Britain would not permit the establishment of a rival and inde-pendent kingdom; but he added that, as regards local government, there is no privilege or franchise enjoyed by this country which he and his colleague are not prepared to confer on the Irish people, so long as they are content to remain an integral portion of the British Empire. Here we have the plain and distinct announcement of a future policy.

The Daily News says :- Lord Hartington urged that the administration of Ireland should not be made the battle-ground of contending parties. But the principles of the Liberal party are not intended exclusively for home consumption. If they are good for anything, they apply as well to Ireland as to other parts of the world. Freedom of speech is not a luxury to be granted to people who will not use it in a manner disagreeable to the Government. It is a right which no doubt adds to the difficulty of governing, but which cannot, therefore, be arbitrarily with-held. Lord Hartington, who never palters with the truth, frankly recognizes the severity of the present system of English rule in Ireland

THE FENIAN PLOTS IN IRELAND. ALLEGED ATTEMPTS TO MURDER MR. FORSTER. The twenty-one prisoners apprehended in Dublin on the charge of conspiring to murder Government officials and others were brought up at the Dublin Police Court on Satur ay. The court was crowded with spectators. Considerable excitement prevailed in the town as the prisoners were being taken from the gaol to the court. They were conveyed in cabs, guarded by a strong body of police and soldiers, together with detectives in plain clothes and the Marines on special service. Extra precautions were observed at the police court. With the exception of Mr. Carey, the town councillor, the prisoners are all working men. The first witness called was Robert Farrell, a middle-aged labouring man. He said that seven years ago he was sworn in as a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. He attended meetings in various parts of the city. At those meetings money was collected for the purpose of arms. He saw James Carey attending meetings. Drilling was carried on repeatedly in Carey's presence. Joseph Brady, another of the prisoners, was also at the meetings. Threepence per week was paid by members for arms, and rifles and revolvers were supplied. The city was marked out into districts. There were at times military inspections and they had a general. Some of the accused held positions in the brotherhood. The members were sworn to obey their officers like good soldiers. The Dublin correspondent of the Boston

Herald telegraphed to that paper on Friday a most remarkable statement. He says:-Some of the most extraordinary evidence on record may be expected during the trials of the prisoners who were arrested in Dublin on 12th. Beyond doubt some member of the secret organisation has gone back on his former associates, for motives either of gain or terror, and is doing his best to bring them to justice. No other theory can explain the information now held by the police. Certainly it is a fact that a great organisation exists for the purpose of harassing the Government by any means. I have reason to know absolutely that evidence will be produced during the trial showing two attempts on Mr. Forster's life, each of which failed owing to a very slight hitchin passing the signals. Mr. Forster came out of the Castle to take an evening drive in Phonix Park: a man opposite the door wiped his face with a handkerchief; another a hundred yards away did the same; a third, at an equal distance, repeated, and so on for fully a mile and a half to the park gate. A sentinel at this point was off duty for a moment, and neglected to pass the signal inside, where the car with the murderers was waiting. Hence Mr. Forster escaped. The same failure occurred on the other occasion with another portion of the chain of sentinels. The police have reason to believe that persons who were waiting to kill Mr. Forster were the same who killed Lord Frederick Cavendish. Evidence is growing to show that Delaney is the traitor who has given the information leading to these arrests. The Government have offered £5,000 and a free pardon to whoever betrays the parties implicated. Delaney has just been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. It is thought he hopes to obtain a pardon, and to escape with the reward. Whelan, whose house was searched first, and where the first raid was made, has since been arrested. He is now in gaol. The police think that the Field crime was not executed by the same hand as the Cavendish one, but that it was planned by the same head. They think they have the right men on this charge. The opposition party still think nothing serious has been ivulged. Their notion is that the whole is a bluff' to influence the Mailow election next week, where the hottest contest for five years is now progessing. The prisoners, they say, had been brought up shortly before the voting takes place. The evidence for the prosecution has been taken, and no opportunity for rebuttal will be given until after the election is over. This suggestion is plausible, but it hardly explains the extraordinary confidence of the police. I hear to-night that more arrests are contemplated within a few days. There is comparatively little excitement,

#### THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE RITUALISTS.

The Bishop of Manchester has addressed a long letter to Dean Cowie, dated the 19th of January, in reply to an address on the Miles Platting case signed by the Dean and five other beneficed clergy of the diocese. The Bishop says:-"You earnestly entreat me to consider the desirableness of peace, and you press me with the obligation to recognise the respect due to the earnest desire of the late Archbishop, whose last Christian and statesmanlike effort for peace was made by a spirit illuminated by the approach of death. Nothing would distress me more than to be thought wanting in respect for the memory of a prelate whom I always held the most affectionate reverence, but that reverence must not be allowed to pass into servile approval of everything that he said or did, much less into a surrender of my own independent judgment, involving grave personal responsibility, before there has been ime for the mind of either the nation or of

the Church to be made up whether the "policy" pursued in the case of Mr. Macko-nochie will really "make for peace" or no. . . . Whether a temper which repudiates alike the authority of the bishop and the rulings of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which approves of the priest communicating alone, is is stated to have been the case at St. Peter's, Lon on Docks, on Christmas Day, and of the Holy Communion being celebrated with special intention for the repose of the souls of the dead, as at St. Paul's, Leicester, and at St. Alban's, Holborn, is likely to promote or secure peace in the Church—you can judge being life members at £50 each, and deben-as well as I, Whether such things are com-, tures will be issued at 4% per cent.

patible with a loyal acceptance of the Book of Common Prayer and the principles laid down therein, I fearlessly leave to the judgment of all unprejudiced Churchmen. Are these things to be tolerated in the 'policy of live and let live 'which you 'beg me to adopt'?" After remarking that he does not attach much weight to the argument that assumes that law must be enforced rigidly "all round," Dr. Fraser says:-"I am afraid you give me credit for 'wider sympathies' than I ever possessed. I am a Churchman of the school and type of thought of Richard Hooker. I accept loyally and heartily the principles of the Reformation. I have no sympathy with those who decry those principles or would un-do that work. There is much in the teaching of the extreme party among us about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, about the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and of the Saints, about the power of the priest in absolution, that I, for one, cannot distinguish from the teaching of the Church of Rome. I cannot bid this teaching welcome on the platform of the Church of England. . . . Unless men will come back within the lines of the Prayerbook, as those were understood and accepted till recent innovations blurred them, I can discern nothing for the Church but continued disquiet in the present, and disaster, possibly destruction, in a future only too threatening and imminent.

#### THE DISCOVERY IN ST. LUKE'S.

Sir John Humphreys (coroner for East Mid-

dlesex) opened at the Hope Music Hall, Ban-

ner-street, St. Luke's, on Saturday, an inquest upon the body of the girl whose remains were found on Thursday last in a box deposited at the head office of Messrs. Carter, Paterson, and Co., carriers, in Goswell-road. The jury having seen the body, Edward Smith said that on the 11th inst. a box was left at Messrs. Davis and Evans's, 157, Cambridge-heath, Bethnal-green, receiving agents of Messrs. Carter, Paterson, and Co. men came with the box, and the one who came into the shop was dressed like a tradesman. He said the sender was a "Mr. Smith." The witness did not ask for any address, as it was not usual to do so. The man, who was in the shop only five minutes, wore a tall hat and was dressed in dark clothing. The same afternoon the box was taken away by Messrs. Carter's carman, and the witness had not seen it again until to-day nor had he seen the man before nor since. About two or three weeks afterwards the witness was told by Messrs. Carter's that the box was still with them; and the referred to his books and could only find the name "Smith;" but the name and address, "Miss Green, 24, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.," was on the box. William Allen, manager to Messrs. Carter and Co., Goswell-road, stated that on the 18th of January his attention was first called to the box. It had then been opened by the clerk's directions. It contained the body of a The box had been at Goswell-road since December 12. He gave information to the police at once. William Stanton (the chief alluded to by the previous witness), who had charge of the "misdirected" department in Goswell-road of Messrs. Carter, corroborated the statements of the other witnesses, Sergeant Frank Briers, of the S Division, said that on the 18th of January he was sent for and saw Mr. Allen. He (the witness) examined the contents of the box and had them removed to the Old-street Police Station. With Inspector Peel he had charge of the case. He had been to 24, Abbey-road, but no one of the name of Green had lived there for the last ten years. Dr. George Eugene Yarrow (divisional police surgeon) said that about six in the evening of the 18th of January he was called to the police station. St. Luke's and there saw the body of the deceased girl. The box was 18in. long, 10in. wide, and 12% in. deep. The body was forced in doubled upon itself twice, forming the shape of a compressed S, the head being doubled down and the legs upwards. The body, which was that of a girl apparently about fourteen years of age, was only four feet in length. It was utterly emaciated, weighing only 24lb. He had made a post-mortem examination. On the inner ankle of the right leg there was an old ulcer nearly healed. The complexion was fair, the hair light brown, eyes hazel brown. There was a good set of teeth, large and regular. Four had been removed—one on each side evidently by a professional, because of the overcrowded state. She had all the teeth except the "wisdom" teeth. The ears were not pierced. There was only a chemise over the body. There was no name or mark upon the chemise. He had preserved the contents of the stomach. He found no sufficient cause of death in the organs of the body. Although he found nothing pointing to death by poison, there might have been a very slow process of poisoning. The coroner said that as there was no sufficient cause of death as yet traceable in any of the organs of the body, it would be desirable to adjourn the inquiry, so that the contents of the stomach might be analysed, before coming to a verdict. The adjournment would also enable the police to see if anything further could be done to trace the person who sent the box. Inspector Peel asked whether a reward might not be offered for the person to come forward who brought the box to the carriers'. The coroner assented to this suggestion, and then adjourned the inquiry for a week.

SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE. -On the arrival of the up limited mail at Rugby on Saturday morning, the ticket collector upon going to a first-class carriage, found there, apparently asleep, a young man, whom he tried to awaken. His efforts were without success, and upon a closer examination he found that he was dead. In his possession was a first-class ticket from Warrington to Euston, and a small sum of money, as well as a non-addressed sealed envelope containing the following letter, apparently in a lady's handwriting:—"My Dearest —.—Just one line to say all will be as you wish. Will you come and see me on Wednesday evening about seven, as I shall stay in-to-morrow night. My only wish for the future will be your happiness and love —." (The blanks are caused by the names having been cut out of the letter by a knife.) On the back, in a shaky, and seemingly disguised, hand, is written "My last and greatest wish is that I may be forgotten by everyone on earth except -, whom I hope to meet in heaven-or hell. Perhaps this will convince her that I do love (or did love) her most sincerely." In the envelope also was a bunch of artificial violets, and in the pocket a loaded five-chambered revolver, as well as a certificate of discharge as steward from the ship Celtic, at Liverpool, dated August 23 last. The name therein is James Wilson, aged 24, place of birth Flint.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB .- The Morning Post states that all inquiries and letters relating to this project may be addressed to the Marquis of Abergavenny, at the offices of the Central Conservative Association, St. Stephen's-chambers, S.W. It is in ended that the club shall consist of 5,000 members, and that the entrance fee of ordinary members shall be £5 and the annual subscription £5, but the subscription of members residing out-side a radius of twenty miles shall be £2. That all members of the Carlton, Junior Carlton, Conservative, St. Stephen's, Beaconsfield, and Ci y Carlton Clubs shall be eligible for admission without entrance fee, and at an annual subscription of £2. That the club shall be in a central position, and shall have, in addition to the ordinary accommodation, a large hall available for public meetings. Five hundred members will have the privilege of

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### Moreat-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 21-22, 1883.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROYALISTS. The Royalists of France must be credited with some little capacity to apprehend accomplished facts; and there can surely be few of them who are not conscious that even if Henry Cinq were, by some extraordinary turn of the wheel, brought to the head of affairs, he could by no possibility remain there, so long as modern France remains modern France. It is not a question whose principles are sound and whose unsound; though, for our part, we entertain little doubt that there is not much to choose between the principles avowed by thoroughgoing Legitimists and the principles proclaimed by extreme French Republicans. Neither of them will work in any world that is now known to us. But between the theory of Divine Right and the cardinal tenets of modern society there is an irreconcileable divergence, and the paving-stones of Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, and a score of other places would be roused to mutiny by the notification that a Government ruled over them which discarded the main doctrine of the Revolution as embodied in the phrase, the Will of the People. A military Dictator might crush such an insurrection, with the tacit approval of the quieter portion of the nation, in the same way that it was crushed by Louis Napoleon in 1851 and by Thiers and his Generals in 1871. But Kings by Divine Right somehow always lack the merciless hand. To their credit they do love their people sufficiently well to be unwilling to shed their blood in civil strife; and this reluctance is shared even by those Princes of their House who have cast aside the principle of Legitimism, and who seek to govern with the aid of Constitutional principles. We have only to recall the conduct of Louis XVI., of Charles X., and of Louis Philippe, to see that Kings of the old pattern are unable or unwilling, which amounts to the same thing, to put down insurrection on a large scale. It requires the more unscrupulous Cæsar either in esse or in posse to do that. Gambetta would have done it, and so would any of the men who were the soul of the Commune. Whatever the motive, whether nt be want of self-confidence or traditional gentleness, certain it is that no Bourbon Prince has ever shown himself of whom it would be possible to feel that he would win a Throne by an armed rebellion, or retain it by suppressing one. We are not surprised, therefore, that the more reasonable and trustworthy French papers treat what Royalist plot there may be as a specimen of drawingroom triffing; nor must the French Government be astonished if people abroad regard all rumours upon the subject as a convenient device for enabling it to ask for further powers for the strengthening of iits own position. No dispassionate person would question the right of any Government to expel any citizen whose presence is considered dangerous to the safety of the State; and the fact that the persons aimed at are members of former reigning families does not alter the propriety of that course. At the same time, to ask for such powers is a most damaging confession on the part of the Government that makes iit. Our Government, for instance, applied to Parliament for even larger powers against Irish disloyalty, and Parliament granted the request. But most Englishmen feel heartily ashamed, as well as sorry, that it should have been found necessary. In the same way, the Republic must be in rather an unstable condition if it needs to be armed against a few individuals who, so far, have given the public no reason to suppose that they are dangerous to the State, save in so far as they are persons who might have a chance of governing France, if the present form of (Government were to disappear. The Bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by M. Fallières, the Minister of the In-

whom it is directed. If a "Pretender

of the Army will be opposed by the

Government, and will therefore hardly

be carried. But it is possible that the

Orl eans Princes, whose conduct has to all

appe arance been blameless, may resent the

passi ng of the Government Bill, and resign

their appointments. That, however, would

be fool ish, and the Orleans Princes gene-

rally be have wisely. It will certainly not

be to the credit of the Government if the

Manifesta of Prince Napoleon is employed

as an excu se for persecution against men

who have no connection with him, and

who would c ertainly support the Executive,

if necessary, in resisting his pretensions.

Is it credible, moreover, that, even on the

supposition that a few ardent Legitimists

have been play ing at conspiracy and insur-

rection, the Orleans Princes would

damage themselves by being participators

has been planned by those who pretend that they have discovered it; and the very violence with which it is being denounced gives colour to this assumption.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRATORS. There is good ground for believing that the police are at last upon the track of the murderous conspiracy which has planned and effected the commission of so many crimes in Dublin. It would not, of course, be right or prudent to assume the guilt of all or any of the twenty prisoners who were on Saturday further remanded by the magistrates, and who may be able at a later period to disprove by conclusive evidence the very serious charge which has been brought against them. But it must be admitted that the story told in the witness-box by Robert Farrell completely justifies the conduct of the authorities in ordering the arrests, and tends, at all events, to show that very valuable information has been obtained. It is of course within the bounds of possibility that Farrell has evolved out of his inner consciousness the whole of his clear and consistent narrative. The testimony of an approver is necessarily tainted; and though in strict law it may be sufficient of itself to secure a conviction, the Judges have established a very whole-some practice of strongly recommending juries to insist in such cases on corroboration. But in estimating the value of such evidence as Farrell's we must remember the state of Ireland, and what has too often been the fate of informers in that country. We must consider the very strong motives which operate against communicating such fatal secrets to the police, as well as the doubtful and precarious reward which the maker of the communication can hope to enjoy. On the other hand, it has been generally agreed that the only prospect of discovering the authors of the crime perpetrated in the Phœnix Park and the attempted murder of Mr. Field, the juror who was all but killed after taking part in the condemnation of Francis Hynes, lay in the terror or remorse of an accomplice or accessory. Ordinary offences are brought home to their perpetrators because the imperfect resources of individuals are confronted with the elaborate organisation of a detective system. But it was sufficiently well known before the extraordinary revelations made public on Saturday that there was in Dublin a society whose object, or at all events whose method, was murder. Thus the police had to meet not a number of isolated criminals, but a murderous institution, so to speak, as carefully constructed, perhaps as numerous as themselves. To the work of discovering the ramifications and detecting the managers of this conspiracy the Dublin constabulary have been for some time devoting themselves. If they have now succeeded in obtaining full information, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the achievement. There can be no peace or prosperity for Ireland while she is cursed with this social plague. If Farrell's testimony is to be believed, there has existed for some eighteen months in Dublin a society for assassinating officers of the Government. It is a branch of the old Fenian brotherhood, though, according to Farrell, there are many Fenians who have never had anything to do with this smaller and more exclusive association. One of the rules of this "inner circle," as it was called, was that its members should not know each other, except that every man was to be acquainted with his immediate neighbour above him and below him on the list. The first business entrusted to Farrell himself was to watch the Chief Secretary's carriage. If he did that, two other men, whose names were mentioned at the police-court, "would do the remainder." Farrell, however, according to his own account, did not recognise the carriage, and nothing happened on that occasion. But the most explicit and circumstantial part of Farrell's story was his account of the attack made upon Mr. Field. If this narrative be accurate there is an end of all further doubt about the matter. Farrell describes the plot, its authors, and its execution with perfect coolness and the utmost minuteness. He may, of course, be lying. He may be mistaken in the identity of the ruffians who did their best to destroy a brave and honest man's life for doing his duty and respecting his oath. Part of his evidence was objected to as hearsay, but the statement in question was made by one of the prisoners, and was therefore clearly admissible against him, though not perhaps in strictness against the other men in the dock. It is not quite evident that the police are determined to proceed with what Mr. Murphy justly called a "case of unparalleled magnitude." A week ago it was confidently predicted by some writers who act on the simple assumption of Dublin Castle being always misinformed that many of the persons arrested would have forthwith to be discharged for want of evidence. That has not been so, and no terior, cannot fairly be described as tyranone who reads the testimony given on nical; but it clearly testifies to the ex-Saturday can deny that the magistrates istence of deep-seated terror in Republican were right in remanding all the prisoners breasts. For that reason we cannot help without bail. Twenty-one men have been thinking that it is calculated to injure the apprehended within the past week. Of Republic more than the persons against these, twenty appeared in the dock on Saturday, and are now in safe custody. is exiled, it can only be because he is The twenty-first took his place in the witdangerous; indeed, that is the very gist ness-box, and his name is Robert Farrell. and argument of the Bill. But how can a Part of Farrell's story directly implicated Pretender be dangerous unless he is in the recent proceedings of the assassinapopular? And is he likely to become less tion society the man Delany, who has popular because his popularity is acknow-ledged by a decree of exile? The probeen already sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for conspiracy to murder Mr. posal of M. Ballue to strike the names Justice Lawson. It is by prosecutions of of the Orleans Princes off the roll this sort, and not by antiquated proceed-

THE ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE AGAINST Lany.-In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on Friday, a conditional order for a new trial on the ground of insufficient damages was granted in the case of Kingsley v. Peile which was an action brought last week by a medical gentleman against Miss Peile for breach of promise of marriage. The jury awarded the plaintiff a farthing damages, and lady on a claim made by her against the defendant for £100 lent. Counsel for the defendant now said he would be willing to let the matter drop if the defendant would forego her claim, and let each party bear their own costs, but this offer was in such folly? Even in France the im- refused.

Daily News.

Lord Hartington, in his Darwen speech

pression prevails that, if plot there be, it | LORD HARTINGTON AND EGYPT. on Saturday, " prophesied smooth things" in Egypt, and drew a pretty picture of a country where everything will be for the best for everybody all round. He does not arrive at this comfortable conclusion by ignoring the salient facts of the situation. Nobody declares more clearly than the Secretary for War the interests England has on the banks of the Nile. He recites all, and with due emphasis. Not only are we concerned with the Canal, but all our communications with India are made through Egypt. The safety of our dominions in the East and the interests of the Indian people require that these should be safe, and "a stable and settled Government in Egypt" is an essential condition of their security. In the next place, the recent intervention was necessary, owing to the nvestment of European and British capital in Egypt. In addition, Egypt is a centre of Mohammedan influence, and if "respect for the British name in India has to be maintained, British authority in Egypt must be respected, and wanton insults on the British name not overlooked." Finally, European intervention in some form or another was imperative-" Europe was in Egypt, and must be in Egypt "-and it was best that it should be represented by a responsible Government. Here are reasons for the whole course of our policy in Egypt, and for the recent war, so potent that any one of them even if taken alone would have justified our intervention. Lord Hartington, who is never inclined to sentiment or to arrogate to this country any disinterestedness, omitted, probably with intention, the additional inducement to interfere-that in stepping in we rescued the Egyptian people themselves from the grasp of the worst of all régimes-a military usurpation. But the considerations he set forth with practical directness and clear emphasis are quite enough. They explained to his hard-headed Lancashire constituents why Egypt is for England something quite distinct from any other foreign land; why it stands to us in a relation not belonging to any other part of the globe outside the dominions of the Queen; why anarchy at Cairo is a very different thing in English eyes from anarchy in any other foreign capital, and why a successful rebel on the Nile provokes a British protest in the form of bombshells and bayonets that rebels on the Seine, the Mississippi, or the Po do not call forth. The declaration by Lord Hartington is the more timely as it has been whispered by recent Radicals that the late war was a kind of accident; like Navarino, "an untoward event;" and that earnest Liberals in the North had only condoned it because it was short. The Secretary for War makes no apology of the kind. He defends the intervention not only on principle but on principles that are likely to hold good while Egypt exists. Still, when we follow the noble lord from his defence of our past action to his explanation of our future course, it seems to us that there is a practical contradiction between his premisses and his conclusion. England and Europe are in Egypt, and must be in Egypt, it is declared; yet if we ask how they will be represented we are answered, "By an official who will not be appointed by the British Government, who will not be an instrument of the British Government, and for whose actions the British Government will not be responsible." Of course it is understood that this self-denial on our part extends all round, and that no othes European Government will have a closes connection with this new functionary. Our Government will advise the Khedive in his choice of a man who will no doubt be a European; but "he will be the servant of the Egyptian Government," though bound to look after " not British interests only, but all "European interests." It is not difficult to read between the lines of this announcement. Of course there will be no difficulty at first. The word "European" in India means "English" as a rule, and the new adviser will be at first, of course, an Englishman, supported not only by the moral weight of our diplomacy but by the physical presence of our troops. But according to Lord Hartington there is to be no security for the permanency of this plan. We see no hint of any treaty between the Khedive and ourselves; no provision to follow the retirement of our troops; no warning to other States not to interfere. Our forces are to remain until a new and small but efficient Egyptian army is organised, and then they are to retire, leaving the Khedive face to face with his "European adviser." How long the plan will work, for how many months or years the recollection of English intervention and the fear of its return may keep the ruler discreet or rebels against his authority in awe, it is impossible to say. All who know Orientals will admit that they are a people of short memories and easily led astray by impulse, passion, or whim. It will necessarily be the duty of the new official to check the caprices or control the expenditure of the Ruler or of his Ministers; to run counter on some occasions, no doubt, to the prejudices of the people themselves. If he does his duty fearlessly and firmly he is sure to be unpopular; and, if once disliked, where will be the power at his back? Appointed by the Egyptian Government as an Egyptian official he can be dismissed by the Khedive without our enjoying even a right to protest. The very essence of that independent Government some Liberals demand for Egypt is its right to cashier its own generals-for instance, Sir Evelyn Wood and Baker Pacha -and to dismiss its financial adviser-Sir Auckland Colvin or Sir Rivers Wilson. Is it to enjoy this "independence?" If it is to be a free State, will it be free to make blunders and to do wrong? If so, ings in the Queen's Bench against "inwhat becomes of the previous declarations flammatory" speeches, that the forces of of Lord Hartington that the "stable and disorder can best be defeated in Ireland .settled" Government of the land is an English because an Indian interest; that European influence and capital on the Nile must not be endangered, and that "British authority in Egypt must be respected? The two declarations do not hang toge-

ther. Reading the one we find the war

justified because Egypt cannot be left to

itself. Reading the latter exposition we

fancy we are dealing with the affairs of

some State like Portugal, Denmark, or

Roumania, whose independence we must

to its own hurt. The Government should

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") It is always pleasant to meet an old friend after months or years of separation; but the pleasure is dashed with pain when we meet only to bid a last good-bye. This was the case at the Haymarket on Saturday, when the more one enjoyed the revival of Caste the more one regretted that the performance was a farewell to Robertson's best play as acted under the management which first gave it dramatic life. A character like Polly Eccles, as created by Mrs. Bancroft, is something more than a mere stage acquaintance. She has exerted a charm which, for this generation of playgoers, cannot possibly be re-newed when Mrs. Bancroft's ringing laughter is heard in the part no more. And as it is with this individual creation, so it is felt to be with the whole comedy, which may, it is true, continue to exist under changed conditionsnay even to flourish, since it is a sterling dramatic work-but which can never be the same to those who remember it as produced and revived and revived again by Mr. and

Mrs. Bancroft. The Comedy of Errors, after years of disuse upon the metropolitan stage, has now found temporary but on the whole a worthy home at the Strand. If the fashion of Shakespeare revival had to be followed at this laughterloving little theatre no happier choice of a play could possibly have been made. The gist of the learned disquisitions of commentators upon Shakespeare's elaboration of the Menaëchmi of Plautus is to the effect that it is farce rather than comedy, depending, as it does, for its dramatic effect upon the exaggerated development of an absurdly improbable plot. It is farce of the best kind, no doubt, but farce which is nevertheless quite unmistakeable in all the best acting points of the play. Now, it is in farce of this description that Mr. J. S. Clarke's art is most fittingly displayed, and it is for fun of this less subtle and broader kind that Strand audiences are accustomed to look. It would, therefore, have been strange, indeed, if, with Mr. Clarke for one of the Dromios, with a general cast of fair strength, and with stage accessories of all due elaboration, The Comedy of Errors had here failed to make its mark. The version now played differs somewhat from that employed some sixteen years ago at Drury Lane and the Princess's, when the Brothers Webb were the Dromios. But the three acts of that arrangement are still retained without any important omissions from the shortest play that Shakespeare ever wrote. Mr. Paulton as Dromio of Ephesus does not bear much resemblance to the other Dromio as presented by Mr. Clarke, and is lecidedly inferior in humorous individuality Mr. Clarke's embodiment of the puzzled slave is indeed a creation which must necessarily be hard to copy in its quaint drollery, and Mr. Paulton fails only where few comedians would hope to succeed.

As Pauline, in The Lady of Lyons, there appeared last week at the Gaiety a débutante to whom may be attributed much more than the conventional degree of "promise." Miss Lawrence does not appear to have had much actual stage experience, nor has she as yet sufficient physical strength—or rather ability to economise her resources-to enable her to fulfil her good intentions. But what she has learnt she has clearly been well taught, and her teaching has not destroyed her ye grace. Of Pauline's most trying scene in the cottage, where she discovers her bridegroom's treachery, Miss Lawrence made all that can well be made on the stage by an untrained display of natural emotion, and the only danger is, lest her successful experiment with a difficult task should tempt her to avoid the drudgery of more useful and suitable labours. Claude Melnotte is a part in which Mr. Hermann Vezin has certain obvious disadvantages to contend with, but his experienced art was none the less useful to the lady whom, in the fullest sense of the word, he "supported" on this occasion.

Another Gaiety matinée during the week was occupied with a very unequal reading of the School for Scandal, Miss de Grey doing what was doubtless her best as Lady Teazle, and Mr. Kyrle Bellew playing that of Charles Surface with grace and vivacity. Mr. Barnes was an excellent Joseph; and it is needless to discuss the unexaggerated humour of Mr. Lionel Brough's Moses. But as a whole the representation was halting and unsatisfactory. It is hardly necessary to point out how wholly unprecedented in the history of Much Ado About Nothing is such a run as that of 100 consecutive performances which was completed at the Lyceum on Saturday under Mr. rving. That this perfect revival would gain success of the most practical kind we have never doubted, and it is a duty of the most pleasant kind to note the fulfilment of our expectations. It is in the highest degree encouraging to find that there is a large public eager to recognise and reward artistic merit of this ambitious order; and it is clear that the approaching departure of Mr. Irving and his company for a long sojourn in America will cause a gap in our intellectual entertainments not readily to be filled up.

We are sorry to learn that little hope is entertained of Miss Litton's recovery from her severe illness. The last weeks of Betsy are announced at

the Criterion, where Mr. Sims's Mother-in-Law will be the next production.

The Royalty Theatre, of which a long lease has been secured by Miss Kate Santley, is being, practically, rebuilt by her, upon plans prepared by Mr. Verity. The house will undergo a complete transformation, and we are informed that every effort is being made to make it a theatre of special comfort and elegance. It will be opened about the middle of March with an entirely new comic opera in two acts, written by Mr. George R. Sims, and composed by Mr. Frederic Clay. The piece bears the title of *The Merry Duchess*, and being the first comic opera from Mr. Sims's pen, will be awaited with curiosity and interest. It is, moreover, the first work composed by Mr. Clay for the English stage since his three years' sojourn in America, and it will be welcome alike to musicians and to the

public. The Royal Italian Opera Company (Limited) having in vain endeavoured to obtain some modification of the extensive scheme of structural alterations required by the Metropolitan Board of Works to be executed at Covent Garden Theatre, the Promenade Concert season is compulsorily closed. During the next three months, relays of workmen will be occupied by night as well as day, in order that the alterations may be completed by the date fixed for the commencement of the Italian Opera season. Two entirely new staircases will be made, reaching from the top of the building to the street. These outlets will undoubtedly conduce to the public safety, in case danger should arise from fire or panic. A nine-inch brick wall is to be built, reaching from the foundations to some inches above the roof, and forming a backing to the

sides and roof of the proscenium. The concerts given during the past week have been well supported, and have been worthy of praise. On Saturday night the programme was of the "miscellaneous" kind customary on Saturdays, including orchestral selections from Il Trovatore, Carmen, and H.M.S. Pinafore; the ballet music from Gounod's Faust; the overtures to Zampa and Semiramide; the Andante and Finale from Beethoven's Violin Concerto (splendidly played by Mr. Carrodus), and other selections highly acceptable to musicians, besides music of a lighter description. Signor Tito Mattei played, in his usual masterly style, his own Preludio e Tempo di Valzer (with orchestral respect even when exercising its freedom accompaniment) and Thalberg's arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home." Mme. Rose Hersee sang "Una voce poco fa" (Rossini) in finished style, and afterwards introduced a elect between the two opposite propositions, but they can scarcely adopt them in turn.—Daily Telegraph.

new ballad, entitled "So very Strange,"
written by Miss Mary Mark Lemon, and
composed by J. L. Roeckel. Words and music are simple, but pleasant, and the song seems likely to prove successful. Mr. Barrington Foote gave a capital rendering of Macfarren's song, "The Monk within his Cell," and afterwards sang with equal success a new song, "The Border Bride," by J. L. Roeckel. MM. Carrodus, Radcliff, Reynolds, Clinton, Edward Howell, and other members of the band greatly distinguished themselves in the solo passages of the orchestral selections above-named, and the band of the Coldstream Guards gave valuable assistance.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. It is not unlikely (says the Athenxum) that before many months are over Mr. John Morley will become the editor of one of our

chief magazines.

Mr. Crowe conducted with his usual zeal and

The February number of the Fortnightly Review will contain an imaginary conversation between Lord Westbury and Bishop Wilberforce, being one of a collection of dialogues by Mr. H. D. Traill, shortly to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall under the title " The New Lucian."

The life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, is, we hear, to be written by his son-inlaw and private secretary, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Benham, formerly vicar of Addington, and much in his Grace's confidence. The biography will be founded on abundant material left by Archbishop Tait in the form of letters and diaries. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will be the publishers. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are likely to begin publishing an illustrated magazine in the course of the present We are informed that three volumes of the late Lord Lytton's "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains" may be expected to appear in the course of next spring. They will contain, in addition to his autobiography, a selection from his earlier unpublished writings, together with portraits, facsimiles of MSS., and other illustrations. The narrative of the author's literary life will also be continued by his son in these volumes. We hear that Mr. Froude is now passing through the press the "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," which Carlyle had himself prepared for publication. The work will fill volumes. -Academy.

The editorship of the Oxford Magazine has been undertaken by Mr. Richard Lodge of B.N.C., who is to be supported by, among others, Mr. Courtney of New, Mr. Wordsworth of B.N.C., Mr. W. P. Kerr of All Souls', and Mr. E. B. Poulton of Keble. Undergraduates will be represented by Mr. W. H. Shaw (Stanhope Essayist and President of the Union) of Balliol, Mr. D. S. Maccoll (Newdigate Prizeman) of Lincoln, and The magazine will be published in Oxford by Mr. James Thornton, and in London by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, of Holborn

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are likely to begin publishing an illustrated mont hly maga sine in the course of the present year.

The first number of the National Review will appear with the Magazines for March. Messrs. Allen and Co., of Waterloo-place, are the publishers.

A capital collection of family letters of historical interest has lately been brought to light at Mr. Le Fleming's, of Rydal Hall, Ambleside, by the Historical MSS. Commissioners. It consists chiefly of the correspondence of Sir Daniel Le Fleming, who was M.P. for Cockermouth in the reign of James II. Mr. Maxwell Lyte is drawing up a report upon these documents.
"F. G.," in Notes and Queries, says: "The

monument which Pope placed on the walls of Twickenham Church to the memory of his parents is now almost entirely concealed by the recent alterations in the organ. A very simple remedy would be to remove the monument to some other part of the church. there is nothing in the inscription which indicates either the position of the monument or of the remains of those to whom it is erected, this might certainly be carried out."

It is said that arrangements are in progress for the conversion, at an early date, of one of the leading publishing houses in the City into a limited liability company. Sir Gavan Duffy's new work, entitled

Four Years of Irish History, 1845-1849, being a sequel to "Young Ireland," will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. on or about the first of next month. Mr. Freeman intends to collect into a volume

his "Impressions of the United States," which have already appeared in various magazines. The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. James Melville M'Culloch, of Greenock, in his 82d year. The deceased was the editor of a number of school books, which attained a most extensive sale throughout Scotland. He was the author of a work on "The Literary Characteristics of the Scriptures," of a pamphlet on "Misconceptions regarding Education," of a volume of sermons and other works and compilations. When in his 80th year, he issued a little volume entitled "Curiosities of

English Etymology."
In Mr. Hall Caine's Recollections of Rossetti there appears a letter from the poet combating a theory (which Mr. Caine presumably advanced as his own) that Coleridge meant, in the sequel to "Christabel," to show eyes in the breasts of the witch. Mr. Caine has now been reminded of the familiar story about Shelley, that an apparition of the witch with eyes on her breasts occurred to him while hearing the poem read, and that, startled by the idea, he fied out of the room. Mr. Caine is, of course, satisfied that this incident is the unacknowledged source of the theory Rossetti combats, though (as it could hardly occur to Rossetti to borrow from such a quarter) he thinks the story, however familiar, must have been quite unknown to him when he wrote .--

The Book on Roman Lancashire by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, of Liverpool, which has been in progress for a considerable period, will, we hear, be in the hands of the subscribers immediately. The publication has been delayed by the illness of the author. Mr. Robert Ferguson, one of the members

for Carlisle, has a new book in the press entitled "Surnames as a Science," a work dealing with that portion of our surnames which goes back to Anglo-Saxon times, and so forms part of the general system, on which much light has been thrown by the researches of the Germans. The publishers are Messrs. George Routledge and Sons.

Messrs, Mawson and Swan, of Newcastleon-Tyne, have constructed a small accumulator weighing five pounds, which is capable of supplying electricity for working one lamp continuously for two hours, and for a much longer time if the electricity is turned off when not required. This arrangement, with Swan's lamp, has been adopted with great advantage for the taking of micro-photographs.

Mrs. Cecil Lawson has offered, in memory of her late husband, and the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery have accepted, as a gift to the nation, the picture of the August Moon," now in the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition.

The exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers for the present year will be held in London on the 1st of March. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process the artist may choose as a means of original expression, are understood to be included in the term "painter etching," and, subject to the approval of the Council, are eligible for exhibiion whether the artist sending them be a Fellow or not. The works must be original, and never before exhibited.

MR. GLADSTONE AT CANNES. The special correspondent of the Daily

News at Cannes writes:—I am glad to be able to state that Mr. Gladstone, though somewhat

fatigued after a journey long enough to try

the strength of a younger man in robust

health, passed a very good night after his arrival, and will, if the weather only remains as fine as it has been for the last two days, doubtless recover his pristine vigour and health. He could not, assuredly, have come to a more favourable spot, for the situation of the Chateau Scott is, as your readers will have inferred from the description given in my telegram, unequalled; and the only wonder is that it has stood so long uninhabited. But, in order to reassure the friends of Mr. Gladstone who may be inclined to imagine that there must be some reason for this, and that either the drainage is bad or the site unwholesome, it may be advisable to state that the property has changed hands since the gentleman who commenced build-ing it in 1865 died, and that no attempt was made to furnish it until last season. Though not standing nearly so high as Mr. Stirling Crawfurd's Château de Thorenc, as Sir Julian Goldsmid's Villa Florentina, as Isola Bella, as the Villa Anson, at which the Duke and Duchess of Argyll are spending the winter, it is still elevated enough to catch the sea air; and I do not think it would be possible to find in all Europe, unless it be farther along this coast at Monte Carlo and Mentone, a more glorious prospect than that which unfolds itself beneath the windows of the Château Scott. There is rest and soothing for eye and brain alike in the sheen of the blue waters which upon such a day as this lap lazily against the rocks at the foot of the gardens, in the shadowy mountain slopes which are even now richly clad in verdure, and in the more distant prospect of the islands, which may remind the venerable statesman of those 'Isles of Greece" which he loves so well. That Mr. Gladstone may derive every benefit from his stay here is the earnest hope of political friends and opponents alike, and as this benefit is more likely to be obtained by complete rest than by anything else, the fewer visits paid to him the better will his friends be pleased. The sensation of "doing nothing" to one accustomed to severe mental labour is so delightful by way of a change that it would be cruel to deprive Mr. Gladstone of this rare opportunity of enjoying it.

Cannes was not, I am told by persons who
have the best opportunity of judging, nearly

so full as usual a month ago, but it has picked up the leeway wonderfully within the ast month, and at the present time there are very few vacant villas, while the principal hotels, such as the Gray and Albion, have a fairly good contingent of visitors. In addition to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Lord and Lady Acton-with whom Miss Gladstone is staying for the pre-sent—the Duchess (Caroline) of Montrose and Mr. Stirling Crawford, the Earl and Countess Somers, the Earl and Countess of Roden, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Sir Robert and Lady Anstruther, Sir T. E. Cole-brooke and family, Sir John and Lady Mellor, Sir Henry Keating, and many other English families of note are spending the winter at Cannes, while the French colony comprises the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, who have within the last year got into a charming villa of their own, Marshal Canrobert and his Duchesse de Luynes, and wife, the wido the Duc de Vallombrose. The Archduchess Marie Antoinette of Austria, travelling under the name of Conntess von Elm. is here also; and there is a fair sprinkling of Russians, though nothing like so many as there were when the late Empress of Russia was spending her last few months on earth at Cannes. There has been a good deal of festivity at Cannes lately, in connection with the opening of a new boulevard, which, running at right angles from the sea, goes up to the village or suburb of Cannet, and which will, in my opinion, be the reverso of a gain, as it will have a tendency to destroy the rusticity, which is one of Cannes' greatest charms. The thing is done, however, and the best must now be made of it. The weather, as I have said, has been, for the Riviera, very bad of late; for, though there has been no cold winds, the rain has been almost ceaseless since the turn of the year, and it is of good omen for Mr. Gladstone's visit that it seemed to clear up the very morning he left England. Upon his way from Marseilles here he passed within hail of Sir Charles Dilke's

charming residence at Cap Brun, just outside

Toulon; and the station preceding Canass, at which his train stopped, is St. Raphael,

discovered and popularised by that caustic writer, Alphonse Karr, and now in a fair way to become a fashionable winter station. Sir Charles Dilke has property there, and the selection of St. Raphael as a residence this winter by Lord and Lady Salisbury cannot fail to be grateful to the Prestdent of the Local Government Board in his capacity of landlord. It is very probable, too, that Sir Stafford Northcote will land from the Pandora at Nice, and there are so many other members of the two Houses wintering on the Riviera that it would be quite possible to open Parliament here instead of at Westminster. Between Nice and Cannes is the ancient and picturesque town of Antibes, famous in Roman and modern French history, but there are few visitors to it; and Nice, Monte Carlo, and Mentone attract those who do not stop short at Hyères, St. Raphael, and Cannes. Nice is not nearly so full, by all accounts, as usual; though the burial of M, Gambetta, followed by the race week, brought a great many visitors to it for a short time. They are now leaving, but the Carnival begins so soon that their places will soon be taken, and I have no doubt that by the time the season is over the hotel-keepers and tradespeople will not have much ground of complaint. Prince Gortschakoff is spending the winter at Nice, as usual, and, considering his great age, seems to be in very fair health. The English colony at Monte Carlo is never very numerous, not merely because the accommodation is limited, but because some families dread the temptation of the tables, though it was, I think, Dumas père who observed that "it was so easy not to write a tragedy in five acts and in verse." It is equally easy not to enjoy the splendid prospect and the enchanting scenery which Monte Carlo affords, to listen to such music as can be heard at no other place in Europe except Covent Garden, and to explore one of the most interesting bits of country along this coast, without paying tribute to the red or the black. The adjacent town of Mentone has a much larger contingent of visitors than Monte Carlo, where Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill are now staying, tho recent arrivals comprising Lord and Lady Poltimore, who will remain there until April, and Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons. Lord Cadogan, who derived so much benefit from his stay there last year after his long illness, is expected in the course of a day or two; but the Chalet des Rosiers, which will ever be remembered as the residence of the Queen, is at present untenanted by its owner. Mentone, favoured as it generally is in its weather even above other places on the Riviera, has been visited with the same heavy rains which have prevailed here, and was in serious danger of losing its good repute. The mischief, however, is not irremediable, and a month's spell of fine weather will set everything right.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out resterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan. The Rev. H. M. Villiers and Mrs. Villiers had the honour of being presented to her Majesty on their marriage. The Rev. Randall Davidson, son-in-law to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, arrived at Osborne. The Very Rev. George Connor,

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### M Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 22-23, 1883.

THE LOSS OF THE "CIMBRIA." The account given of the disaster to the Cimbria on behalf of the Captain of the Sultan, is in some respects very singular. He describes the Cimbria as steaming across the bows of his vessel while the latter was stationary, the German ship tearing her own sides open by colliding with the forepart of the Sultan. The crew of the latter ship hailed the Cimbria, and asked her to stand by; but no answer was received, and after nearly coming into collision with the Sultan a second time the Cimbria disappeared in the darkness. The Captain of the Sultan states that he thought the danger was on his own side, and he had no idea of any fatality occurring to the other ship until he received information of the fact some hours after he reached Hamburg. A telegram received at Lloyd's yesterday afternoon states that the Cimbria sank in fifteen minutes after the collision. It seems extraordinary, assuming this account to be genuine, that the Captain of the Hull steamer should have heard no cries from the occupants of the boats or from the drowning people who were clinging to the floating spars. How the collision should have occurred at all is another subject for consideration. One or both the vessels must have been going at a fair rate of speed at the moment of the accident, or the force of the collision would not have been so great. The Captain of the Sultan affirms that the speed of his engines was reduced to "dead slow" at the time when the Cimbria came in sight, and that they had just begun to revolve backwards when the collision took place. A witness on board the Cimbria states that the engines of that vessel were working at "slow" when the Sultan's green light was observed, and then they were immediately stopped. It is shown by the statement of Captain Cuttill himself that the shock was a violent one. The amount of damage his own ship received. and the description he gives of the havoc in his forecastle, would rather imply that he had run into the Cimbria with considerable force. However, these are points on which more information may be forthcoming in a day or two. Concerning the effect of fog in producing a disaster of this description, the conclusion seems unavoidable that the use of steam power in navigation has introduced a new form of peril. Almost invariably a fog is accompanied by a dead calm, under which condition of things it is not easy for one sailing ship to run down another. It would apparently be a fortunate thing for the safety of human life if the captains of steam ships, when enveloped in fog, would for the time being ignore the fact that their vessels possess any other motive power than that to be derived from sails. Perhaps in the absence of that which appeals to the sight, a proper code of sound signals would make some degree of progress reasonably secure. But at present this is a doubtful point. In connection with the present calamity the question will again be asked whether watertight compartments really possess the virtue which has been attributed to them? Can they preserve the vessel from sinking in the event of a collision? It has been explained that in the case of the City of Brussels the blows struck by her antagonist took effect so unluckily as to force in one of the watertight bulkheads, thereby knocking two large midship compartments into one. Whether this was the fact or not, it may be said that the compartment system was of some service, for it is sufficiently certain that had the ship been without any kind of sub-division, she would not have kept affoat so long as she did. Twenty-five minutes is a long time for a ship to keep afloat with such a chasm in her side as that inflicted on the City of Brussels by the Kirby Hall. So in the case of the Vanguard, it is true that she went to the bottom of the Irish Sea, in consequence of the injury inflicted by the ram of the Iron Duke; but she floated for seventy minutes before she sank; so that of the hundreds of men and boys on board not one was lost. Thus, the foundering of a ship with watertight bulkheads cannot be said to prove that the bulkheads were of no service. Every five minutes may be of priceless value where human life is concerned. In the case of the Vanguard, it is doubtful whether she received the full benefit of her water-tight compartments, as it is questionable whether all the doors were properly closed. Openings in water-tight bulkheads, however cleverly fitted with appliances for closing them, are simply incipient leaks, and may almost deserve to be called deathtraps. It is also necessary that the bulkheads of compartments intended to be watertight should be carried to a certain height above the water-line. Where this rule is not observed, the existence of the bulkheads is little better than a delusion and a snare. It is only by carrying out this principle, in conjunction with other precautions,

that a ship can be made to fulfil the re-

quirements under which the Admiralty

enter merchant vessels on their special

list as auxiliaries to the Royal Navy in the

event of war. The condition laid down

is that the vessel shall be so subdivided

as to keep afloat in smooth water when

any one compartment is in free communi-

cation with the sea. This would appear

to afford exactly the protection required

The collision bulkhead, as it is termed, has repeatedly shown its value-as in the case of a vessel which dashed herself stern on against an iceberg, and yet was floated into port. A proper application of the same principle to the entire hull of the ship offers the best guarantee that can be given against that growing danger of the seas-collisions arising out of the use of steam. Whether, under the circumstances of the disaster which has just occurred, the two ships were handled in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade, is a subject that may require investigation. The steering of ships when in danger of collision is provided for by fixed rules, and the manner of the collision between the Cimbria and the Sultan may justify a doubt whether either vessel was handled in due accordance with such rules. A fog is apt to render the ship's lights useless; but if the captain of the Sultan is correct in his statement, the manœuvres of the Cimbria may be deemed somewhat irregular. But collisions at sea, like those on land are so often the subject of conflicting evidence that it would be unwise to pronounce an opinion in the present case until further facts are brought to light .-

The following is the statement of the master of the Hull steamer Sprite, made at the request of Captain Cuttill of the Sultan, and referred to in the foregoing article:-" The Sultan had made a more than usually rapid passage, she being a slow steamer. She had ighted Burcom Light between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, the weather being hazy. Soon after it became very foggy, and the engines eased to dead slow. The steam whistle was kept sounding every few seconds. The Sultan passed a vessel which was made out to be a steamer from Hamburg. At the time the master and chief officer were on the bridge, and two hands were looking out forward. Suddenly the green and masthead lights of the steamer were seen two points on the starboard bow, and Captain Cuttill thought she would keep her course and go clear. He noticed, however, that she suddenly ported, and came round very rapidly. It was too late for Captain Cuttill to do anything beyond stopping and reversing, which he did. By the time the engines had taken one revolution astern the master of the Sultan noticed the other steamer's port light coming rapidly towards them, and the next instant, with the great way she had on her, she caught the Sultan's bowsprit in her port forerigging, taking her right round. There was great consternation on board the Sultan, as it was feared that a vessel so much larger must have damaged her, and that she would sink. The crew hailed the other steamer, which had been ascertained to be the Cimbria, to stand by, but no reply was received, and the vessels parted in the fog. A few seconds later the mate saw the Cimbria coming up on the other side, and called to the master to go full speed astern or she would run into the Sultan gain. This was done, and the Cimbria again crossed the bows of the Sultan, disappearing once more. An examination of the damage which the Sultan had sustained was was found that the upper part of the steam hawse-pipe and everything attached had been driven through the collision bulkhead into the forecastle, a portion of the crew who were in it having a narrow escape. For five hours the Sultan remained near the spot where the collision took place, staving up the collision bulkhead, and during the whole of that time, Captain Cuttill states, they heard no sound of any kind. In his own mind he was severely blaming the German captain for having steamed off without ascertaining the damage to the Sultan, and he had no idea until he had been at Hamburg several hours that the Cimbria had foundered. He also states that before the collision they heard no sound of the Cimbria's steam whistle, and that when he first saw her lines she was going at full speed. It is supposed that some of the Sultan's beams ripped open the Cimbria's

EGYPT AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONTROL.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Monday:-The French Consul-General has addressed to the Egyptian Government a communication stating that the Control was the result of an arrangement entered into by France and Egypt, with a view of protecting the interests of French subjects, and that by abolishing that Control, without offering any substitute, those interests are seriously com-In consequence, the French Gopromised. vernment formally protests, reserves all its rights, and holds the Egyptian Government liable for the consequences. The document continues that M. Brédif having represented to his Government that, owing to the abolition of the Control, his position has become difficult, the French Government has allowed him to return to France, as also the French Secretary-General. M. Brédif will call on the Khedive, who will present him with the first class of the Order of the Medjidieh; and he will leave on Thursday. The Council of Ministers will to-day consider the question of the appointment of a Financial Councillor. They will probably ask Sir A. Colvin to accept this position, and the decree will be Wednesday. signed on

Sir E. Malet received to-day, from the Ministry of the Interior, the swords of honour for Lords Wolseley and Alcester. They are magnificent Damascus blades, one of the period of the Sultan Bajazet, aud one older; the handles being studded with brilliants, and inscribed—"From the people of Egypt."
With them were a pair of handsome old pistols, inscribed "From the Notables of Cairo," for General Drury-Lowe. I am informed that these gifts cost £3,500, which sum was subscribed with the greatest readiness by the natives throughout the country. The Commission for Judicial Reform consisted originally of 12 members—six natives, two English, three French, and one Italian. They held about a dozen sittings, but would seem to have misconceived altogether the nature of the reform required. As I have frequently stated, the first necessity is not to reform the law, which has practically never been administered, but to find Judges to administer it under certain guarantees. When once this is effected, experience will show what alterations are necessary in matters of detail. But the Commission commenced its labours by going through the Codes, article by article, and making slight verbal alterations, each of which involved a protracted discussion. Apart from the fact that this has already been done by a former Commission, and that no correction could be worth much until it had been practically tried, such a work of minute in-

vestigation might last for months. One of the British representatives drew the attention of Lord Dufferin to this waste of time, with the result that Nubar Pacha was asked whether he would consent to assist the Commission. The general opinion was that he would refuse to serve, unless as President; but, with a disinterestedness that does him the highest honour, he at once placed himself at the disposal of the Commission, and within a few hours of the proposal first being made he took his seat. The effect was electrical. A short examination of the work accomplished at once showed him the false track on which they had started. Putting all detail aside, he insisted on the necessity of not Latinizing the Ottoman Code, so as to make it similar to that of an international by passengers in ocean-going steamers. tribunal, but of establishing a justice for all,

which should absorb the foreign Courts of | plaints from Asia Minor of the misgovern-Justice, and render them unnecessary. Finally, having carried round with him every member, with one single exception, he passed three resolutions, to be submitted to the Council of Ministers, as embodying the three main recommendations of the Commission. These were, first, that the Government and its officials should be citable before the tribunals, and be held as responsible as private individuals; secondly, that the Administrative Conneil, which professes to intervene in any case where the Government rights are concerned, should be abolished, but that the Government should have the same right of action or appeal against a sentence as any private individual enjoys; thirdly, that there should be official Judges of Instruction. whose duty it should be to explain to both laintiff and defendant the necessary formalies, so that no case should be lost on purely technical grounds. These recommendations will go before the Council, and on their acceptance or refusal of them must depend the measure of reform which will be possible.

LORD BRABOURNE'S PEERAGE.

Mr. Berkelev is not, it seems, unwilling o take the word of a gentleman; all he requires is that he shall have a veto upon the choice of the gentleman. When Lord Brabourne tells him that he has quoted everything in a private letter addressed to himself that bears upon a certain controversy raised by Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Berkeley hints not obscurely that he must see the letter in question before he can believe that Lord Brabourne is telling the truth :-

Lord Monson now says that he has seen the letter, and that in his view Lord Brabourne has published all that is material in Mr. Berkeley's incredulity, which was obstinate as against Lord Brabourne's most ositive declarations, disappears at once when Lord Monson comes upon the stage. Monson's character is well known to him; while as to Lord Brabourne's he is quite in the dark. Consequently, Lord Brabourne's opinion about his own correspondence is worthless, Lord Monson's is "decisive and authoritative;" and Mr. Berkeley now desires to withdraw the imputations reflecting on Lord Brabourne which he has made, and also to express his regret for the use of expressions which ought not to have been em-"All's well that ends well;" though Mr. Berkeley's apology comes late in the day, and has been extracted by pressure for which there should have been no need, it has come at last, and it is sufficient now that it has come. There is another point, however, in the controversy as to which natural curiosity is only stimulated by Mr. Berkeley's final letter. He feels, he says, Berkeley's final letter. He feels, he say:, that the information which he thought conclusive is sufficiently contradicted. It seems to us that Lord Brabourne has at least equal reason to call upon Mr. Berkeley to say what this information was, and whence it was derived. Who is it that is going about pre-tending to know the contents of Mr. Gladstone's letters better than the person to whom they are addressed or than Mr. Gladstone nimself? Whoever it is, it is clearly a highly inconvenient practice, and one that ought at once to be checked. If Mr. Berkeley will now give up the authority on which he made a charge which he admits ought never to have been made, he will be offering ome reparation to the public, if not to Lord Brabourne .- St. James's Gazette.

A WOEFUL YEAR. As the rustic in the play apologises to the

parson for using the words "thirdly and

lastly." so we must ask pardon for borrowing an expression from the pulpit. But no other expression will serve our turn. We do indeed live in strange times. The remark is true, though it is a truism: No year in recent memory has begun with o many woes. Fire, and flood, and folly, and crime have all been doing their worst, nd we have become almost accustomed to mmense calamities, to desperate acts, to con cealed crimes. Every day's newspaper contains horrors enough to last for a month in the annual register of a more commonplace year than 1883 promises to prove. Its first day brought the news of the death of M. Gambetta, and that of General Chanzy followed in a day or two. Then came the fire in the Russian circus, the fire in the Milwaukee hotel, and the fire in the Planters' Hotel. In two of these events folly had done its very best to second chance. Callousness left the Milwaukee hotel, known to be dangerous, to its fate. Stupidity locked up the doors of the circus, as doors of theatres and circuses are so commonly locked. The winter had frozen the water which might have aided in putting out the fires. Another hideous misfortune was the fall of the Bradford chimney, crushing a multitude of innocent and industrious people, who may be regarded as martyrs of trade. How far human carelessness or penuriousness was responsible for this "accident," if at all, we ave still to learn, The present week has had a still worse beginning than the year. The Daily News of Monday contained a catalogue of melancholy and disastrous events such as has very rarely been recorded in any single day. There was in one column an account of the inquest on the body found in a box in a carrier's office in the Goswell-road. In the very next column was a similar inquiry as to the deaths of five persons who had perished in a fire in Bishopsgate a few days ago. There were further details in the telegraphic columns of the explosion at Muiden; an account of the frightful collision between the Cimbria and the Sultan; and directly underneath it the terrible accident at Los Angelos, on the Southern Pacific Railway. The murder at Bow, the gas explosion in Eccleston-square, the severe explosions at Glasgow, the mysterious death at Chelsea, besides two or three suicides, all had to be reported on that single day. We can scarcely add the Irish revelations to this list of horrors, hough in some respects they exceed them all. -Daily News.

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Varna telegraphed on Monday: I receive from Constantinople confiimation of the views already expressed that the recent fight between the soldiers of the Body Guard has no direct political importance, but s extremely significant of the national animosities in Turkey, which are carried even into the ranks of the army. It originated in the jealousy of the Albanians, who, as you know, have hitherto been the petted and trusted guardians of Yildiz Kiosk. I informed you at the time that in consequence of the Fuad inident the Daghiskan troops had been shipped off at night, and had been distributed through out Asia Minor. Their place in the Palace garrisons has been filled up by an Arab battalion, mostly negroes, a proceeding which the jealousy of the Albanians led them to resent and ill-feeling was the result, which, constantly growing, at length found vent in the disturbance of which I telegraphed an account on Wednesday. On that day fur her quarrelling occurred between the two regiments, and if Hassan Pacha had not arrived almost instantly with Turkish troops, there would have been a great slaughter, as both parties had rushed to seize their bayonets. I am assured that though only two Arabs and one Albanian killed, some twenty more were were wounded. The Sultan's anxiety is said to be profound, the Albanians attributing the disturbance to his want of confidence in them. Twenty officers have been arrested, and are now under examination by Djedet Pacha. During the last fortnight the Porte has received a large number of petitions and com-

ment and the brigandage. The remarkable circumstance about these is that they are signed by Moslems and Christians alike, though mostly by the former. These petitions declare that commerce is becoming impos-sible; that traders say they cannot sell their produce on account of the unsafe condition of the roads; that the Circassians and Kurds are everywhere committing depredations; and that no redress can be obtained in the courts. since justice was openly sold.

It is stated that at the discussion of the latest English Note, it was decided that all England had done in Egypt without the cooperation of the Sultan was a violation of his Majesty's rights, and that a Circular will be sent to the other Powers protesting against her action. A Franco-Turkish alliance is still dreamed of at the Palace.

ANARCHY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday night :-In consequence of the want of telegraphs and the irregularity of the posts, the news received from the Transvaal is most vague, contradictory, and untrustworthy. I learn, however, to-day, from sources which may be depended on, that the Boer Army which has been sent against Mapoch is by no means progressing well. The force under Mapoch not only holds its own, but it has up to the present had the best of the fighting, and there are no prospects of an early closing of the campaign. The Boers are becoming greatly discontented. Provisions for the force are becoming scarce, and the troops are suffering from bad medical attendance. Matters generally in the Transvaal are going on unsatisfactorily. Commandeering is now general throughout the State. Everywhere business is paralysed. The only bright spot is the Gold Fields, from which news of large finds continues to be received.

THE DUBLIN ASSASSINATION CON-SPIRACY.

A Dublin correspondent wrote on Monday -The startling revelations made at the Dublin police-court on Saturday by the informer Farrell will probably stimulate the hope which has long existed that the authorities would shortly bring to justice the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Bourke. Unhappily this is not at present likely to happen, and I have good authority for stating The "inner circle" of the organization described by Farrell is composed of assa sins unknown to each other, and the authorities know that it was this inner circle that carried out the Phœnix Park assassinations. Farrell knows nothing of the men who actually perpetrated the deed, and thus while the detectives have been on the right track their efforts cannot prove successful, owing to want of direct testimony. The evidence next Saturday will be of a still more startling character, and a list of Government officials whose assassination was arranged for will be produced. The names are those of well-known men, including Mr. Murphy, Q.C., who is conducting the prosecution and most of the officials at the Castle, besides the heads of the police and detective department. It will probably be shown in the further evidence that the police believe they have the knives with which the Phœnix Park murders were committed, and other remarkable discoveries made by the detectives will for the first time be made public. It would appear the plan of presenting a letter to the party to be assassinated as a signal to the assassins lying in wait has been frequently adopted. But it will soon be shown that, owing to mistakes by confe lerates, the intended victims have providentially escaped. It will be remembered some few weeks since Lady Florence Dixie was presented in England with a threatening letter, and the man who presented it at once ran away. It has since been a subject of discussion whether it was not a plot against Lady Dixie, who is very unpopular owing to her attacks on Land Leaguers, and that it failed owing to the confederates not being on the ground at the time this letter was handed to her. Judge O'Brien and other members of the Irish bench are well known to be marked men by the association. Mr. Curran, the magistrate who signed the warrants against the prisoners, is guarded by police in plain clothes, and at his residence a number of men are always on duty.

THE POPE ON IRELAND.

and your country. These grave duties of the pastoral office and the public interests of the

The following letter on the condition of amendment of the Rules of Procedure. Ireland by Leo XIII. has been received by Cardinal M'Cabe, who has forwarded copies would soon regain health and strength. of it to all the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops: "Our beloved son, health and Apostoli Benediction. We had a new proof love and devotion of yourself and the other Irish prelates, our venerable brethren, in the letter which, by their order and in their name, you addressed to us on the 4th cf October last. That letter testified the deep affection and gratitude you bear towards us for the interest we take in the prosperity of Ireland, and for the advice which, in view of the growth of popular disturbances, thought well in giving in our letter of the 1st of August last for the good of our beloved children, the faithful people of Ireland. Assuredly we have reason to congratulate you, our beloved son, and the other I ish Bishops, for the zeal becoming your Ministry with which you devote yourselves to calming the disturbances of your country, and to guiding your faithful people, as well as the Catholic cople themselves for receiving your words in willing obedience; for bearing the ills of an unhappy lot in a Christian spirit; and for not allowing their aims to outstep the bounds of duty and religion. But although the faithful of any people of Ireland give striking proofs of their zeal for religion, and of their devotion to the Supreme Ruler of the Church, still he state of public feeling requires that they should continue to keep before their minds the counsels which, in our affectionate regard for their well being, we have already given them. For the adherents of evil societies, as we have been grieved to observe during the past months, do not cease to put their trust in deeds of crime to excite the passions of the people, and, by seeking remedies worse than the disease, to adopt a course calculated to lead their fellow-countrymen not to safety but to destruction. Hence the faithful people should be firmly persuaded, as we have already reminded them, that the standard of utility and honesty is one and the same; that the national cause should be kept distinct from the aims, purposes, and deeds of unhallowed associations; that while it is just and lawful for those suffering oppression to seek their rights by lawful means, it is not allowable to make use of the protection which crime affords; and that Divine Providence allots to the virtuous the enjoyments of the fruits of patience and well-doing, but subjects the evillisposed, after their fruitless labours, heavy punishment from God and men. While we thus speak from our earnest desire for the relief, peace, and happiness of Ireland, we have no doubt that you, our beloved son, and your venerable colleagues in united counsels and brotherly love will continue to keep your faithful people entirely apart from those who, led away blindly by their own passions, think they can serve their country by steeping themselves in crime, by drawing others into the same depraved courses, and imprinting a foul stain on their country's cause. We rejoice, beloved son, that you have lately so effectively discharged this priestly zeal when, in view of the snares and dangers prepared for the Catholic youth of Ireland, you issued a payment of rents, but he could see no trace pastoral letter in which you publicly nounced these dangers, stirred up the faithful of acknowledgment on the part of the Irish that England was working for them, and that her Majesty's Government had made treto vigilant care, and consulted at once for their salvation and for the interests of religion

Irish people imperatively demand that the clergy should give every assistance to their Bishops, and to use their best efforts in calming the passions of their countrymen and checking public disturbances. For the proper exercise of this salutary influence of the sacred ministry—especially when the question of popular meetings in which public affairs are very warmly discussed and dissensions arisewe deem it a wise plan if, adhering strictly to the decrees you have already made regarding the junior clergy, you would give leave to attend such meetings only to those ecclesiastics in whose wisdom you have special confidence. whose mature age and experience have rendered them conspicuous for prudence, wisdom, and weight, and who are, therefore, best able to guide an excited assembly to what is right and honest to meet the fallacies of the evil-disposed, to guard the cause of justice, and be the best defender of the most judicious courses. In this way the clergy, constituted by you guardians of public security and defenders of the common weal, will be of the greatest utility to the country in its present disturbed state. Finally, we cannot on this occasion omit to express to you, our beloved son, and to our venerable brethren the Bishops of Ireland, called to share in our solicitude, our special feelings of praise and affection on account of the care you have taken in common for the defence of the Catholic education of your youth, and for the preservation of the Catholic University, by adopting such plans as seemed to you necessary and expedient for the establishment and maintenance of sound and solid learning, and for the diffusion of its fruits. With regard to ecclesiastical seminaries, let your attention be carefully devoted to the youths aspiring to the priesthood, that they may be diligently instructed in useful learning and in the practice of virtue, and that those who devote themselves to philosophical studies may be brought up as far as possible in the teaching of the angelic Doctor Dunlop, begging most earnestly the God of all clemency that He may by His powerful grace promote your efforts, aims, and actions, that He may make your clergy the powerful instrument of His glory, and that He may in His mercy console your faithful people, and enable those who have sown in tears to reap in joy. Lovingly grant the Apostolic Benediction as a testimony of our goodwill to you beloved son, and to all the Bishops of Ireland, as well as to the clergy and faithful confided to your charge.

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, 1st of January, 1883, the fifth year of our Pontificate. "Leo P.P. XIII."

MR. GOSCHEN AT RIPON. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. for

Ripon, addressed his constituents at the Public

Rooms in Ripon on Monday night. In his

preliminary remarks he said he had been re-

presented in a recent caricature as out in the

cold. He protested against the opinion which represented public men never happy except

when in office. He believed it was not for

the advantage of the State that every ex-

Cabinet Minister should be swept into a new Cabinet of the same political colour as himself. He had been told that those outside the Cabinet became candid friends and severe critics. He hoped he had shown that he could be outside the Cabinet and still be loyal to her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) He claimed independence in the same manner protested against the feeling that when an average Liberal asserted his independence in the way of occasional criticism it should be thought he should have some hidden motive. But if a very advanced person uttered criticism upon the Government the critic was thought to be performing a high function, and uttering the pure sentiments of a full heart. He claimed that all members should have the same independence in criticism. (Cheers. No one could overlook the immense difficulties her Majesty's Government had gone through during last session, and which had taxed all their energies. It was seldom that rebels and traitors had been able to draw so much gold as had been drawn in Ireland, and it was seldom that in any State there existed in the heart of Parliament a section determined to secure as far as possible that the blows which the Government were striking at the enemies of law and order should miss their aim. It seemed at that time, when it was so important that Parliament should adequately discharge its duties, that its functions were paralysed; but the Government were pow able to grapple with the difficulty by the great work had been performed under Mr. Gladstone-(loud cheers)-who he hoped newed cheers.) These resolutions had been looked upon as gagging resolutions, passed in order to secure revolutionary measures, but the bills announced for next session showed that that was not so. He should support the Government in the Bankruptcy Bill, and in any measure to further the interests of agriculture. With regard to county government, his only anxiety would be that the Government bill would not be sufficiently strong and broad. Closely connected with county government was the question of rates and local taxation, and he regretted to find in the various atterances of Ministers fewer allusions to that important subject than might have been expected. He hoped it would covered by the County Government Bill. He should like to see simplicity of area and election, apart from poor-law divisions and civic life, introduced into rural communities. With regard to the county franchise, the important political events which had occurred within the last ten years had not induced him to change his opinion. It was not on account fears of the political views of the masses that he had been opposed to the extension of the franchise; but because such an extension seemed to entrust power exclusively to one class. The moderate attitude of the working men in the Trades Union Congress had afforded a kind of guide to that of their fellows generally on many questions. The conclusions arrived at in the congress this year, however, as to the nationalisation of land and the abolition of indoor poor relief were startling, but he understood that those decisions were taken at the end of the congress when many members had already left. His line in the House of Commons on the question would be this. He should speak against the bill and snould vote against it; but he should not lend himself to any combination tending to attack the Government on any side issues. He should remember what happened in 1866, when the Conservatives combined with a number of Liberals to defeat a Reform Bill, and afterwards carried a much broader Reform Bill themselves. He had also come to the conclusion that when the time came when the majority of his Liberal supporters in Ripon should wish to be represented in Parliament by a member who would support the Govern-ment in the extension of the franchise he would resign his seat, as he would be reluctant to sit for any constituency with which he was not thoroughly in accord. He believed our institutions would be as safe after the next Reform Bill as before; but, as he had said, he did not think that any class should be entrusted with unlimited power. With regard to Ireland, although there existed a belief on the part of English and Scotch constituencies that next session would be devoted to domestic legislation, it might nevertheless be found that the Irish difficulty would revive, and that very considerable time would have to be bestowed on that country. In Ireland, he admitted the diminution which had taken place in crime and the improvement in the

mendous efforts for them. On the contrary, the feeling against this country seemed to be

as strong as ever, the leaders of the Irish party still declaring that nothing but Home Rule would satisfy them. Home Rule was insidiously making progress, not only amongst extreme Radicals, but amongst others who seemed to be overcome by a feeling of despair. This was a state of opinion that required careful watching. There were some political changes through which this country was consciously steered, and others into which it unconsciously drifted, and he agreed with Lord Hartingdon's general proposition that patience and firmness must now be allowed to do their work. Mr. Gladstone-(cheers)-had devoted his energies to Ireland, but there seemed to be a chasm dividing the two countries. We had sinned heavily in times past, and it appeared that the devotion of the present was not sufficient to atone for the past. We might drift towards Home Rule unless the country was on its guard, and unless the constituencies spoke out, and it was known in England as well as in Ireland that this was not a solution acceptable to the Liberal or any other party. (Cheers,) After touching upon the success which had attended the operations in Egypt, Mr. Goschen said that, with regard to the diplomacy of Lord Granville there was an earnest desire on the part of her Majesty's Government to keep to those pledges which they gave to Europe, England, and the Liberal party that there should be no annexation, no protectorate, no prosecution of exclusively selfish interests. and that the Government would do its best for the development of self-government in Egypt, and towards placing the Egyptians under a stable and proper regime. That was the programme the Government were carrying With regard to the dual control, he believed France did not occupy a menacing position towards this country, although the French could not understand why our Goverament did not wish to crush the germs of national life in Egypt. France never spoke of national life in Tunis and Algiers, and the great statesman Gambetta-(loud cheers)who had rendered most signal services to his country - Liberal as he was - was utterly unable to persuade himself that anything could be done in the direc-tion of developing national life in a Mussulman country. It was, therefore, against a permanent control of the Egyptians that the policy of the Liberal party and her Majesty's Government was directed. It was absolutely certain that the one animating principle of her Majesty's Government was not to achieve a triumph over the French, but to create a state of things in which it would be possible to give a stable and national Government to Egypt. (Cheers.) What were we doing in India? Their friend and townsman Lord Ripon—(loud cheers)—was endeavouring to create local life and local institution. That was the earnest of our sincerity in Egypt. We did not preach one thing in Egypt and another in India, where we were endeavouring to solve the tremendously difficult problem how subject races could be governed, and at the same time be allowed a certain amount of national life. No greater revolution had been undergone in the introduction of machinery than the high pressure which had been introduced into politics, at which political old salts now stood aghast. The ship of the State was being driven through waters at an increased speed by more powerful engines and by more scientific machinery. More nerve and more science were required than in former days, but there were guides on high, bright and fixed stars of courage, principle, and selfsacrifice in duty—(cheers)—and happy would they be when the end came if they could exclaim with one who fell recently in Egypt, "Have we not steered straight?" (Loud cheers )

A resolution was passed on the proposition of the Mayor of Ripon expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and his Government, and trusting that he would return with restored

The Times says :- It is hardly possible for a public man at the present time to address a political meeting without explaining his views on the two great topics of Ireland and Egypt. On Ireland Mr. Goschen speaks, as might be expected, in the same spirit as that in which Lord Hartington spoke last week, and he uttered a timely warning against the danger into which English constituencies might almost inadvertently be led of giving some sort of indirect encouragement to the inadmissible demand for Home rule. The danger certainly exists, and it is not amiss, therefore, that a statesman of Mr. Goschen's position and influence should utter an emphatic warning against it. On Egypt Mr. Goschen speaks with the authority which belongs to extensive acquaintance with the subject, and to no inconsiderable diplomatic experience. The Government, he declares, is intensely anxious to keep pledges which it gave "to Europe, to England, and to the Liberal party when they went to war-that there should be no annexation, no protectorate, no prosecution of merely selfish interests, and that at the same time the Government would do their best for the development of self-government in Egypt, and do their best towards placing Egypt under a stable and a proper Government." It is in respect of this latter point, says Mr. Goschen, that a certain misunderstanding has arisen on the part of France. Neither French statesmen nor Frenchmen at large understand or believe in the attempt, to develop a national life among a Mussulman people, and when England avows this as one of her objects, they regard the avowal as simple hypocrisy. We have no doubt that Mr. Goschen is substantially right in saying that the encouragement of national life in Egypt, "the prudent development of Egyptian institutions," as Lord Granville long ago phrased it, is, so far as it can be attained consistently with other paramount objects of our policy, the desire of the English Government and of the English people; but we are not quite sure that Mr. Goschen did much to strengthen his case by his reference to English policy in India. The people of Ripon would no doubt be pleased by the complimentary reference to the present Viceroy, but to foreign ears the comparison with India would be very apt to suggest the very conclusion that Mr. Goschen was so anxious to disclaim. We have no doubt that the Government is, as Mr. Goschen says, intensely anxious to keep its pledges; but it behoves it, nevertheless, to be at least as anxious that in the fulfilment of its pledges it should jeopardise none of those paramount and vital interests for the due security of which it originally resolved upon intervention.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.-Important becision.—Mr. Frere, the Examiner on Private Bills, announced his decision on Monday morning that the promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill have failed to comply with the standing orders of Parliament, by reason of their having deposited no plans and sections of the works they contemplate for making and maintaining the access to the proposed ship canal through the estuary of the Mersey. The objection is of a character so serious that it is very unlikely that any dispensation with the standing orders shall be obtained. Its nature will be understood from the fact, that it appeared from evidence given before the examiner that it would be necessary to construct works for nearly ten miles entrance to the canal through shifting sands, and that over a great part of this distance there are only a few feet of water when the tide is out; while the proposed canal is to be twenty-four feet deep throughout. Without a new channel through the estuary of the Upper Mersey, it would, therefore, be inaccessible. The new channel is an integral part of any scheme for a canal, involving works of extreme engineering difficulty and a vast expense, for which the promoters have made no provision by their Bill. The whole scheme would, therefore, seem to be in peril.

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## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 23-24, 1883. THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The rumours of a Ministerial crisis, which were circulated on Tuesday in Paris, were, it seems, inexact, but they were not unfounded. Though the crisis may be tided over, it is full of ominous significance. There is a prevailing sense of uneasiness, and even of insecurity, which may easily bring to pass its own forebodings. The necessity for the reconstruction of the Ministry must delay the exposition of M. Duclerc's policy in regard to the proposals for the expulsion of the so-called Pretenders. The most intelligent observers of the political situation in France are not confident that M. Duclerc's Administration, even if reinforced by the ablest men who can be induced to accept office, will extricate itself from its difficulties. There is a general and wellfounded reluctance among men of sense and public spirit to admit the possibility of the overthrow of the Cabinet upon the issue now presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The proposals of Ministers were placed in competition with the more drastic measure demanded by M. Floquet and the Left, and the defeat of M. Duclerc in the debate which was to have been opened on Thursday would have been regarded as a victory for the party and the ideas represented by M. Clémenceau. It appears from the voting in the bureaux on Tuesday that the tendency of Parliamentary opinion is adverse to the Ministry on this issue, and to this M. Duclerc's retiring colleagues would, apparently, have been willing to bow. It is satisfactory to find that the acquiescence was not complete and the surrender final. The resistance to M. Floquet's proposal

ought to enlist the support of those who

wish to save the Republic from discredit and themselves from political extinction, even though it may be vain at the moment to stem the tide of political passion. We cannot, however, believe that M. Floquet's extravagant and tyrannical scheme will be deliberately approved by a majority of the Chamber, especially as those Republicans who are not Extremists must clearly perceive the danger of driving President Grévy to call M. Clémenceau to his counsels. It is certain that a strong, courageous, and keen-sighted Minister, rallying to him the support of moderate and law-abiding citizens, would be able, even in the present complication, to steer a course of his own, avoiding violent and unjust measures, but showing at the same time a resolute determination to defend the Republic against aggression or traitorous intrigues. Unfortunately, to carry out such a policy demands qualities which neither M. Duclerc nor his colleagues have given any proof. We do not underrate the embarrassments of their position. They have had to make their way between Scylla and Charybdis, to shun the discredit of resorting to the most scandalous procedures of a jealous despot, and to meet the charge of allowing the Republic to be undermined. But a Minister who could rely at once on his own powers and on the confidence of the country would be able to secure ample support for such measures as he might deem necessary. The country would be content to trust his estimate of the necessities of the case, and would not lend sanction to his defeat by the combination of those who might blame him for not going far enough with those who might blame him for going too far. It is too probable that M. Gambetta was the only French statesman of his day who had the courage-indeed, even he had not the courage always -to act in this manner. Nor is it courage alone that is wanting in the counsels of those who have ruled France for the past six months. M. Duclerc's Administration has shown in various directions a weakness of purpose,

The Standard says: The features of this new Ministerial Crisis indicate with yet more clearness than those of any of its predecessors that the art of Parliamentary Government, as we understand it in England, is in France utterly unknown. There an amount of sensitiveness to attack is displayed which, if persisted in, must render the frequent recurrence of Ministerial Crises inevitable. Statesmen in power show a haste to escape criticism only matched by the haste with which criticism is offered. It was said of the English Army by Napoleon that it did not know when it was beaten. French Ministries, on the other hand, seem not to know when they are not beaten. They run away almost before they are attacked. We have already expressed our opinion of the Bill directed by the Government against the Princes of former Reigning Houses in France. It is foolish because unnecessary; impolitic, because unprovoked. But what has happened since Saturday to lead Ministers to suppose that the Bill they drafted cannot be pressed successfully? It will be said that public opinion has declared against it. But public opinion in France is not easily ascertained; and it might have been thought that the Cabinet would not have been badly employed in striving to shape and direct that opinion. But the moment the slightest breeze of opposition rises, public men in France seem to bend before it. They do not understand the will sell in large numbers and thus force pre-mised him.

a vacillating temper, a proneness to panic,

and a recklessness in snatching at expe-

dients and palliatives from which it was

impossible to augur favourably of its con-

duct in difficulties grave enough to try the

highest qualities of statesmanship .-

when they are conscious of having made a blunder, and are well aware that everybody knows it. The Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone would have been upset half a dozen times before now if it had exhibited the same timidity and disposition to run away which have been manifested by M. Duclerc and his colleagues. Naturally, where Ministries are so ready to fall, people are found only too glad to administer a shock. The same curious over-susceptibility is exhibited by statesman in Italy, where, also, men seem afraid of being exposed to the reproach of clinging to duty. But a certain amount of tenacity is a duty, for no one will long support a Cabinet whose members shrink before the very breath of opposition. It may be that France is suffering at this moment from the disappearance of Gambetta. But it must be remembered that Gambetta displayed the same eagerness to know whether the Chamber would or would not support him, and the same excessive readiness to resign, unless he could see his way to absolute confidence and support upon every ques-tion between him and the Chamber. It would not be a matter of so much consequence that politicians should show themselves what we in England would call thin-skinned, were it not that the incapacity of any Ministry to hold its ground for more than a few months imbues the mind of the public with a sense of uncertainty, and a want of confidence in the stability of institutions of which Cabinets are at once the emblem and the buttress. Prince Napoleon probably was far from anticipating the precise nature of the results that have flowed from the issuing of his Manifesto. It is not Bonapartism that is in question. It is Monarchy; it is the Republic. The assertion of his claims has aroused the alarm of the State against other claimants, and though most of these may persist in an attitude of wise reserve, the legislation proposed by the Government has called attention to them and their pretensions with a distinctness and a conspicuousness which they could not have compassed by any efforts of their own. The Princes of the House of Orleans, who have never whispered a suggestion of their being Pretenders to the Throne of France, suddenly find themselves placed in that position by the Republic itself. M. Duclerc, M. Floquet, and M. Ballue have dragged them from their honourable and self-imposed obscurity, and made everybody remember their antecedents, and speculate upon their possible future. And all because the Government, after the police had torn down the Manifesto placarded by Prince Napoleon, were not content to leave the matter where it was. Had they done that the incident would by this time have been forgotten. As it is, every day adds to its significance and its

The Daily Telegraph says :- It is difficult to foresee what may or may not arrive as the issue of these unexpected troubles. Nothing could be worse for France than a Ministerial crisis brought about in a moment of such turmoil both in Paris and the provinces, and amid the noise of such wild and foolish doctrines in the great cities. If the Government should be defeated because its proposals do not appear sufficiently sweeping, the President of the Republic would have, it appears, to call to his councils such men as Clémenceau and Floquet, and France under such a combination would suddenly assume the aspect of an alarming Power to more than one European Court. The apprehensions which have arisen among quiet and propertied people would then be intensified, and the Socialists would make demands upon the new Ministry more and more disquieting to all that is religious and orderly in the land. In this way there might really be created a strong Monarchical and Clerical reaction, just as already the wrong steps taken by the Ministry have revived Bonapartism. It is to be hoped therefore that the sagacious statesmanship of Gambetta may not have died so completely along with him that reason and courage and confidence should be wholly banished from the Parliament and Cabinet of France. The sensible words spoken by M. Waddington on Monday as Chairman of the Left Centre in the Senate ought to be immediately and fully taken to heart. He justly said that the worst dangers of the Republic were those which it would create for itself by its own mistakes, and added "We have always wished for a liberal and constitutional Republic. We shall strive to keep it in this path, which is that of moderation and common sense, and shall do our utmost to defend it against the possible enterprises of Monarchical parties, and against the present attacks of revolutionary parties. At this moment let us especially guard ourselves against those panics which are the worst danger of Assemblies and Governments. Let us preserve our coolness. Let us judge the day's incidents at their proper value, and do not let us enter, under the pretext of imaginary dangers and plots, on the fatal path of exceptional and ostracising legislation." If, in truth, the Republic be not strong enough by this time to preserve calmness against such a Pretender as Jérôme Bonaparte, and if it cannot live except by proscribing unpopular citizens, the outlook has become mournful indeed to those who hoped that France had entered upon a period of restoration and prosperity.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

For several days past, says the Daily News, there has been a crisis on the Paris Bourse. Immense amounts of stock have been sold, and the prices of all kinds of securities in consequence have fallen. This is due, no doubt, to some extent to the existing political apprehensions. Ministers unwisely made too much of Prince Napoleon's manifesto; and the public, who were inclined to laugh at the Pretender and his manifesto, have begun to fear that there must be more in it than they were at first inclined to believe, else Ministers would not have taken it so seriously. The fear has been heightened by the reports of Legitimist plots and of attempts to corrupt military officers. It is not to be supposed that the clever people who operate on the Bourse attach very much importance either to Prince Napoleon's manifesto or to the rumoured Legitimist plots; but the business of speculators is to act not so much upon their own impressions respecting political events as upon what they think will be the impressions of the general public. The business of a speculator is to sell in anticipation of others when he believes that those others

to buy in anticipation of others when he and thus force up prices. The really successful speculator, then, does not act upon his own judgment respecting current events, but upon his divination of the judgment of others. Evidently the chief operators on the Paris Bourse are of opinion that many holders of Stock Exchange securities will be alarmed by the present political apprehensions, and they are therefore so acting as to heighten that alarm in the hope of by-and-bye themselves profiting by it. But, in reality, the political apprehensions are rather the occasion for forcing down prices than the cause. The real cause is to be found in the fact that the peasant proprietors throughout France have suffered heavily from the long agricultural depression, and are therefore not in a position, as they formerly were, to invest largely in Stock Exchange securities: while the panicon the Bourse a year ago has left the capitalist class almost equally unable to support prices. The speculative mania which came to an end with the Union Générale crash was not allowed to work out its own cure. The great bankers and financial establishments. in fear of what might occur, lent largely to the speculators, and also bought largely from those who were compelled to sell. In both ways they stopped the panic for the time, but they locked up so much of their own money in unsaleable securities that they have ever since been unable to influence the markets as they usually do. They are growing weary of this lock-up, which has now lasted for a full year, and they are putting pressure upon their debtors to compel them to sell. Every now and then they have done this during the past year, and no doubt they have got back a large amount of the money advanced by them. But it is evident that the liquidation, as it is called, is not yet complete-that is to say, that the speculators have not fully realised their losses. and the capitalists have not been fully repaid. Just now they have taken advantage of M. Gambetta's death and Prince Napoleon's manifesto to put pressure upon their debtors and compel them to close their accounts. It is this state of the market in Paris, aggravated by the unwillingness of speculators in London to buy largely unless prices are greatly reduced, that has brought about the crisis the Bourse is now going through, very much more than any political apprehensions. As we have already said, the political apprehensions are being used as a pretext rather than have served as a cause for what is taking place.

THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF

PRUSSIA. A Correspondent writes from Berlin to

the Daily News: meats being used at a marriage feast is about to be reversed in the process here just now.
All the preparations for the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess have been stopped on account of the death of Prince Charles, the brother of the Emperor, and the sweetmeats which have been prepared will now have to do duty at the funeral ceremonies Ever since Prince Charles fell and broke his leg, although he recovered, he has not been himself. To a man of his age-now 82-such an accident was serious; he has suffered in health, and slowly sunk since it occurred. His end was not altogether unexpected. I had heard a fear expressed by a high personage connected with the Court that all the arrangements for the Silver Wedding might turn out to be useless. At the moment of his deathbetween one and two o'clock—there was to have been an undress rehearsal of the fancy-dress dances which were being got up for the Silver Wedding, and the ladies and gentlemen met in the Schloss for this purpose, and were about to commence proceedings, when the news came that it would be unnecessary. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess and other members of the Imperial family had all been sent for, and were present when the death took place. The sacrament had been administered during the forenoon. I chanced to pass the Prince's Palace at about two o'clock and saw the carriages waiting, and a crowd had gathered in the Wilhelm Platz as well as in the Wilhelm Strasse, and were gazing at the windows, where nothing could be seen; but the flag over the Palace was lowered to near the foot of the staff, and I saw that flags on the other houses around were also lowered in a similar manner, so that it was not difficult to guess what had occurred. His son, Prince Charles, so well known during the Franco-German war as the Red Prince, is travelling in Egypt, and is supposed to be present on a visit to Sinal. He will no doubt at once return. He comes into a large inheritance in consequence of his father's death. The Silver Wedding will not be entirely given up. course it will be kept in a very quiet way. The Crown Prince and Princess were married on the 25th January, 1858; and so far as I learn there will probably be a dinner here on the 25th to celebrate the occasion, small of course in comparison with what had been otherwise contemplated. After the four weeks of Court mourning are over, it is pro-bable that there will be a ball, at which the fancy-dress dances will be performed, so that those who have been at the trouble of procuring elaborate costumes will not altogether disappointed. Many of the wedding presents have arrived; more are on their way, and it may be presumed that all that were intended will be sent, so that that part of the proceedings will not suffer. The number of presents will be very large. The list is too extensive to give here. The Queen has sent a life-size bust of herself by Boehm in marble, on a handsome black pedestal. The Royal family have sent a copy of a large picture of the children of George III. Many of the presents are pictures; some of the articles are in silver, but that material, although appropriate, is not a binding rule on such an occasion.

THE EAST LOTHIAN ELECTION .- An Edinburgh correspondent of the Daily News writes :- The prospects of the Liberal candidate have improved during the last few days, chiefly among the agricultural constituents, owing to Lord Elcho's pronounced Toryism. Lord Elcho's views on questions affecting the land laws are extremely objectionable to the farmers, and it is affirmed that a considerable number who voted at the last election for the present Tory candidate's father will on this occasion support Mr. Finlay. Mr. Finlay's danger consists mainly in the probable abstention of a a considerable number of the Nonconformists, between whom and the other section of the Liberal party the feeling of resentment is growing. have been made to effect a reconciliation, but the Disestablishers state this is impossible until Mr. Finlay changes his position and puts himself into line with Scottish represenatives, such as the Lord Advocate, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bolton, the members for Edinburgh and for Fife county, the Fife burghs, and the Haddington burghs. If Mr. Finlay advanced to the position of the Lord Advocate on the subject of Disestablishment he would receive every Nonconformist vote in the county, but then he would sacrifice the support Liberal Churchmen have

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY. Telegraphing on Tuesday night, the Cairo correspondent of the Standard says:

Colonel Hicks will be accompanied on the Soudan Staff by several English officers. The party leave at the beginning of next week, taking three Nordenfeldt guns, with native artillerymen. Whilst subscriptions are being raised for the distressed Europeans, sufficient attention has scarcely been called to the sufferings of the native victims of the revolt, especially amongst the military. The active army list being much cut down, and all pensions being withdrawn from those who served in the rebel army, a large number of petty officers now find themselves thrown out of the only service in which they are capable of earning bread for themselves and their One instance will illustrate the of hundreds of these men. An officer after long service had retired with his family on a small pension to Damascus. Shortly before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he received a summons from Cairo to join the Reserves, then being called up. He arrived in Egypt two or three days before the peace, and though never engaged was imprisoned three months, and on the general Amnesty was released with the information that his pension had been withdrawn. Both himself here and his family at Damascus have nothing but starvation before them. The position of such men is extremely difficult to deal with. The Egyptian Government can logically withdraw the pension and employ-ment of men who rebelled against it, but the consequences of the withdrawal extend over the whole future lives of the persons thus treated.

The severity of such a punishment when inflicted, as in the case cited, merely for blind obedience to superior orders, appeals, according to English ideas, strongly for alleviation. Furthermore, setting sentiment aside, the existence of a large body of destitute and discontented military men must constitute a future menace, if not a present danger, to

tranquillity in Egypt.

The problem is, indeed, one which calls for speedy solution.

M. GUSTAVE DORÉ. The art-work and career of Paul Gustave Doré must be considered from four widely different points of view. He began to draw for the wood-engravers before he was sixteen years of age; indeed, he was a mere boy in jacket when he called on M. Philipon, the well-known projector of the Charivari, the Caricature, and afterwards of the Journal pour Rire, and its smaller and even more prosperous successor, and sought work side by side with the giants of the crayon in the last days of the Orleans dynasty, with Bertall and De Noë and Daumier. It was as a cari-caturist pure and simple that the youthful Doré first made his mark; and, curiously enough, those who were at the outset the favourite butts of his graphic satire were that English people with whom he was destined in after-life to maintain relations of the most cordial amity, and among whom he found his warmest and most generous admirers. But

in his early days he was an inveterate, albeit

good-humoured, Anglophobe; nor, indeed, until the end of his days, when he came to know and like our nation well, could he be dissuaded from the impression which he had formed in early life that all Englishmen had red whiskers and wore enormous geggles, and that all Englishwomen were endowed with protruding front teeth, prominent collar-bones, angular figures, and splay feet. This aberration, carried to excess in the drawing of "Un Anglais à Mabille," peeps out even in the English personages whom he has introduced in his picture of the gambling-room at Hombourg, and especially in "London, which, with the exception of a few Rembrandtlike contrasts of light and shade and some astonishingly complex rendering of the shipping in the docks and the crowds in the streets, must be considered as the weakest and least observant of his works. Gustave Doré had in this only failed where Paul Chevalier, called Gavarni, had failed pefore him. As a caricaturist the deceased artist, after executing a host of drawings for the professedly comic journals of Paris, culminated in his illustrations to Rabelais and to the "Contes Drôlatiques" of Honoré de Balzac. But suddenly a new power began to develop itself in this gifted young man-the power of composing wild and picturesque Salvator Rosa-like landscapes, and of filling them with figures strange, gloomy, and terrible. His illustrations to the "Legend of the Wandering Jew," a work replete not only with evidence of great technical ability, but also of rare force

of imagination, stamped him at once as an artist whose vocation it would be no longer "draw for the comic papers. 'Wandering Jew" was produced about 1855, when Gustave was only twenty-three; but he was already a painter and a grandly ambitious one. It is related that he was fond of witnessing the contests of wrestlers at the Salle Montesquieu, and that he was at once fired with the wish to express graphically the dis-play of muscular vigour which he had witnessed. He had not received any academical training, and he probably knew no more of substructural anatomy than an ancient Greek sculptor did; but he at once boldly attacked the nude, and before he was thirty he had completed the seventy-six large drawings, crowded with figures, illustrative of the "Divina Commedia." The whole career of Doré as a painter, and partially so as a draughtsman, must be acknowledged, even by his intimates, to be full of mystery. In his earlier performances there is no trace whatsoever of his having studied the laws of composition or the canons of architectural proportion; yet his drawings in the "Spain" published in the "Tour du Monde" are full of the most elaborate representations of Moorish and Gothic architecture; while in those illustrating Ariosto, and in his sacred pictures, the most intricate architectural problems are boldly surmounted and the most amazing effects in perspective successfully rendered. He revelled in the most adventurous fore-shortening and involved arrangements in drapery, yet he was probably unaware of the real form of the Roman toga ere it is folded and cast. He seemed to have been as indifferent to the use of the living model as of that of the studio lay figure; and his preparatory sketches were memoranda rather than studies. He could, when he chose, finish with the minuteness of Meissonier; but he preferred to work on the huge scale of a scene-painter. When he was asked how he produced all his grand transcripts of architectural vistas, tropical land-scapes, cloud and sea foam, how he grouped masses of figures draped and undraped, he would laughingly reply that he had "plenty of collodion in his eye." His wonderful facility of draughtsmanship has been equalled by

Telegraph. EGYPTIAN DECORATIONS FOR THE ENGLISH Forces.—Her Majesty has sanctioned the issue of the bronze Star which the Khedive proposes to grant to the officers and men who formed part of the British expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command. The issue of the decoration will, however, be restricted to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal navy, and officers, non-commis-sioned officers, and men of the army who served in Egypt between July 11 and September 13. Those who landed in Egypt subsequent to the action at Tel-el-Kebir are not to be considered to have any claim to the Star.

but one living artist, of whom England is

John Gilbert-who, like Gustave Doré, began

at the humblest rung of the artistic ladder;

executed, like Doré, thousands of drawings

on wood for illustrated papers, large and

small; and, like him, rose to be a painter of

renown for breadth in treatment, vigour in

composition, and brilliance of colour.—Daily

proud-the Royal Academician, Sir

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, TUESDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Erroll. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Captain J. Fisher, C.B., late Captain of her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, who had arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked out this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received Count Nigra at Marlborough House on Tuesday, on his appointment as Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Tuesday, the 23d inst., for the Prince Frederick Charles Alexander of Prussia, brother to the Emperor of German, and second cousin to the Queen:-The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, dia-monds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Tuesday, the 30th inst., viz. :- The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Friday, the 2d of February next, the Court to go out of mourning.

Lord Henry Gordon-Lennox, M.P., and Mrs. White, of Arddarroch, left town on

Tuesday afternoon on a visit to General Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at the Government House, Portsmouth. The Prince and Princess Edward had a dinner and evening party on Tuesday night to meet their visitors.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., will arrive in

London from the South of France on the 30th nstant.

Sir Reginald Graham has left Thomas's

Hotel for Norton Conyers.

The marriage of Mr. Sydney George Holland, eldest son of Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P., and the Lady Mary Ashburnham, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Ashburnham, took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, on Tuesday. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Arthur H. Holland-Hibbert, as best man. The bride, who was attended by three bridesmaids, Miss Lindsay, Miss Holland, and Hon. Evelyn Hanbury, wore a dress of white duchesse satin, trimmed with point de gaze and orange blossoms and a Brussels lace veil, fastened with diamond stars, the gift of her brother, the Earl of Ashburnham. Her lewels were a ruby and dia-mond pendant, the gift of the Countess of Ashburnham, a diamond rivière, the present of her younger brothers. The Rev. Francis James Holland, M.A., canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, the bride being given away by her brother, the Earl of Ashburnham. Many relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom attended the ceremony, but at the breakfast given afterwards by the Countess of Ashburnham only the nearest relatives were present owing to the recent death of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ashburnham. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Lady Mary Holland started for Munden House, Mr. Holland-Hibbert's place in Hertfordshire, for the honeymoon.

tween Walter James, major, Rifle Brigade, son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, of Deer Park, Honiton, Dover, and Harrie, daughter of Mr. FitzMaurice Bloomfield, of New Park, county Waterford.

Dr. Suther, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, died at his residence in Aberdeen on Tuesday. His lordship had been in ill health for some

THE ST. LUKE'S MYSTERY. An amended police information with respect to the body of a girl found in a box is be circulated, containing an accurate description of the teeth, which are chiefly relied upon as a means of identification. Th set of thirty-two teeth is perfect with the exception that on the right side, upper and lower, the second bicuspids have been removed to make room, together with the second bicuspid on the left side lower. The left upper wisdom tooth is also absent. A suggestion is offered in the information that the body is that of an imbecile. Dr. Yarrow, who has re-examined the body, gives its exact length as 4ft. 2in. The mouth, he serves, is a very characteristic one, and the presence of the wisdom teeth, according to l'omes, would appear to indicate that the girl was at least sixteen years of age. The rest of the body, from the thinness of the skull, state of the bones, and other conditions, point to an age of nine or not exceeding twelve years. It is clear, he says, that the bicuspids have been removed. Dr. Yarrow adds that he entered into no special examination for poison, but should no trace of it be found he will be inclined to think death was due to starvation, although in one particular a condition of things exists which is not generally met with in such cases. An arrest of develop-ment characterises the body, which may have been due to a slow process of poisoning with little food, but the results of the analysis, which will not be forthcoming for some days, can alone make clear the cause of death. A cast of the mouth is to be attempted, a post-ponement of the burial having taking place until Friday. Inquiries with respect to the box are becoming limited to a very narrow area, and it is believed that the case will be proved to have been sent out by Messrs. Berger within a very few months, and that it cannot have travelled out of London. The police state that remarkably few inquiries are made by friends of missing girls of the age of twelve or thirteen. The porter has shown no sign of coming forward, and the reward bills are to be more widely circulated. "A. K. writes to the Daily Telegraph: "The child's age cannot be determined to a year. May she not be of an age previous to the bicuspids becoming due? Sometimes by arrested de-velopment teeth are never irrupted, but at old age cut their way through the gums leaving the patients to believe that they are cutting a third set of teeth. These we call impacted teeth. Dr. Yarrow stated in evidence that the two bicsupids were absent, and the remaining teeth were large and regular, leaving him to believe the unfortunate child had received some skilful attention from a dentist. Now, the removal of two biscupids in such a jaw at such an age would be extremely unlikely. The extraction of the bicuspid to regulate the remaining teeth is only resorted to in extreme cases, and in a case of the sort I should expect to find a contracted jaw, with the incisors out of place and in process of regulation, not a very good set of teeth, large and regular. By dissecting down into the sub-mucus tissue below it will easy be found if the bicuspids are developing, or if impacted. If by such exploration they are not to be found, the only conclusion to come to is that a dentist extracted these teeth, and he can easily be found by carrying out the following instruction: A dentist in town should be employed to make a correct model of the mouth and teeth; that model must be photographed, and reproduced in a similar way to the Abbey-road label in your issue of the 22nd. Every dentist who has worked on a mouth during the last three years will know each and every characteristic of every individual case, though he may see

EASTER MONDAY REVIEW .- A very fully attended meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall, Lord Ranelagh pre-siding, when it was unanimously decided that this year's Easter Review should be held upon the same ground at Brighton as in 1881.

twenty every morning."

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE " WORLD.")

The Queen has sent a life-size bust of herself, the work of Mr. Boehm, to Berlin, as a present to the Crown Princess of Germany. The Crown Prince and Princess are expected to come to England in the spring on a visit to

her Majesty.

Before long, Parliament will have to be asked for a grant for Prince Albert Victor. According to the precedents of the Princess Charlotte and her present Majesty, the allow-ance should have been demanded before this. Except in the case of Princess Beatrice, the only members of the Royal Family who now have a claim on the country are the children

of the Prince of Wales.
With regard to titles, the only precedent for the young Prince is that of Frederick, Prince of Wales. When George I. ascended the throne in 1714 he created his son Prince of Wales and Duke and Marquis of Cambridge. In 1716 the Prince's eldest son Frederick, then ten years old, was created Duke of Gloucester, and, nine years later, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viscount Launceston, and Baron Snowdon. At his death all these peerages descended to his eldest son George, then a boy of thirteen, who was directly afterwards created by George II. Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and who, nine years later, succeeded to the throne.

The Empress Eugénie will be a guest at Osborne before her Majesty returns to Windsor Castle at the end of next month. Poor George Fenwick of Bywell's death has left many a "sair heart" on North Tyne. As a sportsman he was nulli secundus, and no kinder or truer son of the old Border clan ever led the field or sat at hospitable board. He was a typical Northumbrian of the best old school, and the place he leaves vacant will be long ere it is filled in Border social

The sad death of Mrs. Fitzherbert Brockholes last week has cast a deep gloom over Roman Catholic society, and has caused the postponement of many projected réunions, it will be remembered that the elder sister, Viscountess Campden, died under almost similar circumstances about four years since. The sisters were married on the same day, at the family chapel of the Berkeleys at

Spetchley.

Amongst the latest accessions to the English Turf is the Count de San Antonio, who purchased several yearlings at Mr. Waring's and other sales last season, in the name of Signor Serrano, which are now in training by young John Dawson at Queensberry Cottage, Newmarket. The Count was la married to the rich Spanish heiress, Mlle. de Martinez Campos, who has brought an action in the French courts against her husband for dissolution of the marriage, on grounds that are likely to prove highly diverting to the outside world.

Never was this country in such a frightful state for hunting; in fact, it is an injustice to farmers to attempt to gallop over their land, for horses cannot rise at the fences, and consequently break them all down, while it will take many seasons to obliterate the tracks they have made in the heavy ground. On the hills not so much harm is done; but in other parts I would strongly urge, in the interest of the farmers (whom all have to thank for the sport), that hunting should be discontinued until the ground dries up some-

The wet season is fearfully against hares, and at Altcar, last week, the slaughter of the innocents was terrible, no fewer than fortysix hares being killed out of forty-nine at which the dogs were slipped, Lord Haddington won the Members' Cup with old Hornpipe, who, however, scarcely ran with her accustomed dash, and was lucky to win, as she was quite fresh when she came to the slips for the deciding course, in which her opponent was a dog that had been run almost to a standstill. The other big stakes resulted long divisions," in each of which Mr,

Pilkington had a share. Mr. Ruskin, who has succeeded Mr. Richmond as Slade Professor of Art in the University of Oxford, has been offered rooms in Corpus Christi College, and has declined the offer. The author of "The Stones of Venice" pleads that he cannot pass the autumn of his days "in a city of brick lodging-houses and scraped schools." Now, if ever, he requires scenes more lovely to look upon. The re-Professor is therefore about to seek a temporary abode at Cumnor. Perhaps a second band of disciples, with those spades that delved at Hincksey, may be inspired to redeem the Cumnor Hill-road—amongst the abominations which are on the face of the earthto the order of ways which are fair to behold

and decent to walk upon.

I understand the Constitutional Club has secured the unfinished National Opera-house as its club-house. The proximity of these premises to St. Stephen's and the Houses of Parliament, and the noble frontage of the Thames Embankment, render the site very appropriate for the purpose in view. It is intended, I believe, to start Constitutional Clubs all over the country, which are to be affiliated to the parent club in the metropolis, so that when a provincial Constitutionalist comes to town he will at once find a home and habitation, so to speak. One common device or monogram will be adopted, in the shape of the Union Jack, with the legend "All for one, and one for all;" and it has been suggested that a miniature medal and ribbon of the Union Jack pattern should be in the possession of every member of this constitutional

Every country cousin has heard of the baronet who is to be found in charge of a hansom on every London cabstand. I have never believed in these Jehu baronets; but I do know of a recent case of an ex-officer of the Line, who has been driving a hansom for the last six months, and has just left the 'rank" on coming into £1,600 a year on the death of an obdurate parent.

The new Authors Club (the word Authors should be printed without the possessive mark) is now firmly established, and meetings are held regularly on alternate Wednes-day evenings, at the houses of members. There was a meeting on last Wednesday in the rooms of Mr. Richard Grant White, The meetings are purely social and altogether unpretentious. They bring into immense companionship all the bright and promising literary men in town and elsewhere, together with 'der men like Youmans, Stedman, Charlton Lewis, Stoddard and others. The atherings have been up to this time delightfully sans gene and congenial, and the club is regarded as an extremely healthy enterprise. ympathy with its object has been expressed in all quarters, and its unpretentiousness is one of its chief charms. It has been decided to limit its membership to sixty, and only one man will be elected hereafter at each meeting. Four of the men recently elected are Mark Twain, Henry A. Beers, O. B. Bunce and Charles Dudley Warner.

ALLEGED DECLINE OF PARIS. - The great increase in the cost of living in Paris, occasioned by the enormous and exceptional amount of the municipal debts and consequent local taxation in that city, appears, from facts cited in the report of Mr. Plunkett, secretary to the British Embassy, to be seriously nffecting the rate of increase of its inhabitants. According to the last quinquennial census, while the increase of population in St. Pierre-les-Calais was over 30 per cent., and that of Nice over 24 per cent., in Paris it was only 15 per cent. cent. In a list of the 22 largest towns and cities the capital occupies a tenth place only; and in the opinion of Mr. Plunkett it would have stood lower but for the fact that the census happened to be taken in December, when the passage of strangers through Paris is considerable, and when rich strangers who live in Paris only for pleasure are mostly in

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1883.

PARIS: PRICE 40 CENTIMES OUT OF PARIS: 45 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 21 -25. 1883.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF EUROPE.

While France is passing through a crisis as severe as any that has come upon her since the fall of M. Thiers, it is comforting to reflect that in all the other countries of Europe there reigns a tranquillity which, for the present, nothing is likely to invade. The Sultan, indeed, still broods over plots, but the foreign relations of his empire are still undisturbed. The small states of the Balkan Peninsula are watching one another, and have their own problems, of more or less difficulty, to solve. Aleko Pacha finds his relations with the Russian Consul-General much strained, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has not yet succeeded in ruling his subjects by any other method than that of force. But in all this there is nothing that offers any ground for anxiety to Europe at large. King Milan, in his speech to the Servian Skuptschina yesterday, congratulated his Parliament on the friendly feelings displayed towards Servia by all the Powers; and he mentioned by name Germany and France. As the policy of Germany is identical with that of Austria, the reference to the former Empire implies that the little kingdom expects to suffer nothing at the hands of its powerful neighbour, in spite of the common idea that Austria is but biding her time and preparing to swallow Servia bodily. The state of the Herzegovina is no longer disquieting, nor need much importance be attached to the collisions which from time to time continue to take place on the disputed frontier of Montenegro. Looking across the Adriatic, we find Italy in a position of some difficulty. indeed, between the need of tranquillizing her own Irredentists, filled just now with renewed hatred of Austria, and her desire to keep on good terms with the Viennese Government. But such difficulties may almost be called normal; they have been often enough surmounted in past times by statesmanship, and there is no reason why statesmanship should not surmount them now. As to Austria herself, whom the alarmists of every European capital have been for many weeks past representing as encompassed with dangers, she seems to bear her perils lightly, and, in fact, to be unconscious of them. And vet. if we are to believe those who profess to kow more than all the Foreign Offices, the critical moment has actually come. M. de Giers. the Russian Foreign Minister, has reached the last stage of his circular pilgrimage, and on Wednesday arrived at Vienna. He has been to Berlin, he has been to Rome, and though he has made a decent show of amusing himself and of taking a holiday under the Southern sun, yet the eyes and ears which nothing escapes have discovered that these visits bode no good to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At last he is at Vienna; has been received with effusion by his friend the Russian Ambassador; has met the Russian Ministers from Bucharest and Munich. and is to confer with Count Kalnoky on matters of the highest moment, involving nothing less than the preservation or the rupture of the peace of Europe. Vienna rivals Paris as a centre and source of political rumours; the difference being that the French capital is perhaps more rich in canards for home consumption and the Austrian in those intended for the international market. To mention a few of those which have recently been circulated and believed in Vienna is enough to show the unscrupulousness of the manufacturers of false news. The other day it was affirmed, as a fact beyond dispute, that King Humbert had been shot at and wounded. A few days later came the news of the sudden death of the Emperor William-a rumour which also prevailed for some hours in Paris-and it was as generally believed as the news about the Kingof Italy. Still more lately, circumstantial statements have been put forward to the effect that the Italian Irredentists were being paid with Russian money, of which the Russian Foreign Minister had of course carried with him a large supply. Besides these stories, it need not be said that the crop which comes from south of the Danube from Adrianople and Belgrade, from Sofia and Constantinople, is too abundant to be easily sifted. Many of them are, of course, the mere outcome of ignorance and of the habit of political credulity; some are even bona fide in their origin. But the graver and more persistent rumours that are telegraphed from other great cities are too often of less honest parentage. It is no mere guess that puts down the greater of them to Bourse speculators, working in concert from Berlin, Paris, and Frankfort. To these worthies we must attribute most of the alarming reports that were circulated with much persistency some six weeks ago about the relations between the three Empires, and that took such consistent shape at the beginning of M. de Gier's tour, If we ask what amount of truth there has ever been in such statements, it is not difficult to answer the question. When neighbouring Sta es are armed to the teeth, and when at certain points their interests seem opposed, war is always a possible contingency. Ever since the destiny of Austria was changed by Solferino and Sadowa, her statesmen have looked to the Danube and to the lands beyond the Danube as the quarter from which they were to derive compensation for the loss of Lombardy and of their influence among the German States; and it is plain enough that in that quarter the risk of a collision with Russia must always be something to reckon with. The Berlin Treaty gave Austria the legitimate opening that had been so long desired by many of the elements of her composite empire. She entered Bosnia, and after a long struggle succeeded in introducing some kind of order into that unhappy province. But annexation tends almost inevitably to further annexation; and the greater the difficulty and the cost of the Bosnian settlement, the more the Austrian Government was urged by the forward party, whether military or commercial, to push on to the Ægean and to secure the

step, and would have suited neither Russia nor Germany; and Austria has, in consequence, never seriously contemplated it. But that her power has actually made itself felt in the south Slavonic regions is quite enough for the political speculators and sensation-mongers who dominate so much of the Continental Press. Austria and Russia have been set against one another in Bosnia, in Servia, and in Eulgaria, just as Russia and Germany have been set against one another in Poland and in the Taltic provinces. Russian internal disquiet has been put forward as another factor in the problem, and it has been asserted again and again that Alexander III. will be forced to follow his father's example and seek for a cure for domestic disunion in foreign war. M. de Giers and Count Kalnoky will doubtless discuss these rumours with interest and amusement .- Times .

SIGNALLING AT SEA. The terrible results of the collision between the Sultan and the Cimbria, coming so soon after the less fatal but scarcely less costly disaster in the Mersey, have naturally attracted attention to the present system or non-system of marine signalling by sound. As it is, vessels for their own safety, as well as for that of others, blow fog-horns and whistles in thick weather, and they hear or are supposed to hear the whistles and fog-horns of others in a similar situation. But these sounds, though they give an indication of danger in the neighbourhood, give hardly the slightest adication of the whereabouts of the danger, and none at all of the direction in which it is coming. A correspondent points out, or rather repeats, his indication of a possible improvement in this respect. He would nave an international code of signals, indicating by a simple combination of sounds the course which the vessel uttering them is steering. This, though it would not give complete information to another vessel whose bearings would necessarily be different, would still give information of a very also valuable kind, It would probably be possible without complicating the code too much (a thing to be carefully avoided) to include some information as to the rate at which the vessel whistling was going, a matter, again, of great importance, and one on which there is at present a constant conflict of testimony in collision inquiries. Such a code to be useful would of course have to be matter of international agreement, and its observation would have to be enforced by substantial penalties not merely for accidents incurred through the breach of it, but for the breach itself, whether it led to loss of life and property or not. It would, as has been pointed out, supply considerable assistance, not merely in preventing catastrophes, but in tracing and apportioning the responsibility for them when they occurred. It is true a good deal before the risk of disastrous collisions is minimised to the extent which might and ought to be aimed at. The weight and consequent momentum even at "dead slow" of modern steamships are so tremendous that it is almost impossible for a collision to be harmless if it once actually occurs. They are constructed-and for the sake of the speed, which is an essential part of their usefulness, they almost inevitably must be constructed-so as to be specially dangerous battering rams, and specially weak subjects of battery. One avoidable element of danger has indeed been pointed out in the straight or receding bow, but this is almost the only one that is avoidable without a sacrifice. Watertight compartments, though invaluable in keeping a ship afloat long enough to save life, have been plausibly argued to be hardly manageable in a trading or passenger ship in such a form as will enable the vessel to survive a really formidable collision. Efforts of course should not be spared to effect and insist upon such improvements of construction as will make a collision less fatal when it does occur, but certainly they should not interfere with efforts to prevent cellisions occurring. Of such efforts the scheme of a simple and universal sound language framed to convey the greatest possible amount of information useful in an emergency, is not the least promising. Like all such improvements it would of course open a new source of danger in creating the possibility of mistakes. But the probable percentage of mistakes could not be so dangerous as the present system, in which invisible lights and inarticulate sounds compose the only language in which most ships can communicate with each other at the time when such communication is most important .- Daily News.

THE KHEDIVE'S NEW FINANCIAL ADVISER.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday night :-The Khedive has signed the decree nominating Sir A. Colvin Financial Adviser. Sir Auckland will be invited to attend the Council of Ministers on occasions when questions are debated touching the finances. It is stated that Sala Pacha intends resigning the post of Chief of the Police. The new Police, while remaining under the direction of the Prefects, will be administered by Baker Pacha, the nomination and promotion being entirely in his hands. All responsibility also will be to him as Chief. This arrangement, by doing away with eyery incentive to curry favour with the local authorities, will cut at the root of the former abuses. For the present Baker Pacha takes the administration of the Police at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ismailia, leaving the Police of the provincial towns to be taken in hand later on. The formation of the Gendarmerie is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. There will be two thousand seven hundred and fifty mounted men at Cairo, and a reserve of one thousand at the depot. Five hundred men pass through the depot in training for service in the provinces. The Gendarmerie service will extend to Wady Halfa, and embrace prison inspection and the suppression of the slave trade, effecting in way a considerable saving to the Government. The joint system of Police and Gendarmerie administered by and responsible to Baker Pacha will, when perfected, present a valuable guarantee against disorder and mal-administration. All cases will be immediately

THE DUBLIN CONSPIRACY. - James Carey. town councillor, who is one of the twenty men under remand in connection with the Dublin conspiracy, was brought before the governor of Kilmainham gaol yesterday, charged with a prison offence, that of not keeping his cell clean and in proper order. When ushered into the governor's presence, he rushed forward and struck him with his clenched fist in the face. He was with difficuity restrained by the warders from comfor Austria to do this too rapidly or even to contemplate it as a practical ment for three days.

- Security W.

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reported by inspectors continually on ducy,

THE SOUDAN The condition of affairs in the Southa has no doubt been somewhat exargerated. That is clearly enough pointed ou by Col. Stewart's report. But still after every possible allowance, quite commains to render the situation serious character :-

The military weakness of the troops appears considerably due perience of war as acquired from an English army-they have learned to themselves. But it may be pr the religious pretensions of the current faith in his in also something to do with any rate, if the estimates of Colonel Stewart's

informants are to be trusted, the religious war which has sprung from the suppression of the slave trade has already resulted in the loss of nearly 60,000 lives in little over a year. The extinction of the slave trade is being dearly purchased, and though it is believed that th present expedition will before long be trans-formed from a campaign into a much needed military survey, still there is but little guarantee for the security of the immediate future. As has often been pointed out, the weakness of the religious movement consists very much in its want of a really representative leader—of a man, such as movements of the kind commonly produce, who knows both how to excite the infection of enthusiasm and how to render the immeasurable force of fanaticism subservient to policy. Col. Stewart estimates the present Mahdi's followers at about 338,000. These are, it is to be hoped, in the course of being broken and subjugated, but a movement to widely represented is not likely to be soon exinguished in the Soudan, and will contain grave elements of complica-tion in any Egyptian crisis that may hereafter The southern territories of a discontented E pt might-not the less probably be cause un a nectedly-produce at any time a rebel more difficult to deal with than Arabi So far as the Soudan is concerned, with its venal officials and its turbulent people, the Khedive's European adviser must not be too scrupulous about advising strongly, Mohammed Ahmed, though evidently distinguished by many of the qualities of a dangerous rebel, does not seem likely to prove successful. But it is easy to picture the state of things if a really great man were to spread over Egypt a belief in his claims to be the long-predicted Mahdi. In a really contented Egypt that might be impossible. But it is anything but impossible so long as any legitimate cause for discontent remains .- Globe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out rine Queen and Frincess beatrice drove our yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Ethel Cadogan. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Mr. R. Collins, C.B., arrived at Osborne yesterday. His Royal Highness drove to Parkhurst in the afternoon, to see the Seaforth Highlanders (72d). Cap tain J. A. Fisher, C.B., and Mr. Collins, C.B. had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice walked this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Collins, left Osborne this morning for Claremont. Her Majesty decorated Captain Fisher before he left Osborne, with the Egyptian War Medal.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, visited the newly-erected buildings of the International Fisheries Exhibition, in the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon,

The Empress Eugénie, travelling as the Comtesse de Pierrefonds, and accompanied by her private secretary, M. Pietri, arrived at Charing-cross at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening from Paris. On alighting from the train, the Empress, who carried a large bouquet of violets, was received with uncovered heads by a large number of persons on the platform, most of whom had travelled by the mail train from Paris, which had arrived in the station a few minutes previously. After having partaken of refreshments at the Charing-cross Hotel, Her Majesty took a train at Waterloo for Farnborough, her country

Lord Winmarleigh and the Hon. Miss Wilson Patten have left Parish's Hotel, George-street, Hanover-square, for Garstang. Sir Archibald Hope. Bart., of Craighill, died at Musselburgh on Wednesday afternoon, in his 75th year. He was the son of Sir John Hope, the 11th baronet, by the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn. He was born at Pinkie House in 1808, married in 1862 the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Kingscote, of Eaton-place, and succeeded his father in 1853. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1829, was a deputy lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh, was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of that county militia in 1856, retiring from the regiment in 1877. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, John David Hope, who was bor

Lord and Lady Leigh have been entertaining a succession of visitors at Stoneleigh Abbey sires the commencement of the month. On Monday last there were some very successful amateur theatricals, one piece, The Murical Clock, was written expressly for the occasion by the Hon. Chandos Leigh, Q.C. The Countres of Jersey, the Hon. Misses and Messrs. Leigh, Hon. Mrs. Chandos Leigh, and the Misses Cholmondely were amongst the performers. The theatricals were followed by a dance, to which most of the neighbourng county families received invitations.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Sir Robert Peel was present at a meeting of the Conservative party at Lewes on Wednesday night, at which Mr. Christie, the present member, took his farewell of the con-stituency, and Mr. Jeune delivered a speech as the accepted candidate. The meeting took place in the Corn Exchange, and was largely attended, Mr. E. Morris, chairman of the Conservative Association, presiding. Sir Robert Peel, in seconding a resolution condemning the foreign, domestic, and financial policy of the Government, and expressing confidence in the principles advocated by the Conservative party, accused Mr. Gladstone of following a policy which was humiliating, vacillating, and dishonest. The way in which the Govern-ment scuttled out of Afghanistan was humiliating, and who could conceive anything more vacillating than their policy for fourteen months during the early part of the Egyptian negotiations? A few days ago Lord Harting. ton spoke at Darwen on Egyptian affairs, but he utterly failed to explain the Egyptian difficulty, and simply said it was not the Government who brought it on but their opponents Sir Robert said further that the Government were dishonest, and certainly there was no reason to retract that statement in face of the Kilmainham Treaty In his opinion Mr. Gladstone pandered to the enthusiasm of Radical politicians, and had gagging propensities. What they wanted was civil and religious liberty, and not a Government which would patronise atheism and stir up discontent in the country. A great deal of balderdash was spoken upon the subject of the franchise, and an amount of blindness was exhibited which was inexplicable. Ill-digested schemes were proposed about which the working men knew nothing; and if the Radicals took so great an interest in the working man they had better take the easiest way of making him look after himself. The action of Mr. Gladstone, in his opinion, was tending as fast as possible towards a Republic, whilst the legitimate desires of the nation were being over-

The annual meeting of the West Cumber-land Liberal Association was held at Cooker-mouth on Wednesday evening. In the

course of the proceedings Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke, and said he looked upon a registration association as a medium for recruiting for the Liberal cause. It was a good way of doing the work and gaining adherents. Recruiting was a very good name indeed, but it would be better if they could change it to convert, because if they could convert a man from the ranks of the Conservatives and turn him into a Liberal he counted two. The report had referred to the large number of public meet-ings which had been held, and he believed they were very useful institutions and were the very life blood of a free country. They could not always get good local men to speak, and it appeared to him that lecturers who make it their business to study political questions and give lectures upon them, were very useful agents to strengthen the Liberal party. This was an age in which everything must be open to reason. The days of authority were now over. The time had been when Lord Lonsdale had great power in the count y, but those days were over, and the people were now only to be influenced by reason and argument, They had all no doubt heard of societies which had been formed which had no arguments to offer and had, therefore, come to grief. The licensed victuallers said the best means of meeting such difficulties was always to get up a lecture. The Conservatives, no doubt, told ome truth; but they certainly did not tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which was only what the Liberals wanted. What they had in the Liberal creed were true principles; and, if they could but get the people to understand those true principles, there would be very little difficulty afterwards. In France they had got a Re-publican Government, but it seemed to him that at present they had got on the wrong tack altogether. They were trying to put down freedom; and, because some wretched fellow called Napoleon had put out a ridicureason. That showed that Republicans might be tyrants, and act upon wrong principles. was more important now than ever that they should try to give information to the people as to right principles. The time was coming when they would have a very large increase in the number of voters, and he believed if they got the franchise there would be an increase of at least a million to the constituency, and any one could see what an influence that would have for good or for evil over the men who might come into possession of political power. When the franchise came, there would be plenty of work in the country generally, and he hoped it would be efficiently and thoroughly done. Registration associations should be regarded as home missionary societies, to teach the people the great truths necessary for them to know. He had made those remarks because he thought the Liberals should do more in the way of teaching the people in political truths. Sir Wilfrid Lawson concluded his speech by speaking on local subjects.

THE PROSECUTION OF MESSRS. DAVITT, HEALY, AND QUINN.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, judgment was delivered in the cases of "The Queen v. Michael Davitt, Timothy Healy, M.P., and T. P. Quinn." The application made by the Attorney-General was in effect that the defendants shall be haviour, or in default to be imprisoned for such period as the Court might deem fit, for having delivered speeches inciting to violence and discontent. The hall of the Four Courts was filled with persons anxious to be present; but the doors of the court were kept closed until after the judges had taken their seats. and then only very few persons were admitted The presiding judges were the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Mr. Justice Barry. Mr. Davitt and Mr. Quinn were present, but Mr. Healy, M.P., did not attend. The Lord Chief Justice first delivered judgment. He said that Davitt's language amounted to an attempt to procure notoriety by the threat of treasonable insurrection. It was very improbable that any such insurrection would take place, but the folly and absurdity of the language did not excuse its wickedness. It clearly brought Michael Davitt within the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr, Healy's language was clearly and grossly seditious, and calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr. Quinn declared himself a rebel, and he inculcated such advice as it may be assumed rebels usually inculcate None of the three made any apology, or had said one word which could mean that they intended to desist from using such language in the future. On the contrary, Mr. Healy had the hardihood to say in court that he had made many worse speeches, and intended to continue them. Such speeches being attended with danger to the public tranquillity, the officers of the Crown were well advised in making this ap-plication, which, in his opinion, should be granted. Mr. Justice Lawson said Mr. Davitt's language was a distinct incitement to crimes and outrage. He would not sully his lips by reading the concluding words of Mr. Davitt's speech Language more blasphemous or abominable never proceeded from the mouth of man. It would not be possible for Government to be carried on, or to protect subjects from outrage and assassination, if such speeches and meetings were allowed pass unchecked. Mr. Justice Barry concurred and added that the Court had no alternative but to grant the application. The Lord Chief Justice: The order of the Court is that Michael Davitt and Timothy Healy do enter into security to keep the peace in the sum of £1,000 each and find sureties in an equal sum. These surieties may be two or three or four in number. Quinn will have to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £500 and find two securities in the sum of £250 each to be of good behaviour. In each case the period for which the respondents are bound over to be of good behaviour is twelve months, and i securities be not given it will be my duty to send the respondents to gaol for six months or until they comply with the order of the Court as to giving securities. The Attorney-General: Your lordships will of course give a reasonable time before the order is acted upon. The Lord Chief Justice : We will give them a week : otherwise the order will go out. It is currently stated that the defendants will not give the required bail, and consequently will go to gaol for six months.

The Standard says :- It remains to be seen whether Mr. Healy and his fellow-agitators are backed by friends who will give them the necessary aid; or whether, help being at hand, they will care to avail themselves of it. It seems probable that they may prefer im-prisonment, which, if a little unpleasant while t lasts, will increase their popularity with a certain section of the Irish public. Com-pliance with the order of the Court might be regarded as a weakness in those circles which, since Mr. Parnell has retreated into the back ground, look to the more daring and extreme men among the leaders of the Land League as their guiding lights. Certainly, as the Irish Lord Chief Justice pointed out, the defendants have so far made no sign of submission or repentance, None of the three offered a word of apology, and Mr. Healy openly declared in Court that he had made worse speeches than that which was the of complaint, and that intended to make them again. Bravado of this kind is, of course, intended to serve a purpose, and unfortunately in Ireland its effect with the peasantry can be only too surely calculated upon by the persons who employ it. The result of the polling at Mallow yesterday, for the vacancy in the representation caused by the elevation of Mr. Johnson to the Bench, illustrates very clearly the pre-sent temper of the Irish people, and is a

lesson to those sanguine supporters of the Government who have fancied that the country nad been won over to the Ministry by recent legislation. Mr. Naish, the new Solicitor General, polled only eighty-nine votes against one hundred and sixty-one recorded for Mr. O'Brien, who is now on bail awaiting trial for a seditious article published in his journal, the United Ireland. Mr. Naish will probably find a seat somewhere else, but the result of the polling puts the Government in a difficulty, and is a fresh instance of what may be expected in Ireland at the next General Elec-

RECOLLECTIONS OF GUSTAVE DORÉ. It is difficult to speak already of Gustave Doré as of one whose light is quenched and whose hand is cold and rigid. He was my oldest and my closest friend. I was identified with most of his work of the last twenty-seven years, for I discussed his ideas, his plans, and his speculations with him, and watched every step of their progress throughout this, the better part of his working life. I was in close contact and sympathy with him, and I knew him to be one of the noblest, most generous and devoted servants of his art of whom we have any record. As a boy he lived in it. It possessed him like his blood. It was the masterpassion of his whole life; and never was he so engrossed in it as when, only a few weeks ago, on a chill November morning, we talked about the new studio he was to build by the Parc Monceau, over our bree fast at Ledoyen's, whither he had migrated, after the final closing of the Moulin Rouge. He was sad, and com-plained that since his mother's death he had led lonely life. He talked about marriage, and then, with one of his swift transitions from shadow to sunlight, he sketched, in rapid and vigorous phrases, full of observation and humour, the disadvantages of a man of fifty en ering upon matrimony with a young girl. He was even more energetic when he came to the picture of a reasonable marriage with a person of suitable age. That would not suit him. "En attendant," he broke off, "let us smoke," And he smoked, and, while his dreaming eyes wandered over Ledoyen's shrubs, he talked about his statue of the elder Dumas, which we had been examining in his studio; his autumn travels in the Pyrenees and the sket hes he had made; and then of an exhibition of his Highland, Alpine, and Pyrenean landscapes which I had suggested to him. The idea, as our neighbours have it, "smiled upon him." But how and where should it be? He would not trust the Parisians; they were always unjust to him. Crowds were gathered all day before Goupil's window gazing at an Alpine scene by him, and I reminded him of this; but he shook his head, and then cast the subject away with—
"What do they think of French politics in
London?" He listened carelessly and absently while I told him in a few words. Then h said, "An artist should keep to his art, and have no political opinions. I hold myself aloof. I am neither Republican, nor Orleanist, nor Bonapartist. What do these gentlemen who do us the honour of governing us care

about art? Doré's love of home, and his disdain for what he called the vie de cabaret, were de-lightful traits in his frank and simple character. When I first went to see him, and our friendship began—it was in 1854—he was in an upper room in his mother's house in the Rue Dominique St. Germain, the house in which he breathed his last. He had the manners and appearance of a bright and hand-some boy. The fair complexion of a girl, arge and lustrous eyes that had generally an upward cast, regular features, but weak a man as regards nose and mouth; a broad and solid brow, over which the long straight hair fell here and there, uncombed; made up a presence fair and pleasant to see. When he laughed there was malice in the lines of the mouth, but the eyes were of the merriest. He was in an artist's blouse, and was seated at a long sloping bench upon which some twenty wood-blocks were ranged. He worked while he talked, moving from one block to another, apparently to refresh himself with a change of subject. He was illustrating for his first patron Philipon, and was already famous as the illustrator of "Rabelais" and the "Contes Drolatiques." But even then he was preparing to soar beyond the illustrator, and had defermined to win laurels as a painter. Under the maternal roof was his studio also in those days, and he was engaged upon several battle-pieces, drawn with vigour, but crude in colour and coarse in execution. this resolve, of which he talked to me afterwards so often, so long, and so earnestly, he never faltered, albeit he was buffeted by the classical mediocrities, and assailed by their scribes. Now is not the time to discuss whether he had in him the stuff of a great painter. I am anxious only, while his grave s open, to speak of the intrepid spirit which ruled his life, and the lofty aspirations which made it an incessant battle against unsparing enemies. Only in November, over that saddest of our breakfasts together, his mind was disturbed by the rough usage he had en-countered. His death has in some quarters rekindled the spiteful spirit it should have allayed, at all events till the earth had been upon the generous heart of one of the most thorough artists who ever lived. I mean thorough in the devotion of every waking hour to art for art's sake, and not for its garlands and its money rewards. Doré was grateful for the generous reception he experienced in England. He said that his Gallery in Bond-street was his comfort when his own countrymen mocked and scoffed. But he never stooped to pot-boiling. When a sub-ject stirred him, he worked it out with all his soul, and with all his strength. He lost large sums of money in carrying out his own ideas. He refused uncongenial themes that were pressed, with handsome terms, upon He painted, not for the market, but for him-The money he amassed was treasured only because it would enable him to work out his own ideals in his own way. While we sat at Ledoyen's he told me in a

few words what his intentions were in regard to the land he had bought for his new atelier. He said he had been pestered by applications from architects who supposed he was going to build a palace; whereas, all he wanted was a spacious studio (with a better light than he had in the Rue Bayard), and a bed-room. There he would paint for himself, keep his work about him, and leave the world and hereafter to judge between him and his critics. To say that Doré had a thirst for the applause of the uncultivated many, is to do his memory a base injustice. He toiled with his pencil, that he might be independent with his brush. For this end, he lived a quiet home life, in the midst of temptations, never even afforded himself the luxury of a coupé. He, indeed, scorned delights and lived laborious days. He was no ascetio. He was not straight-laced. His conversation, which was rich and racy, was well flavoured often with Gallic spirit. But there is not a spot upon his life. The art of Gustave Dore is open to criticism; but the artist must remain a model of all a student's life should be.

A CANADIAN CONTINGENT .- A scheme has (the Standard says) been for some time under the consideration of the War Office, drawn up by the military authorities in British North America, by which the Dominion of Canada would be able to supply 10,000 men, fully trained and equipped, to the home army in case of national emergency. The men would all be enrolled in and trained with the active militia of the Dominion, and would, it is believed, willingly undertake any duties imposed upon them. Hitherto, unforeseen difficulties have arisen to prevent the carrying out of the proposal; but pressure is likely to be brought to bear on Lord Hartington to induce him to re-open the question in deference to the wishes of all classes of the Canadian community.

THE HOMES OF THE POOR The coroner's inquest in the case of the fire in Windsor-street revealed nothing as to the way in which the victims of the confla-

gration came by their death; but it held up to view once more the shockingly crowded and squalid condition of the homes of the poor in London. In that house in Windsor-street there were thirty-two persons in nine rooms; and it further appeared that people who did not belong to the house often slept on the staircase, the front door remaining open day and night. Attempts were made to minimize the force of this evidence by the sanitary in-spector and the landlord's agent. One gen-tleman had heard of overcrowding, but had never seen it proved; the other allowed that there were a great many people in the house, but wished to say that the rooms were large. Such testimony as that, however, hardly touches the facts—in which there is nothing new or strange. We have here one proof more of a very sad state of things which, in spite of attempts at remedy, has been getting worse and not better of late years. We have before now pointed out that the overcrowding of the poor in London is an increasing evil, and moreover it is very largely due to "im-provements" of one kind or another. No better proof of this could well be given than the condition of the house which has just been burned down. Windsor-street stands in a district which was at one time—and not very long ago—covered with streets of the same kind, Many of them have been cleared away to make room for avenues of warehouse blocks of offices. From many points of view this is a real improvement; but, meanwhile, what becomes of the evicted inhabitants of the old "rookeries?" They have to crowd closer than ever into the dens that remain ; and when this accommodation is quite ex-hausted they live—like the parents of the soldier Galloway, one of the witnesses-in little wooden rooms built out in back-yards and supported by props. And it is impossible to see how this is to be avoided. The resource of going out to the suburbs is shut to thousands of the labouring poor. They have to be in the markets too early, or in the workshops too early and too late, to be able to live far away. Or perhaps they belong to the jobbing trades, and must needs be always on the spot. In a score of ways they are tied to a certain district. The natural consequence is that they must lodge where they an, and pay the competition price for their lodgings. How high their rents are is or ought to be well known. Working men are the only class in the country who, if they resolve to live with any degree of decency, have to spend a fourth, or even a third, of their earnings in rent. The wooden box in which Galloway's parents lived cost them 2s. 6d. a week; and the Murphys, who were also heard of during the coroner's inquiry, had to pay 3s. a week for the one room in which they lived, nine in family. If Murphy had wished to have a bedroom for himself and his wife, another for his seven children, and another for kitchen and sitting-room, he would have had to pay 8s. a week, and the average weekly wages of such a man are certainly under a pound, These families belong doubtless to the very poor; but there are thousands a little better off who have to submit to similar squalor. But, apart from the necessity of being near their work, there are various reasons why the poorer order of workmen are unwilling to live in the outer suburhs. sacrifice part of their reat and sleep in travel-ling on a railway. Their railway fare is practically an addition to their rent, and goes some way to raise it to the London level, And then thep have to get their meals away from home ie a way which is either de plorably comfortless or intolerably expensive. A hot dinner in a cookshop or a public-house for the father costs almost as much as the mother would need to provide for the whole family. These little things are not sufficiently calculated, Account is not taken of the fact that when the husband must get his dinner in town, the wife and children must and do often fare very badly at home, in order that the bread-winner may have one good meal to support him at his toil. A man of any worth will not reconcile himself easily to that. He will probably set one kind of disadvantage against another, and decide that it is better to pay a higher rent in London. It has been confidently hoped that the workmen's dwellings which have been and are being built will remedy the overcrowding of the poor; and probably in the long run they will do so. They certainly fill as fast as they are fit to live in, in spite of the strict regulations imposed on the lodgers, But as yet they have not done much to remedy the evil. Partly because there are not enough of such houses, but also largely because only the better-paid class of workmen who are in constant employment can afford to live in them, these model dwellings have done very little good to the poorest. For they are by no means cheap. The rent of three small rooms and a kitchen the size of a good cupboard, on the second or even third floor, as high as twelve shillings a week—sometimes more: and how will that do for a family whose whole earnings all the year round do not average thirty shillings weekly? It is a very serious matier.—St. James's Gazette,

MALLOW ELECTION.

The Mallow election ended on Wednesday in the return of Mr. O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, by a majority of 72 votes, Mr. Naish, the Solicitor-General, received 89 votes, and Mr. O'Brien 161 votes. The victory of Mr. O'Brien was greater than even his most sanguine supporters anticipated. As soon as the poling booths opened, 140 of Mr. Soon as the poling booths opened, 140 of Mr. O'Brien's supporters assembled at his committee-rooms, and, headed by Mr. O'Brien himself, Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who were in Mallow working for Mr. O'Brien, marched to the polling booths and voted solid for Mr. O'Brien, Br. 1 O'Brien, the whole O'Brien. By 1 o'clock nearly the whole constituency had registered their votes. The Conservatives as a body went for Mr. Naish, but there was some absentees, and some are said to have voted for Mr. O'Brien. The announcement of the result was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace. Everything passed off, however, in the most orderly manner, and the speakers at the meeting this evening urged the people not to ruin the effect of the victory they had secured by any disturbance. The town was illuminated. The poll was formally declared as follows:—

Mr. O'Brien . . . 161 Mr. Naish Majority for Mr. O'Brien (H. R.) -72

At the general election in 1874, Mr. J. G. M'Carthy, (H.R.), polled 86 votes, Mr. W. M. Johnson, (L.), 64, and Captain Creagh (C), 56. In 1880 Mr. Johnson, the Liberal candidate, received 189 votes against 72 given for Mr. West, his Conservative opponent. On his accepting office as Attorney-General in succession to the Right Hon. Hugh Law, Mr. Johnson's numbers were increased to 201, his opponent on that occasion being Mr. Kelly, a Home Ruler, who could only muster

Mr. William O'Brien, of Lower Abbeystreet, Dublin, the "National candidate," who has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. William Moore Johnson to the Irish bench, is a son of the late Mr. James O'Brien, of Mallow, county Cork, by his marriage with Kate, daughter of Mr. James Nagle, of that town, and was born in the year 1852. Mr. O'Brien was educated to the processor College at Clare. at the Diocesan College at Cloyne, county Cork. He was for some years a writer in the Freeman's Journal, etc., and is now the editor of United Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, who now enters Parliament for the first time, is the 72nd new member returned to St. St. since the last General Election.

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## A Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 25-26, 1883.

THE COMING SESSION.

The shadow of the coming session has already fallen upon the political world. Public men find it increasingly difficult to discuss, in general terms, questions of policy which, in less than three weeks, they will have to consider in detail. It is known from the statements of members of the Cabinet what subjects are to be taken up by the Government; in fact, it may almost be said that the Queen's Speech has been made already-not at Westminster, but in Chelsea. The scope, however, of the measures to be introduced still remains in obscurity. It would be rash to forecast the character of any of the Bills which will be enumerated on the 15th of February until they have been produced in print. Perhaps, with the experience of recent sessions to teach us caution, we should not be too readily confident that when a measure has been promised it is certain to be passed, or even discussed. Meanwhile the country, despite its undoubted desire to return to a sober and steady course of domestic legislation, equally avoiding heroic experiments and roving adventures, has been much pre-occupied with foreign af-Apart from the supreme importance of British interests in Egypt, which are in good hands, and which will be best served by leaving them so, we cannot be indifferent to the trials and troubles of France, our nearest neighbour and our old ally. But few who look up at the stately buildings of the Foreign Office are aware even of the existence of another question, which is to be honoured in a few days by the assembling of a conference of the Powers within those precincts. On the 5th of February, the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin will meet to consider the important questions that relate to the navigation of the River Danube. It is not, perhaps, generally remembered that the trade of the Lower Danube is largely English, and that on this account, as well as on the ground of treaty obligations, England is directly and materially interested in the matter. The selection of London as the place of conference may be taken as a recognition of these facts. At any rate, the Foreign Office may be trusted not to forget them. Incidentally, the proceedings will be rendered interesting by the pretensions of the Riverain States, two of which have been recently advanced, or have advanced themselves, to the rank of kingdoms, to take part in the Conference, and to obtain an accession not only of dignity but of substantial power. Roumania has proved, in war and in peace, its title to be regarded as a State of respectable rank, but the assumption of the regal title by Prince Charles excited the emulation of Servia, were Prince Milan now also calls himself a king. Times are changed since the days when an Elector of Brandenburg wasted half his life in bribery, intrigues, and yeoman-service to tempt an embarrassed Kaiser to recognize him as King of Prussia. But the demands of Roumania. Servia, and Bulgaria to be admitted to the conference can be admitted only-King or no King-to a limited extent. In the case of Servia and Bulgaria, at all events, only a consultative voice can be allowed. The proceedings of the conference will not, in all probability, attract much public interest, and if, as is possible, they should be somewhat protracted, they will be entirely eclipsed some ten days later by the opening of Parliament. The resumption of Parliamentary activity on the 15th of February, at least a week later than the usual date, has been determined, no doubt, by the exhausted state in which the autumn session left public men of all parties. Easter falls early this year, and there are scarcely five working weeks between the opening day of the session and the Easter holidays. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a good beginning will be made. Unfortunately, the Land League party, encouraged by the defeat of the Solicitor-General for Ireland at Mallow, threaten loudly and confidently that they " will make the Castle too hot for Lord Spencer," and will open fire upon the Chief Secretary on the first opportunity. In the debates on the Address we may expect to hear a good deal about the arrests and prosecutions in Ireland and about the operation of the Crimes Act. It will be curious to note how far the clôture, or the dread of it, will be found effective for its alleged purposes—the strangling of obstruction and the compression of debate within reasonable limits. While the Land League party profess themselves determined to follow up their policy of worrying England into granting Irish independence, the attitude of the Conservative Opposition is ambiguous. No doubt, the Conservative leaders are inclined to recognise the fact that the time is not come when they can attack the Ministry with advantage to their party and without injury to national interests. They would not unwilling to co-operate with Gladstone's Government in pasmeasures of moderate reform which have little or no party bearing. But it is equally true that there is a section of the Opposition-not by any means confined to the "Fourth party"—who look at the situation with different eyes.

Inaction, they contend, is fatal; an Oppo-

sition which does not show its energy, its

alertness, and its vigilance must perish.

critical occasion their position is surrendered without a blow. The spirit of the party should be maintained by bold challenges, resolutions, discussions, and, above all, divisions, even though the numbers of the Ministerial majority should be unaltered. Politicians, it is said, are like cricketers; they do not so much mind being beaten, but what they cannot stand is fielding all day long and never getting an innings. These counsels may be overruled, as they have been hitherto, by the Front Opposition bench, but they will probably cause spasmodic movements, at all events, from time to time, which will not render the course of business smoother and speedier in the coming session .-

IRISH HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND. Seditious speeches and writings by Nationalist leaders have recently looked only like a fictitious attempt to whip up again the flagging spirit of Hibernian disloyalty; the Parnellite Parliamentarians felt that they must live, it was thought, and were once again "troubling the waters" as a matter of strict business. But the Mallow election shows that the malady is more than skin-deep. The Nationalists have not been permanently conciliated by the so-called "Kilmainham Treaty," nor have the mass of the population been won over to the side of the English Government by the liberal largesse distributed by the Land Act and the Arrears Act. There is a constant seething of discontent in the country, which will continue even if Ireland becomes rich and prosperous, and the sooner this fact is acknowledged the better. It is only recently that the Liberal party have begun to really recognise the political character of Irish hostility to British rule. In 1870, and up to a year or two ago, the opinion was widely held and confidently expressed that Irish grievances were just like English ones; that when the real oppression and injustice ceased the discontent would die away. It was under this charitable impression that the nation consented to the two Irish Land Acts, in fact to the series of measures which will be always connected with the name of Mr. Gladstone. Latterly, however, it has been seen that the struggle is one quite apart from ordinary home politics, and that nothing-no redress of grievances, no generosity in Acts of Parliament-will satisfy certain Irish longings short of that virtual separation from England which will never be granted. Hence, in advanced Liberal quarters-always favourable to revolution and ever nibbling at the Empire-the view is now held that no more tinkerings with the land question should be tried, but that a Home Rule measure is the panacea for the disease. How absolutely hopeless the dream of separation is can be realised by those who know the sentiments of the nation; while any Home Rule short of that would fail to satisfy the aspirations of turbulent agitators. So we are going round in an vicious circle. The prinful and disheartening fact which is apparent is that nothing can really be hoped from either the reasonableness or the gratitude of the malcontents. The Mallow election seems to prove this by itself. Constituencies able to reject the candidate of a Government which has heaped such unnumbered favours on one of the three kingdoms must cherish some profound dissatisfaction which no remedial measures can reach. We are happily free, however, from the immediate dread of a renewal of agrarian outrage, and Lord Spencer's rule in Dublin seems to be unearthing the worst assassination conspirators. "For the present, and a weary while to come," Ireland must be ruled with a strong hand, until it recognises the indisputable fact that in setting its heart upon independence it is crying for the moon. The discussion of new Irish measures in Parliament is worse than useless. Even Mr. Forster, who thinks Home Rule may be quieted by a dose of political equality, would defer the use of his medicine until a fit opportunity arrives. Ireland has been sufficiently legislated for: it has now to be governed. The exodus of suspected persons, and the arrest of members of the "Inner Circle" of bravos bent on murder, it a hopeful symptom which may be set off against the result of the Mallow election, and the cheap escapades of Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and O'Brien .-Daily Telegraph.

THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THE FRENCH CRISIS. The uneasiness about French politics deepens the lassitude of trade. Vague fears of revolutions and revolutionary wars rise in the mind directly men hear that French politics are agitated, and there is not a Power on the whole Continent which could escape the gravest difficulties were France to become a prey to chaos, for however brief a period. A mere French crisis, therefore, is not what mercantile observers fear so much as a general overturn. There is too much rotten material of a combustible kind about for fires to be easily localised. Hence a reluctance to give out orders, dragging prices, accumulating stocks, and mounting fears. As yet it must, however, be allowed this panic of mind affects the genuine trade of the country-its barter of goods and its manufactures—more than it does the stock and money markets. For one thing, people who deal in money look to have great abundance of their commodity just because the French are becoming effervescent. That always brings money to this country, we are told; and already considerable sums are said to have come; though that is a statement not borne out either by the fall that has thus far taken place in French securities or by the state of the exchange. But given a certain height of uneasiness in France, money would, without doubt, be sent hither for safety in great amounts. It was so during the Franco-German war. and while the infant Republic was wrestling with the Commune, and it will be so again. The money-broker then has little objection to a row in France on the score of his fears about politics and their effect on credit. He objects rather because money may thereby be made too cheap. The dealer in stocks, again, puts off looking things in the face as long as he can, because he knows only too well what the results of a genuine panic would be. It is impossible, indeed, to over-estimate the loss that would overtake innumerable people were faith in public safety to give way to a serious extent. We do not probably hold many French Rentes in

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; always in their places and never to go hardly an international security that could home till the House is up, if, on every be named other than French Rentes in original agreeign their position is supported by the part of the part o which a severe fall would not do immeasurable damage here. The more reason, therefore, why the dealer in stocks should turn his back upon what is going on, and steadily look the other way. At the same time, the dread of the future is sufficient to stop his dealing. Market jobbers and arbitragists will not buy freely at present, and if the alarm spreads will refuse to buy at all. They will leave the Haute Banque and wholesale loan contractors to make of their "securities" what they can, when fear really lays hold of them. Where, therefore, the greatest amount of anxiety about the future must exist at present is among the members of this upper class. The Haute Banque of Europe has a tremendous stake in the peaceable ending of the existing ferment in France. Never before since the fashion of pledging socalled national credit began, have the great joint stock and private loan-dealing institutions had so much dead weight of paper upon their hands. The whole tendency of events for several years past has been to throw them into this position, and it may be reasonably said that there has been no escape for them since 1876-since the Eastern Question, in short, began to ferment. Slowly, but with a persistence that must have been heart-breaking, the resources of the Haute Banque have been absorbed in propping stocks which the public would not take off its hands. The very exceptional height to which prices have in many instances been driven is proof of this. From of old the sure bait which the financial anglers for subscribers and buyers have found infallible has been rising markets, and they have been casting this bait before the public for years past with French Rentes, with Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Spanish, Egyptian, and other bonds, with a result so far from satisfactory that in sheer desperation they have forced quotations to an absurd height. "If we only go on," they seem to have said to themselves, "the device must act." But it has not acted, and should the alarm in France grow to something more the consequences for many a fair-seeming institution must be disagreeable to think of. There is abundant room for a fall of 20 or 30 francs in French Rentes alone, and the mere dead weight of unplaced stock is enough to plunge them into a deeper gulf than that should real holders take to selling. It has been the fashion to say that Rentes were at their existing high quotations because of the dearth of good investments, and the consequent eager demand of the small investor. Yet along with this cry we have had the admissions. official and other, before us for months past that the £40,000,000 loan issued by the French Government in 1881 has never been "placed"—never been sold to these investors. In other words, the Haute Banque forced up the prices of the preexisting Rentes to a point that kept investors away, and had to shoulder this new burden itself in order to prevent the entire fabric of credit from tumbling about its ears. If this is the state of things in French Rentes, what must it be with the over-issues of poorer countries? At this very moment the Haute Banque sees its resources diminishing through the withdrawal of deposits and through the steady increase in its load of securities which could no more be sold within 10 per cent. of their present prices, than the paper they are made of could be transmuted into its weight in gold. Its fears are therefore intense, and make themselves visible by

> THE RETURN OF CETEWAYO. The correspondent of the Standard at

the thousand tongues that shout in every

language of Europe that all is well. The

very magnitude of the danger may perhaps

be the best ground for hope. Interests

the most powerful financially and politi-

cally the world has ever seen unite in

France in efforts to smother the fire, and

they may succeed for this time.-Pall

Durban telegraphed on Thursday :-We have news from the expedition into Zululand up to January 19. At the meeting between Sir Theophilus Shepstone and Cete-wayo on the 15th no details were entered into with respect to the future settlement of the country, and it is stated that they will not be made known till the final act of restoration has been accomplished. Cetewayo acknowledged as the conditions those which he signed at Cape Town, but nothing whatever was said, as has been stated in some quarters, that he signed them under protest. It is true, however, that he complained somewhat of being shorn of the best part of his country. Sir Theophilus Shepstone informed him that he was now in the Zululand of the future, and must not in any way consider himself a prisoner or under any sort of restraint, but a perfectly free agent, his being escorted by British troops being a personal honour. The final act of restoration will take place at such time as Cetewayo considers most convenient, with a view to giving time to him to call up his people. The action of Sir Theophilus Shepstone in this matter is considered extremely politic, as it deprives Cetewayo of the chance of saying hereafter that he was not given any opportunity to appeal to the loyalty of his people. Runners have been sent out, notifying the Zulus to attend at Entonganeni, where the Government will be resumed by Cetewayo. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Zulus will unanimously return to their allegiance, and says that even those who said they would cross into Dunn's land will remain when they hear his explanation of his future policy. He has sent them a special messenger inviting them to be present at the ceremony of restoration, and giving them their free choice after having heard his statement. Dabulamanzi and Chingana, the King's brothers, with large impis and presents of cattle, have vaited upon Cetewayo amid great rejoicing. The women sang a hymn of joy for the return of the King. The cattle sent to Cetewayo now numbe

nearly three hundred. He has killed some for the visitors and his followers. He was met near Entonganeni by the British Resident and party. The son of John Dunn's Magistrate at Kudeni waited upon the King with a message from his father that the latter was kept away by illness. Although he was one who tool e actual capture of Cetewayo, the King told him he would be glad to see his father when he was well enough to call upon him. The statements that the King was be badly received, or was showing much disappointment and annoyance, are absolutely untrue.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. - As Mr. Chaplin, brother of Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., and ady Castlereagh were driving to hounds on Wednesday in a lane near Stanwick, Yorkshire, the carriage was overturned through meeting a cart. Mr. Chaplin fell in such a position that the wheels passed over his body, inflicting injuries which local surgeons fear may terminate fatally. Lady It is argued that members will take no this country; but Rentes would be only one trouble to march and countermarch, to be this country; but Rentes would be only one among many stocks affected, and there is from a fainting fit was able to proceed home. and other things; while that of the Princess going to India.

THE BANK RATE. A reduction of 1 per cent. was on Thursday made in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England; and after having remained 5 per cent. since September 14th last the charge is now 4 per cent. The Bank rate is said to be a fiction: but that is not altogether so. When we see what is called the market rate of interest sinking far below that of the Bank we should not forget that the so-called market rate is an exaggeration of cheapness-it is not the rate which rules the whole of the money

Very fine bills, bearing the guarantee of firms and institutions known almost to the whole mercantile world, come into the market; but a large proportion of bill and advance business is done away from the socalled market. In the country the Bank rate is the basis for the vast majority of transactions in money. Even in London the interest allowed by banks on deposits varies to some degree in accordance with the Bank rate of discount. During the past autumn the socalled market rate of discount fell far below that of the Bank through sheer force of com-petition for the fine bills spoken of. There was an unemployed surplus of money outside the control of the Bank of England, and it could not easily help the competition of this money in the market. Both the Exchequer and the India Council keep accounts at the Bank, but these important clients had then low balances to put at the disposal of the Bank. The position is just the reverse. Both the Exchequer and the India Council have at present large balances at the Bank, and the unemployed money outside is small. There is little or no surplus in the market to be offered and re-offered by competitors for bills. If money be wanted the Bank must be applied to. Accordingly the decision as to what the value of money shall be rests now more than usually with the Bank of England, which acts well and honourably in not abusing the peculiar strength of its position by making an unnecessarily high charge. In modern business a man often borrows five times as much as his own private capital. The difference of one per cent. in the interest on his borrowed money is thus equal to five per cent. on his capital: and this is a wide difference. Business in several paths is cut so fine, as the term goes, and competition is so keen, that the loss at the rate of five per cent. in their profit is a serious matter for traders.—Daily

EXCITEMENT IN CAIRO. The correspondent of the Daily News at Cairo telegraphed on Thursday night :-In consequence of ridiculous rumours of a coming war between France and England there has been much excitement in the native quarters of the city. The excitement increased to-day because of the march of some companies of English troops to selected positions within the town for the purpose of exercise. The commotion will doubtless be merely temporary. According to Colonel Stewart's report, two millions are under arms on the side of the Mahdi, but his informants must have overstated the facts, as for example an alleged battle in which the Mahdi lost 40,000 men. The English officers who are going to the Soudan strongly condemn the total absence of an Intelligence Department, the expense of which the Government appears unwilling to meet and to the want of which the late reverses are greatly due. It has been decided to employ in the Soudan at least five Nordenfeldts Captain Walker is preparing to instruct the natives in their use. Baker Pacha's revision of Count Sala's police system has already produced excellent results. Colonel Taylor, the commandant of the new Egyptian cavalry, while exposing the past want of training and discipline of the men, assures me that the recruits are good material, capable of becoming thoroughly trustworthy. There is similar testimony as to other arms.

THE SILVER WEDDING AT BERLIN. Telegraphing on Thursday, the Berlin

correspondent of the Times says :-To-day the flags on all the palaces and public buildings of the German capital, which yesterday flapped half-mast high, flutered gaily at the top of their poles; and, despite the fact that Berlin is in deep mourn ing, the streets had a decided holiday look; for it was the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England; and the day could not pass unnoticed. The death of Prince Charles has, of course, entirely shorn the occasion of that brilliant festive character which it otherwise would have had; and what was intended to be a Court carnival has shrunk to the dimensions of a strictly private and family formality. And yet it was of such a nature that the Linden, which was yesterday sad with silent crowds, a slow moving hearse, and strings of mourning carriages, was to-day filled with eager spectators, and gala equipages drawn by richly caparisoned

In the course of the morning the Crown Prince and Princess received the personal congratulations of their household—including Marshal von Moltke and General von Blumenthal, as having been formerly attached to his Imperial Highness-of the members of the Royal family, of the princely guests now here, and of the Ambassadors and special Envoys of foreign Sovereigns. Among the first to offer their congratulations were the Emperor and Empress. It seems that in strict etiquette the younger pair should have repaired to the Palace to receive them, and were actually preparing to do so when their Majesties arrived, and anticipated their intentions-an act of kindness which was all the more touching, as Her Majesty is in very feeble health, and had to be carried up the stairs of her son's palace. Soon afterwards, their Royal and Imperial Highnesses received the felicitations of Lord Ampthill and the Ambassadorial Staff, including the new Military Attaché, Colonel Swaine. and his predecessor, Colonel Villiers, who is here on a visit from Paris to his sister, Lady Ampthill; of Lord Sackville and Major-General du Plat, on behalf of her Majesty; of Colonel Sir Howard Elphin-Majesty; or V.C., stone, V.C., K.C.B.; representing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., director of the South Kensington Museum, whose presence at Berlin upon this occasion was desired by the Crown Prince and Princess and who brought over with him several of the English wedding gifts, to be afterwards enumerated. The occasion has been commemo rated by a large bronze medal, with the circumscription "Victoria—Friedrich Wilhelm. 1858. 25 Jan. 1883," and most of those who personally offered their congratulations today were presented with one of these menentoes, in a handsome case. In the evening there was a banquet, of 34 covers, in the Royal palace, and this completed the proramme of the day.

The Silver Wedding presents to the Crown

Prince and Princess, or at least, as many of them as could be unpacked, formed a rich and attractive museum of creative and industrial art; but I can only enumerate the chief gifts. From the Emperor and Empress the Crown Prince and Princess received a costly silver tea service, of Chinese design—a Berlin manu-facture after a Chinese model; while the Queen of England sent a marble life-size bust of herself, by Mr. Boehm, R.A., which is one of the finest works ever certainly executed by this artist. The Silver Wedding pair themselves exchanged pre-sents; the offering of the Prince being an original life-size portrait of a nobleman of the Vandyke period, with an ancient chain

is a strikingly executed marble bust of herself. by the celebrated Berlin sculptor, Professor Begas. The brothers and sisters of the Crown Princess combined to present her with the copy of a painting by Copley, representing the daughters of George III., of which the original hangs in Buckingham Palace. This copy has been made by Mr. Muller, who has worked extensively for Her Majesty the Queen, and is very well done. The King and Queen of the Belgians have sent a handsome silver bowl for flowers. The united gift of Prince and Princess William of Prussia is a very fine writing-table, in the Louis Quinze style; while a conspicuous object among the multitude of pictorial works of art that crowd the exhibition rooms is a large and handsome framed photograph of the Prince William himself, in full Highland costume. The gift of Lord and Lady Ampthill con-

sists of a pair of silver candlesticks and inkstands for a writing table, the members of the British Embassy here contributing a double branched silver candelabrum, with shades, a copy of one in the Windsor plate room. The surviving members of the Queen's household, as it was when the Princess Royal of England was married, have sent over an ornamental silver punch-bowl, hall-marked at the time of George II.; while, perhaps, the most costly and certainly the most imposing ol all presents was furnished by those mem-bers of the household of the Crown Prince and the Princess who have served them since their wedding. This is a magnificent grand piano, by Sechstein, of Berlin-the case being executed in Louis Quinze style, with white panels, and ornamental carved work of figures and flowers. On the inside of the lid is painted the gala equipage, drawn by three pair of horses in gorgeous trappings, in which they made their public entry into Berlin; and the panels contain paintings of Balmoral, Windsor, the New Palace, Potsdam, scenes from the Riviera, and other places intimately associated with their wedded life. A further gift of a similar kind is a very handsome table cover, worked by ladies of the Crown Princess's household, on each border the names Marie Adelaide Louis Victoria. A few more presents from England may be

noticed. The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company have sent a very fine bleu du Roi and gold tea service, with plateau; Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham and London, a silver copy of the equestrian statuette of Charles I., from the Imperial Treasury of Moscow; Messrs. Thomas Webb and Sons, glass manufacturers, Stourbridge, a bandsome pair of cameo cut glass vessels; Mr. Vincent Robinson, a gold embroidered Oriental table cover; Sir George and Lady Birdwood, a pendant ornament of heartsease shape, made of Indian amethysts; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mardle, of Leek, a hearthrug of Indian silk, which has attracted all visitors; Baron Schroder, a very fine George III. tea-kettle; Sir Richard Wallace, a magnificent mirror, with gothic mounting and adorned with the coats of arms of the jubilee pair.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

Abergeldie Castle is an old and very inconveniently-arranged house, with small rooms, and it expected that it will be extensively altered and improved, with a view to the Royal family, as it is understood that in future autumns the Prince and Princess of Wales will reside at Birkhall Lodge, the mansion on H.R.H.'s estate in Glenmuick. which lies a short distance south of Ballater. This property was bought for H.R.H. many years ago by the advice of the Prince Consort. Birkhall has seldom been inhabited by Royalty. Last autumn the Prince lent the house and grounds to the Marquis of Hamilton, and in 1881 Mrs. Gerard Leigh stayed there for six

According to the new "Domesday Book" eturn, the Queen's private estates extend over 37,372 acres, and the annual rental is £20,773. This does not include the domain of Claremont, which was to pass to the country on the decease of her Majesty, but which last year became her property by her purchase of the reversion. In addition to the Queen's estates in Great Britain, her Majesty possesses pro-perty at Coburg, and the Villa Hohenlohe and its grounds at Baden-Baden.

The appearance of Lord Wolseley's name among the patrons of the Vine Club, the special object of which is "to enable memers to obtain wines, spirits, and liqueurs for home consumption at wholesale prices," has very naturally caused some amusement. Of course, there is no reason why a man who consumes "wines, spirits, and liqueurs" should not at the same time be an advocate of temperance; but Lord Wolseley has been going further, and has just been telling the various temperance societies at Blackburn that he "only wished the Queen's army wore not only her Majesty's colours, but also the Blue Ribbon." If so, why does not the Queen's General become a Blue Ribbon General? Example is better than precept.

Really, if "General" Booth hopes to do

any good by means of his Army, he should to abate, instead of encouraging the sensational absurdities of his soldiers. Here is an account of what took place at Plymouth, after a speech from the "General":—"A rough-looking, bulky man stepped forward in a dilapidated jersey, and trousers to correspond, and related the blessings he had experienced as a result of his conversion. Suddenly, before the audience, the man loosed two or three strings, kicked off the ersey and trousers, and stood confessed in the smart uniform of the Army, trim, orderly, and respectable. The transformation had a wonderful effect upon the audience. There was a murmur of suprise, and than a chorus of 'Hallelujahs' from all parts of the meeting. Who will save us from the infliction that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race imposes on the newspaper-reading world? About eight good weeks must elapse before the race is rowed, and day by day we shall be bored with the weights, conditions, and breathings of these sixteen utterly insignificant young gentlemen. The public has no earthly interest in any of them, and will refuse to interest themselves even in their names until a few days before the race-which, in point of fact, is no race at all, but a procession. Many better races can be seen any Saturday in the season, between Putney and Hammersmith, and the Grand Challenge Cup race at Henley is infinitely more exciting. The newspapers always urge that they are hard pressed for space. It would not appear so, when their readers are daily bored with the insignificant doings of the amateur oarsmen on the Isis and Cam. It may be a Lenten penance to read of it all for forty odd days, but it is no Mr. Bancroft is well known to be the soul

of accuracy in all details connected with the stage. One good story is told of him in confirmation of this very admirable trait. One of his company was cast for an oldish man, and the Manager, as the date of the play approached, was getting anxious as to the kind of old man the young actor would make him. "Have you thought anything of the make-up?" suggested the careful Bancroft. "Yes," was the reply, "I thought of making him a man of about 58." "Or," urged Bancroft, with great deliberation and marked emphasis, "or 59." A manager who can appreciate the difference between a man of 58 and 59 must be a marvel. But now I fancy I have detected the accurate Bancroft in a slip. In the play of Caste, Captain Hawtree and his friend D'Alroy are ordered to India to assist in quelling the Mutiny. Why, then, does Haw-tree wear on his uniform the ribbon of the Indian medal that could not possibly have been granted until the campaign was over? No doubt the accurate Mr. Bancroft did not think a good opera-glass would detect the colour. Let him wear a Crimean ribbon, and then he will be right as a decorated officer

The papers are telling a wonderful story of the good fortune of a gentleman who was married in Devonshire last week, and who found under his plate at the wedding-break-fast a cheque for £25,000. Unluckily for the gentleman concerned, the story is fiction.

The cheque "for plate" was £1,000.

An officer, who says that he is not a rich man, bitterly complains of the recent orders issued by the Horse Guards on the subject of mess expenses being ignored and disobeyed in the same way that former similar orders were. "The officers," he observes, "are, just as before, compelled to pay extra subscriptions, and the scale of living and entertaining remains as extravagant as ever it was. If the authorities insist on having the mess system, they ought to insist on their orders being obeyed."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill. Earl Sydney, Lord Steward, and Countess Sydey, and Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Pearson arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Earl and Countess Sydney, Sir Charles and Lady Pearson, Captain Bigge, and the Master of the Household. Her Majesty walked out this morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss Bauer. Lady Churchill has ucceeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson and Mr. Knollys, left ondon on Thursday evening for the Con-

The death of the Hon. Carolina Boyle, for nany years Maid of Honour to the late Queen Adelaide, which occurred at Portishead on the 23d inst., is announced. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of Admiral Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.G.H., third son of Edmund, seventh Earl of Cork and Orrery, by his wife, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the late Mr. William Poyntz, of Midgham, Berks,

and was born May 26, 1803.

The Hon. Mrs. William Tomline, youngest daughter of Henry Hall, fourth Viscount Gage, by Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, died at Eastbourne on Tuesday last. She was born November 8 on Tuesday last. She was born November 8, 1830, and married February 15, 1853, Mr. William Tomline, of Whitehall - gardens, brother of Colonel Tomline, of Orwell Park, Ipswich.

The marriage of Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., with Mrs. White, of Arddar-roch, was solemnised at Chichester Cathedral on Thursday. All business in the city was on Inursuay. All business in the city was stopped, and a general holiday was observed. The city was gaily decorated, and the occasion was one of general rejoicing, the noble lord being exceedingly popular among his constituents, whom he has represented in Parliament for thirty-eight years. Previous to the ceremony, which took place at half-past two o'clock, Mrs. White, who came by special train from Portsmouth, was received at Chichester Station by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, and an address of welcome was presented to her. The distinguished party which accompanied her then drove to the Cathedral, where the bridegroom was in waiting. The marriage service was choral, and the Dean officiated. The bride was given away by Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Lord and Lady Lennox drove to the Assembly Rooms, where they entertained a party of friends at the wedding tea. The presents were very numerous and costly, and included one from the Prince of Wales.

The news of the death of Lord Greville at Clonyn Castle, Delvin, county Westmeath, has been received. The deceased nobleman was dressing on Thursday morning when he suddenly became unwell, and sent for his agent, Mr. O'Reilly; but on the messenger arriving and presenting himself at the rent office, he found a telegram from Clonyn Castle announcing the death of his master after an

THE DECAY OF POPULATION IN FRANCE. Under this heading Miss Ada M. Leigh. of the Mission Home, 77, Avenue Wagram, Paris, writes as follows to the Times :- The article contained in the Times of the 16th inst. upon the decay of population in France deserves the attention of all who care for the future of our country as well as that of France. To those who know anything of life below the surface of large cities your figures are most significant. If, as our lively neighhours tell us, "England is the Gretna Green for all nations," as affording facilities of marriage unknown to the soberer calculations of a conseil de famille, France is certainly becoming the playground of children of stray parentage, and, perhaps, no city could unfold such a page of children with unknown histories as Paris. If the births in France, taken en masse, present such an unfavourable proportion to the deaths, it would be interesting o know how many children, of those committed to the nurses licensed by the Government, live to become men and women. Few would deny that there are those beneath the smiling face of Parisian society who are nothing loth to accept the Government as the great foster mother to whom infant life is confided.

This is not the only side of these melancholy statistics—there is one which touches our own land. I allude to English women lawfully married to Frenchmen and foreigners in Great Britain, many of whom, having been brought to Paris in comparative luxury, find themselves—without any previous intimation -suddenly cast adrift with their children with no claim for compensation, or for any other explanation than that their honourabl riage in England is worthless in France, Among the recent admissions to our orphanage (the gift of the late M. Galignani) are two out of seven children under ten years of age, whose mother, an English lady, married a French Count, who left them totally unprovided for. It is not every woman who has the courage to face the reality of such a po-sition, and to begin almost a hopeless struggle for herself and little ones; and there can be no doubt that many an English mother in her despair, has, especially in former years, thankfully availed herself of the shelter of the Enfants Trouvés for her offspring rather than see her child die of starvation. In one case, helped by our Home and Orphanage, the mother, seeing no alternative, was spending her last sous in procuring poison for herself and five children, rather than listen to piteous cries of hunger which she could not satisfy, when her steps were mercifully directed to our Home. Under almost every phase of sorrow and from every station in life, which desertion and want could realize, have little children been received by us. But while we have been doing what we could a more ghastly and successful work has been going on, which threatens to outdo our efforts. Quoting from the official statistics recently between the years 1876 and 1880, that 198 boys and 40 girls below fifteen years of age destroyed themselves. Of these two hundred and nine were over 12 years of the second that the years of 12 and 19 are former. age; 21 between the ages of 12 and 10; four were 10 years old; six were below 9; the were 10 years old; six were below 9; the youngest being only seven—making a total of 238; or, in other words, the ghastly work of self-destruction has in four years more than doubled ours of mercy during the past eight years. Let those who are apt to overrate the good which is being done reflect upon the painful contrast. One recoils at the possibility of a child conceiving the thought of self-destruction. Has it been from the flow of unrestrained passion which sometimes marks the bringing up of the only child of PARIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1883.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 25-26, 1883. THE COMING SESSION. The shadow of the coming session has already fallen upon the political world. Public men find it increasingly difficult to discuss, in general terms, questions of policy which, in less than three weeks, they will have to consider in detail. It is known from the statements of members of the Cabinet what subjects are to be taken up by the Government; in fact, it may almost be said that the Queen's Speech has been made already-not at Westminster, but in Chelsea. The scope, however, of the measures to be introduced still remains in obscurity. It would be rash to forecast the character of any of the Bills which will be enumerated on the 15th of February until they have been produced in print. Perhaps, with the experience of recent sessions to teach us caution, we should not be too readily confident that when a measure has been promised it is certain to be passed, or even discussed. Meanwhile the country, despite its undoubted desire to return to a sober and steady course of domestic legislation. equally avoiding heroic experiments roving adventures, has been much pre-occupied with foreign af-Apart from the supreme importance of British interests in Egypt, which are in good hands, and which will be best served by leaving them so, we cannot be indifferent to the trials and troubles of France, our nearest neighbour and our old ally. But few who look up at the stately buildings of the Foreign Office are aware even of the existence of another question, which is to be honoured in a few days by the assembling of a conference of the Powers within those precincts. On the 5th of February, the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin will meet to consider the important questions that relate to the navigation of the River Danube. It is not, perhaps, generally remembered that the trade of the Lower Danube is largely English, and that on this account, as well as on the ground of treaty obligations, England is directly and materially interested in the matter. The selection of London as the place of conference may be taken as a recognition of these facts. At any rate, the Foreign Office may be trusted not to forget them. Incidentally, the proceedings will be rendered interesting by the pretensions of the Riverain States, two of which have been recently advanced, or have advanced themselves, to the rank of kingdoms, to take part in the Conference, and to obtain an accession not only of dignity but of substantial power. Roumania has proved, in war and in peace, its title to be regarded as a State of respectable rank, but the assumption of the regal title by Prince Charles excited the emulation of Servia, were Prince Milan now also calls himself a king. Times are changed since the days when an Elector of Brandenburg wasted half his life in bribery, intrigues, and yeoman-service to tempt an embarrassed Kaiser to recognize him as King of Prussia. But the demands of Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria to be admitted to the conference can be admitted only-King or no King-to a limited extent. In the case of Servia and Bulgaria, at all events. only a consultative voice can be allowed. The proceedings of the conference will not, in all probability, attract much public interest, and if, as is possible, they should be somewhat protracted, they will be entirely eclipsed some ten days later by the opening of Parliament. The resumption of Parliamentary activity on the 15th of February, at least a week later than the usual date, has been determined, no doubt, by the exhausted state in which the autumn session left public men of all parties. Easter falls early this year, and there are scarcely five working weeks between the opening day of the session and the Easter holidays. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a good beginning will be made. Unfortunately, the Land League party, encouraged by the defeat of the Solicitor-General for Ireland at Mallow, threaten loudly and confidently that they " will make the Castle too hot for Lord Spencer," and will open fire upon the Chief Secretary on the first opportunity. In the debates on the Address we may expect to hear a good deal about the arrests and prosecutions in Ireland and about the operation of the Crimes Act. It will be curious to note how far the clôture, or the dread of it, will be found effective for its alleged purposes—the strangling of obstruction and the compression of debate within reasonable limits. While the Land League party profess themselves determined to follow up their policy of worrying England into granting Irish independence, the attitude of the Conservative Opposition is ambiguous. No doubt, the Conservative leaders are inclined to recognise the fact that the time is not come when they can

attack the Ministry with advantage to

their party and without injury to

national interests. They would not

sing measures of moderate re-

form which have little or no party bearing.

But it is equally true that there is a sec-

tion of the Opposition-not by any means

confined to the "Fourth party"-who

look at the situation with different eyes.

Inaction, they contend, is fatal; an Oppo-

sition which does not show its energy, its

alertness, and its vigilance must perish.

It is argued that members will take no

trouble to march and countermarch, to be

unwilling to co-operate with

Gladstone's Government in pas-

always in their places and never to go home till the House is up, if, on every critical occasion their position is surrendered without a blow. The spirit of the party should be maintained by bold challenges, resolutions, discussions, and, above all, divisions, even though the numbers of the Ministerial majority should be unaltered. Politicians, it is said, are like cricketers; they do not so much mind being beaten, but what they cannot stand is fielding all day long and never getting an innings. These counsels may be overruled, as they have been hitherto, by the Front Opposition bench, but they will probably cause spasmodic movements, at all events, from time to time, which will not ender the course of business smoother and speedier in the coming session .-

IRISH HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND. Seditious speeches and writings by Nationalist leaders have recently looked only like a fictitious attempt to whip up again the flagging spirit of Hibernian disloyalty; the Parnellite Parliamentarians felt that they must live, it was thought, and were once again "troubling the waters" as a matter of strict business. But the Mallow election shows that the malady is more than skin-deep. The Nationalists have not been permanently conciliated by the so-called "Kılmainham Treaty," nor have the mass of the population been won over to the side of the English Government by the liberal largesse distributed by the Land Act and the Arrears Act. There is a constant seething of discontent in the country, which will continue even if Ireland becomes rich and prosperous, and the sooner this fact is acknowledged the better. It is only recently that the Liberal party have begun to really recognise the political character of Irish hostility to British rule. In 1870, and up to a year or two ago, the opinion was widely held and confidently expressed that Irish grievances were just like English ones; that when the real oppression and injustice ceased the discontent would die away. It was under this charitable impression that the nation consented to the two Irish Land Acts, in fact to the series of measures which will be always connected with the name of Mr. Gladstone. Latterly, however, it has been seen that the struggle is one quite apart from ordinary home politics, and that nothing-no redress of grievances, no generosity in Acts of Parliament-will satisfy certain Irish longings short of that virtual separation from England which will never be granted. Hence, in advanced Liberal quarters-always favourable to revolution and ever nibbling at the Empire-the view is now held that no more tinkerings with the land question should be tried, but that a Home Rule measure is the panacea for the disease. How absolutely hopeless the dream of separation is can be realised by those who know the sentiments of the nation; while any Home Rule short of that would fail to satisfy the aspirations of turbulent agitators. So we are going round in an vicious circle. The painful and disheartening fact which is apparent is that nothing can really be hoped from either the reasonableness or the gratitude of the malcontents. The Mallow election seems to prove this by itself. Constituencies able to reject the candidate of a Government which has heaped such unnumbered favours on one of the three kingdoms must cherish some profound dissatisfaction which no remedial measures can reach. We are happily free, however, from the immediate dread of a renewal of agrarian outrage, and Lord Spencer's rule in Dublin seems to be unearthing the worst assassination conspirators. "For the present, and a weary while to come," Ireland must be ruled with a strong hand, until it recognises the indisputable fact that in setting its heart upon independence it is crying for the moon. The discussion of new Irish measures in Parliament is worse than useless Even Mr. Forster, who thinks Home Rule may be quieted by a dose of political equality, would defer the use of his medicine until a fit opportunity arrives. Ireland has been sufficiently legislated for;

THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THE

it has now to be governed. The exodus of

suspected persons, and the arrest of mem-

bers of the "Inner Circle" of bravos bent

on murder, is a hopeful symptom which

may be set off against the result of the

Mallow election, and the cheap escapades

of Messrs. Healy, Davitt, and O'Brien .-

Daily Telegraph.

FRENCH CRISIS. The uneasiness about French politics deepens the lassitude of trade. Vague fears of revolutions and revolutionary wars rise in the mind directly men hear that French politics are agitated, and there is not a Power on the whole Continent which could escape the gravest difficulties were France to become a prey to chaos, for however brief a period. A mere French crisis, therefore, is not what mercantile observers fear so much as a general overturn. There is too much rotten material of a combustible kind about for fires to be easily localised. Hence a reluctance to give out orders, dragging prices, accumulating stocks, and mounting fears. As yet it must, however, be allowed this panic of mind affects the genuine trade of the country-its barter of goods and its manufactures-more than it does the stock and money markets. For one thing, people who deal in money look to have great abundance of their commodity just because the French are becoming effervescent. That always brings money to this country, we are told; and already considerable sums are said to have come; though that is a statement not borne out either by the fall that has thus far taken place in French securities or by the state of the exchange. But given a certain height of uneasiness in France, money would, without doubt. be sent hither for safety in great amounts. It was so during the Franco-German war. and while the infant Republic was wrestling with the Commune, and it will be so again. The money-broker then has little objection to a row in France on the score of his fears about politics and their effect on credit. He objects rather because money may thereby be made too cheap. The dealer in stocks, again, puts off looking things in the face as long as he can, because he knows only too well what the results of a genuine panic would be. It is impossible, indeed, to over-estimate the loss that would overtake innumerable people were faith in public safety to give way to a serious extent. We do not probably hold many French Rentes in this country; but Rentes would be only one

hardly an international security that could be named other than French Rentes in which a severe fall would not do immeasurable damage here. The more reason. therefore, why the dealer in stocks should turn his back upon what is going on, and steadily look the other way. At the same time, the dread of the future is sufficient to stop his dealing. Market jobbers and arbitragists will not buy freely at present, and if the alarm spreads will refuse to buy at all. They will leave the Haute Banque and wholesale loan contractors to make of their "securities" what they can, when fear really lays hold of them. Where, therefore, the greatest amount of anxiety about the future must exist at present is among the members of this upper class. The Haute Banque of Europe has a tremendous stake in the peaceable ending of the existing ferment in France. Never before since the fashion of pledging socalled national credit began, have the great joint stock and private loan-dealing institutions had so much dead weight of paper upon their hands. The whole tendency of events for several years past has been to throw them into this position, and it may be reasonably said that there has been no escape for them since 1876—since the Eastern Question, in short, began to ferment. Slowly, but with a persistence that must have been heart-breaking, the resources of the Haute Banque have been absorbed in propping stocks which the public would not take off its hands. The very exceptional height to which prices have in many instances been driven is proof of this. From of old the sure bait which the financial anglers for subscribers and buyers have found infallible has been rising markets, and they have been casting this bait before the public for years past with French Rentes, with Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Spanish, Egyptian, and other bonds, with a result so far from satisfactory that in sheer desperation they have forced quotations to an absurd height. "If we only go on," they seem to have said to themselves, "the device must act." But it has not acted, and should the alarm in France grow to something more the consequences for many a fair-seeming institution must be disagreeable to think of. There is abundant room for a fall of 20 or 30 francs in French Rentes alone, and the mere dead weight of unplaced stock is enough to plunge them into a deeper gulf than that should real holders take to selling. It has been the fashion to say that Rentes were at their existing high quotations because of the dearth of good investments, and the consequent eager demand of the small investor. Yet along with this cry we have had the admissions, official and other, before us for months past that the £40,000,000 loan issued by the French Government in 1881 has never been "placed"-never been sold to these investors. In other words, the Haute Banque forced up the prices of the pre-existing Rentes to a point that kept investors away, and had to shoulder this new burden itself in order to prevent the entire fabric of credit from tumbling about its ears. If this is the state of things in French Rentes, what must it be with the over-issues of poorer countries? At this very moment the Haute Banque sees its resources diminishing through the withdrawal of deposits and through the steady increase in its load of securities which could no more be sold within 10 per cent. of their present prices, than the paper they are made of could be transmuted into its weight in gold. Its fears are therefore intense, and make themselves visible by

THE RETURN OF CETEWAYO. The correspondent of the Standard at

the thousand tongues that shout in every

language of Europe that all is well. The

very magnitude of the danger may perhaps

be the best ground for hope. Interests

the most powerful financially and politi-

cally the world has ever seen unite in

France in efforts to smother the fire, and

they may succeed for this time.-Pall

Durban telegraphed on Thursday :-We have news from the expedition into Zululand up to January 19. At the meeting between Sir Theophilus Shepstone and Cetewayo on the 15th no details were entered into with respect to the future settlement of the country, and it is stated that they will not be made known till the final act of restoration has been accomplished. Cetewayo acknowledged as the conditions those which he signed at Cape Town, but nothing whatever was said, as has been stated in some quarters, that he signed them under protest. It is true, however, that he complained somewhat of being shorn of the best part of his country. Sir Theophilus Shepstone informed him that he was now in the Zululand of the future, and must not in any way consider himself prisoner or under any sort of restraint, but a perfectly free agent, his being escorted by British troops being a personal honour. The final act of restoration will take place at such time as Cetewayo considers most convenient with a view to giving time to him to call up his people. The action of Sir Theophilus Shepstone in this matter is considered extremely politic, as it deprives Cetewayo of the chance of saying hereafter that he was not given any opportunity to appeal to the loyalty of his people. Run-ners have been sent out, notifying the Zulus to attend at Entonganeni, where the Government will be resumed by Cetewayo. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Zulus will unanimously return to their allegiance, and says that even those who said they would cross into Dunn's land will remain when they hear his explanation of his future policy. He has sent them a special messenger inviting them to be present at the ceremony of restoration, and giving them their free choice after having heard his statement. Dabulamanzi and Chingana, the King's brothers, with large impis and presents of cattle, have waited upon Cetewayo amid great rejoicing. The women sang a hymn of joy for the return of the King.

The cattle sent to Cetewayo now number nearly three hundred. He has killed some for the visitors and his followers. He was met near Entonganeni by the British Resident and party. The son of John Dunn's Magistrate a Kudeni waited upon the King with a message from his father that the latter was kept away by illness. Although he was one who tool part in the actual capture of Cetewayo, the King told him he would be glad to see his ather when he was well enough to call upon him. The statements that the King was being badly received, or was showing much disappointment and annoyance, are absolutely untrue.

ACCIDENT. - As Mr. Chaplin, SERIOUS brother of Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., and Lady Castlereagh were driving to hounds on Wednesday in a lane near Stanwick. Yorkshire, the carriage was overturned through meeting a cart. Mr. Chaplin fell in such a position that the wheels passed over his body, inflicting injuries which local surgeons fear may terminate fatally. Lady Castlereagh was bruised, but after recovering among many stocks affected, and there is | from a fainting fit was able to proceed home.

A reduction of 1 per cent. was on Thursday made in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England; and after having remained 5 per cent. since September 14th last the charge is now 4 per cent. The Bank rate is said to be a fiction: but that is not altogether so. When we see what is called the market rate of interest sinking far below that of the Bank we should not forget that the so-called market rate is an exaggeration of cheapness-it is not the rate which rules the whole of the money

THE BANK RATE.

market :-Very fine bills, bearing the guarantee of firms and institutions known almost to the whole mercantile world, come into but a large proportion of bill and advance business is done away from the so-called market. In the country the Bank rate is the basis for the vast majority of transactions in money. Even in London the interest allowed by banks on deposits varies to some degree in accordance with the Bank rate of

discount. During the past autumn the so-called market rate of discount fell far below that of the Bank through sheer force of competition for the fine bills spoken of. There was an unemployed surplus of money outside the control of the Bank of England, and it could not easily help the competition of this money in the market. Both the Exchequer and the India Council keep accounts at the Bank, but these important clients had then low balances to put at the disposal of the Bank. The position is now just the reverse. Both the Exchequer and the India Council have at present large balances at the Bank, and the unemployed money outside is small. There is little or no surplus in the market to be offered and reoffered by competitors for bills. If money be wanted the Bank must be applied to. Accordingly the decision as to what the value of money shall be rests now more than usually with the Bank of England, which acts well and honourably in not abusing the peculiar strength of its position by making an unnecessarily high charge. In modern business a man often borrows five times as much as his own private capital. The difference of one per cent. in the interest on his borrowed money is thus equal to five per cent. on his capital: and this is a wide difference. Busi-

ness in several paths is cut so fine, as the

term goes, and competition is so keen, that

the loss at the rate of five per cent. in their profit is a serious matter for traders.—Daily EXCITEMENT IN CAIRO. The correspondent of the Daily News at Cairo telegraphed on Thursday night :-In consequence of ridiculous rumours of coming war between France and England there has been much excitement in the native quarters of the city. The excitement increased to-day because of the march of some companies of English troops to selected positions within the town for the purpose of exercise. The commotion will doubtless be merely temporary. According to Colonel Stewart's report, two millions are under arms on the side of the Mahdi, but his informants must have overstated the facts, as for example in the account of an alleged battle in which the Mahdi lost 40,000 men. The English officers who are going to the Soudan strongly condemn the total absence of an Intelligence Department, the expense of which the Government appears unwilling to meet, and to the want of which the late reverses are greatly due. It has been decided to employ in the Soudan at least five Nordenfeldts Captain Walker is preparing to instruct the natives in their use. Baker Pacha's revision of Count Sala's police system has already produced excellent results. Colonel Taylor, the commandant of the new Egyptian cavalry, while exposing the past want of training and discipline of the men, assures me that the re-cruits are good material, capable of becoming thoroughly trustworthy. There is similar testimony as to other arms.

THE SILVER WEDDING AT BERLIN. Telegraphing on Thursday, the Berlin

correspondent of the Times says :-To-day the flags on all the palaces and public buildings of the German capital, which yesterday flapped half-mast high, fluttered gaily at the top of their poles; and, despite the fact that Berlin is in deep mourning, the streets had a decided holiday look : for it was the 25th anniversary of the mar-riage of the Crown Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England; and the day could not pass unnoticed. The death of Prince Charles has, of course, entirely shorn the occasion of that brilliant festive character which it otherwise would have had; and what was intended to be a Court carnival has shrunk to the dimensions of a strictly private and family formality. And yet it was of such a nature that the Linden, which was yesterday sad with silent crowds, a slow moving hearse, and strings of mourning carriages, was to-day filled with eager spectators, and gala equipages drawn by richly caparisoned

In the course of the morning the Crown Prince and Princess received the personal congratulations of their household—including Marshal von Moltke and General von Blumenthal, as having been formerly attached to his Imperial Highness-of the members of the Royal family, of the princely guests now here, and of the Ambassadors and special Envoys of foreign Sovereigns. Among the first to offer their congratulations were the Emperor and Empress. It seems that in strict etiquette the younger pair should have repaired to the Palace to receive them, and were actually preparing to do so when their Majesties arrived, and anticipated their intentions-an act of kindness which was all the more touching, as Her Majesty is in very feeble health, and had to be carried up the stairs of her son's palace. Soon afterwards, their Royal and Imperial Highnesses received the felicitations of Lord Ampthill and the Ambassadorial Staff, including the new Military Attaché, Colonel Swaine. and his predecessor, Colonel Villiers, who is here on a visit from Paris to his sister, Lady Ampthill; of Lord Sackville and Major-General du Plat, on behalf of her Majesty; of Colonel Sir Howard Elphin-stone, V.C., K.C.B.; representing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., director of the South Kensington Museum, whose presence at Berlin upon this occasion was desired by the Crown Prince and Princess, and who brought over with him several of the English wedding gifts, to be afterwards enumerated. The occasion has been commemorated by a large bronze medal, with the circumscription "Victoria—Friedrich Wilhelm. 1858. 25 Jan. 1883," and most of those who personally offered their congratulations today were presented with one of these mementoes, in a handsome case. In the evening there was a banquet, of 34 covers, in the Royal palace, and this completed the programme of the day.

The Silver Wedding presents to the Crown Prince and Princess, or at least, as many of them as could be unpacked, formed a rich and attractive museum of creative and industrial art; but I can only enumerate the chief gifts. From the Emperor and Empress the Crown Prince and Princess received a costly silver tea service, of Chinese design-of Berlin manufacture after a Chinese model; while the Queen of England sent a marble life-size bust of herself, by Mr. Boehm, R.A., which is certainly one of the finest works ever executed by this artist. The Silver Wedding pair themselves exchanged pre-sents; the offering of the Prince being an original life-size portrait of a nobleman of the Vandyke period, with an ancient chain of gold, pearls, an old English soup-tureen, and other things; while that of the Princess

is a strikingly executed marble bust of her-self, by the celebrated Berlin sculptor, Proressor Begas. The brothers and sisters of the Crown Princess combined to present her with the copy of a painting by Copley, representing the daughters of George III., of which the original hangs in Buckey Hambert Palace. This copy has been made by Man M. M. copy has been made by Mr. Muller, who has worked extensively for Her Majesty the Queen, and is very well done. The King and Queen of the Belgians have sent a handsome silver bowl for flowers. The united gift of Prince and Princess William of Prussia is a very fine writing-table, in the Louis Quinze style; while a conspicuous object among the mul-titude of pictorial works of art that crowd the exhibition rooms is a large and hand-some framed photograph of the Prince William himself, in full Highland costume.

The gift of Lord and Lady Ampthill consists of a pair of silver candlesticks and inkstands for a writing table, the members of the British Embassy here contributing a double branched silver candelabrum, with shades, a copy of one in the Windsor plate room. The surviving members of the Queen's household, as it was when the Princess Royal of England was married, have sent over an ornamental silver punch-bowl, hall-marked at the time of George II.; while, perhaps, the most costly and certainly the most imposing of all presents was furnished by those members of the household of the Crown Prince and the Princess who have served them since their wedding. This is a magnificent grand piano, by Sechstein, of Berlin-the case being executed in Louis Quinze style, with white panels, and ornamental carved work of figures and flowers. On the inside of the lid is painted the gala equipage, drawn by three pair of horses in gorgeous trappings, in which they made their public entry into Berlin; and the panels contain paintings of Balmoral, Windsor, the New Palace, Potsdam, scenes from the Riviera, and other places intimately associated with their wedded life. A further gift of a similar kind is a very handsome table cover, worked by ladies of the Crown Princess's household, on each border the names Marie Adelaide Louis Victoria

A few more presents from England may be noticed. The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company have sent a very fine bleu du Roi and gold tea service, with plateau; Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham and London, a silver copy of the equestrian statuette of Charles I., from the Imperial Treasury of Moscow; Messrs. Thomas Webb and Sons, glass manufacturers, Stourbridge, handsome pair of cameo cut glass vessels; Mr. Vincent Robinson, a gold embroidered Oriental table cover; Sir George and Lady Birdwood, a pendant ornament of heartsease shape, made of Indian amethysts; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mardle, of Leek, a hearthrug of Indian silk, which has attracted all visitors Baron Schroder, a very fine George III. tea-kettle; Sir Richard Wallace, a magnificent mirror, with gothic mounting and adorned with the coats of arms of the jubilee pair.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

Abergeldie Castle is an old and very inconveniently-arranged house, with small rooms, and it expected that it will be extensively altered and improved, with a view to its being occupied by the younger members of the Royal family, as it is understood that in future autumns the Prince and Princess of Wales will reside at Birkhall Lodge, the mansion on H.R.H.'s estate in Glenmuick, which lies a short distance south of Ballater. This property was bought for H.R.H. many years ago by the advice of the Prince Consort Birkhall has seldom been inhabited by Royalty Last autumn the Prince lent the house and grounds to the Marquis of Hamilton, and in 1881 Mrs. Gerard Leigh stayed there for six

According to the new "Domesday Book return, the Queen's private estates extend over 37,372 acres, and the annual rental is £20,773. This does not include the domain of Clare mont, which was to pass to the country on the decease of her Majesty, but which last year became her property by her purchase of the reversion. In addition to the Queen's estates in Great Britain, her Majesty possesses pro-perty at Coburg, and the Villa Hohenlohe and its grounds at Baden-Baden.

The appearance of Lord Wolseley's name among the patrons of the Vine Club, the special object of which is "to enable members to obtain wines, spirits, and liqueurs for home consumption at wholesale prices," has very naturally caused some amusement. course, there is no reason why a man who consumes "wines, spirits, and liqueurs" should not at the same time be an advocate of temperance; but Lord Wolseley has been going further, and has just been telling the various temperance societies at Blackburn that he "only wished the Queen's army wore not only her Majesty's colours, but also the Blue Ribbon." If so, why does not the Queen's General become a Blue Ribbon General?

Example is better than precept.
Really, if "General" Booth hopes to do any good by means of his Army, he should seek to abate, instead of encouraging the sen-sational absurdities of his soldiers. Here is an account of what took place at Plymouth, after a speech from the "General":-"A rough-looking, bulky man stepped forward in a dilapidated jersey, and trousers to correspond, and related the blessings he had experienced as a result of his conversion. Suddenly, before the audience, loosed two or three strings, kicked off the jersey and trousers, and stood confessed in the smart uniform of the Army, trim, orderly and respectable. The transformation had a wonderful effect upon the audience. There was a murmur of suprise, and than a chorus

of 'Hallelujahs' from all parts of the meeting. Who will save us from the infliction that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race imposes on the newspaper-reading world? eight good weeks must elapse before the race is rowed, and day by day we shall be bored with the weights, conditions, and breathings of these sixteen utterly insignificant young gentlemen. The public has no earthly interest in any of them, and will refuse to interest themselves even in their names until a few days before the race-which, in point of fact, is no race at all, but a procession. Many better races can be seen any Saturday in the season, between Putney and Hammersmith. and the Grand Challenge Cup race at Henley is infinitely more exciting. The newspapers always urge that they are hard pressed for space. It would not appear so, when their eaders are daily bored with the insignificant doings of the amateur oarsmen on the Isis and Cam. It may be a Lenten penance to read of it all for forty odd days, but it is no Mr. Bancroft is well known to be the soul

stage. One good story is told of him in confirmation of this very admirable trait. One of his company was cast for an oldish man, and the Manager, as the date of the play approached, was getting anxious as to the kind of old man the young actor would make him. Have you thought anything of the makeup?" suggested the careful Bancroft. "Yes. was the reply, "I thought of making him a man of about 58." "Or," urged Bancroft, with great deliberation and marked emphasis, A manager who can appreciate the or 59." difference between a man of 58 and 59 must be a marvel. But now I fancy I have detected the accurate Bancroft in a slip. In the play of Caste, Captain Hawtree and his friend D'Alroy are ordered to India to assist in quelling the Mutiny. Why, then, does Hawree wear on his uniform the ribbon of the Indian medal that could not possibly have been granted until the campaign was over No doubt the accurate Mr. Bancroft did not think a good opera-glass would detect the colour. Let him wear a Crimean ribbon, and then he will be right as a decorated officer

of accuracy in all details connected with the

The papers are telling a wonderful story o the good fortune of a gentleman who was married in Devonshire last week, and who found under his plate at the wedding-breakfast a cheque for £25,000. Unluckily for the gentleman concerned, the story is fiction. The cheque "for plate" was £1,000.

An officer, who says that he is not a rich man, bitterly complains of the recent orders issued by the Horse Guards on the subject of mess expenses being ignored and disobeyed in the same way that former similar orders were. "The officers," he observes, "are, just as before, compelled to pay extra subscriptions, and the scale of living and entertaining remains as extravagant as ever it was. If the authorities insist on having the mess system, they ought to insist on their orders being obeyed."

SEVERE GALE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed

n London during Thursday night and Friday

morning. The storm has been experienced over the whole kingdom, and there has been great destruction of property. At Runcorn, the premises of a builder were blown down, and other damage in that district is re-ported. In North Yorkshire the River Yare has overflowed its banks in the valley of Wensleydale, drowning many sheep and causing other damage. Snow has also fallen to the depth of many inches. At Ashtonunder-Lyne a new house, belonging to a man named Hague, has been destroyed, the roof having been blown off and the walls levelled to the ground. At Stockport several houses and a mill-wall were blown down. Heavy rain accompanied the wind. In North Wales much damage has been done to property, por-tions of buildings having been blown down and others completely destroyed. Many trees have been uprooted, and a family in the Vale of Llangollen have sustained serious injuries from the fall of a chimney. The gale was so violent in Cardiff that a large plate-glass window in one of the shops was blown in, notwithstanding that it was protected by an iron revolving shutter. The heavy rain in this district has caused floods. At Bradford a portion of another chimney was blown down, but happily no one was injured. The chimney, which is a brick one, belongs to Hartley and Sugden, of Halifax, and is very old. At Oldham a large coping-stone on the Belgrave Mill was blown on to the roof, through which it fell, and two girls who were working in the top room were killed, and six others were injured, but not seriously. On Thursday night and Friday morning a fearful hurricane prevailed at Southport. The wind, which in the night blew violently from the west, suddenly veered round to the south, when its full force was expended in the town, doing great damage. Chimney-pots, fencing, walls, and trees were blown down, lead and slates being stripped off the houses. Nearly the whole of a chimney belonging to a foundry fell, breaking through the roof into the work-shops below. The Winter Garden and Conservatory suffered considerably, portions of the roof being blown in, and workmen had to be called up during the night to shore up the front facing the sea. The Botanic Gardens and National Schools also suffered, the latter being so much injured that the children were not allowed to assemble on Friday. A fierce gale has prevailed in the Sheffield district. Two tall chimney-stacks are reported to the police as unsafe, and considerable damage has been done to the roofs of houses and trees. Cases of personal injury are reported. A terrific storm of wind passed over Shrewsbury. Two large dials in the clock-tower of the General Market, the glass of which is over half an inch thick, were broken, and much other damage has been done. A large brick building at the boiler-works of Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Duke-street, Birkenhead, was blown down. Several menhad narrow escapes. A severe storm raged along the east coast of Scotland on Friday. In the country districts snow lies four or five inches deep, while on high grounds it is fully half a foot in depth. The Grampian and other hills have a heavy coating. The sea is running very high, and vessels have put into the Firths of Forth and Tay for shelter. During Thursday night strong winds, accompanied by rain and snow, prevailed throughout North Staffordshire and East Derbyshire. Considerable damage has been done to property. Trees have been torn up by the roots, and the top of the arch at the Uttoxeter Workhouse has been blown Warrington parish church suffered y by the gale. Two of the pinnacles severely by the gale. were blown down, and a large mass of masonry fell through the chancel-roof, making an aperture twelve feet wide and doing consider. able damage.

The gale seems to have been especially severe at Liverpool. The Liverpool and New Brighton lifeboats had been out since midnight to rescue the crew of a barque which had been reported off the port. Nothing was seen of the vessel by either of the lifeboats. Four of the crew of the New Brighton lifeboat were washed overboard and one of them was drowned. The state of the sea outside is described as terrific, and the steam-tug which towed out the lifeboats suffered severely. By nine o'clock on Friday morning three vessels had been driven ashore at the mouth of the river, and nothing is known as to the crewswhether they have been rescued or are drowned. The schooner Dare, of Sunderland, stranded off Yarmouth, and the crew were rescued by the Caistor lifeboat. The vessel was afterwards got off and brought into the harbour. It is believed that the Ceres, belonging to Yarmouth has been lost with all hands. She left in ballast a fortnight ago, and has not since been heard of. On Thursday evening a vessel was observed to have struck the Bardy Rock, about a mile from Balbriggan. The coastguard went out this morning, but could find no trace of the vessel beyond some floating wreckage. It is supposed that the vessel was a Ringsend trawler, and that she was lost with all hands. A hurricane was blowing at the time.

A terrific gale has prevailed in Ireland, and heavy downpour of rain has been followed by snow. The English mails were several hours late on Friday morning. Floods are reported from the country, and some houses have been blown down. Telegraphic communication is seriously interrupted.

The Telegraphs Department gave notice on Friday that direct communication with Scotland was almost entirely interrupted, and that there was considerable delay in transmitting messages to Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, and all English offices north of those towns, and to Ireland.

THE ICE CARNIVAL AT MONTREAL. - The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Montreal telegraphed on Thursday:—The Carnival reached its highest point of brilliancy last night. The scene about the Palace, when the electric lights inside and out lit up the whole vast structure until it resembled an immense blazing jewel, and the Snowshoe Clubs, numbering 1,500 men equipped in grotesque costumes, and bearing flaming torches, marched around and about it, defies description. Visitors speak with unbounded admiration of the spectacle. To-day the weather is again favourable, and the throng of visitors s undiminished. A civic banquet to the Mayors of the towns and the other distinguished guests took place at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon. The principal attraction this morning was the trotting horse races on the St. Lawrence River. Seven thousand persons were present on the ice. There were over 200 entries for nine races. Handsome cups and purses amounting to over \$3,000 were given. There were 1,000 spectators on skates. The scene was one of great anima. tion and beauty. To-night there will be a skating masquerade at the Victoria Rink.

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## A Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 27-28. 1883.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE The Standard says :- So little resolution and so little resource have been exhibited by the Government that it is much to be regretted that the illness of M. Duclerc should have deprived them at this moment of the gnidance of their chief. Less than ever may we look for those rapid strokes, those bold resolutions by which the imperilled position of a Ministry is sometimes retrieved. Whether a dissolution is practicable under existing circumstances is a question of which Ministers themselves are, perhaps, the best judges. An appeal to the good sense, the moderation, and the equity of the people might very possibly be answered in the Conservative sense. It may be doubted whether the present Chamber, which Gambetta himself found he could not manage, will ever be found manageable by anybody. It is lucky for the Republic that there is no one, and most of all no soldier, who is ready at this conjuncture to strike a blow at the Republic. If there were, the chances are that it would topple dow 1 like a house of cards. It is not its own strength that keeps it standing. It is the absence of any one popular personality. Once more the time has come when France, restless and timid, looks round for a man who is able to take masterful control of her destinies. Fortunately, perhaps, for France, no such soldier, statesman, or adventurer is at this moment to be found.

The Saturday Review says: -So far as external conditions go, the Republic is as secure to-day as it was on the morrow of the victory over Marshal MacMahon. Whatever change there is has been entirely the work of Republicans. This sudden access of terror at the self-evolved thought of an Orleanist assault upon the Republic is perhaps to be explained by the mutual distrust of the Government and the Extreme Left. M. Floquet's bill may have been designed to either unmask or commit the Cabinet. What is sauce for a Bonaparte is sauce for a Bonapartist. It does not matter whether a man would like to see himself or another man on the throne; he may equally labour to upset the Republic which stands in the way. Every convinced Royalist is a kingmaker in will, if not not in deed; why should not be be sent to join the men on whom he would like to exercise his art? More than this, why should the Republic stop at banishment when it has in its hands so much more effective a penalty? Exiles may come back, and then the labour of banishing them may go for nothing. It is only the dead that never return; it is in executions, not in decrees of banishment, that the safety of the State must be looked for. Whenever it is proclaimed that a man may be punished for what he is, and not for what he does, the principle that gave France the Terror will have been accepted by the Third Republic.

The Spectator say :- Who can confide in a Chamber capable of such panics, and so d vided into groups that no Government can obtain a foothold? We do not believe that the Republic is in danger, or that the French people will accept any other form of Government; but we do doubt whether, if a strong Ministry cannot be formed, or if the Chamber will not acknowledge any leader able to guide a Ministry, the rewision of the Constitution will not be speedily at hand. Under the present one all the substantive power is deposited in the people; yet the Government can neither obtain permanent support nor distinct guidance from the representatives, nor consult the people themselves, who again only elect deputies at long intervals. The death of M. Gambetta has deprived the Republicans of the only man who could unite them, and unless he can be speedily replaced, Constitutional revision, with all its dangers, its bitternesses, and its disturbances to the course of affairs will become inevitable. Apart from its radical injustice, which alienates all rightthinking men, a policy of proscriptions splits a country into irreconcilable factions, each of which in turn uses the same weapons, till the headless parties fall into enduring anarchy. Republicanism is the most dignified form of human government, and in theory the best; but Mexico is a Republic as well as the United States."

The Statist says :- The question is, whether the Advanced Left is to supplant the Moderate Left, a question which was inevitable, but which has been precipitated by M. Gambetta's death, and also made more formidable in the eyes of the nonpartisan public. But there appears little reason for the alarm excited. France was able to defeat the Monarchical conspiracy in 1877 without recourse to violence, and she will again be able to decide this struggle between the Moderate and the Advanced Republicans without violence. No doubt a Clémenceau Ministry, if it is to be formed, would give alarm to the timid propertied classes. But a Clémenceau Ministry would certainly prove much more moderate than its opponents are willing to believe, and before it was long in power, if M. Clémenceau has the ability his friends believe, would restore confidence to the country and maintain order. The only question that need cause any real anxiety is as to the disposition of the peasantry. If they are afraid of the Advanced Republicans, there may, indeed, be trouble in store for France. But if they have, once for all, and whether for good or for evil, cast in their lot with the Republican party, the Republic, though it may have times of sore trial before it, will pass through them triumphantly.

THE MURDER LEAGUE.

The Saturday Review says :- It is diffi-

cult to imagine a more unprofitable occupation than arguing with those abettors of Irish anarchism who maintain that the revelations of Farrell and the methods by which those revelations were obtained justify their own condemnation of a policy of coercion. To speak with a pointed bluntness, an Irish plot or conspiracy is never discovered till the informer makes his appearance, and the informer rarely makes his appearance till the gallows is steadily at work. The exceptions to this rule have almost invariably been cases in which the authorities employed false brethren to enter the conspiracy and so get at its secrets—a process more fruitful of results than agreeable to modern squeamishness. If the detection of the worst and innermost circles of the Land League and of Fenianism has been unusually slow, it is not because the Government has coerced, but because it has until recently coerced so languidly and with so little decision that its proceedings were of none effect. The hand was in many cases, as is now certain, laid upon the right persons in Mr. Forster's arrests of suspects; but the custody in which they were kept was too lax to do any good, and they were let loose again on the country in the incredible and criminal access of vacillation which cost Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke their lives. Meanwhile the greatest crimes were allowed to be committed with impunity, and while the salutary terrorism of the law was unexerted, the maleficent terrorism of the League was allowed full swing. In such case no rewards were likely to tempt informers. But now, by the action of the last few weeks, the balance has been set nearly straight again. There are Land Leaguers who are not assassins; there are Fenians who are not assassins; but each society tends to produce assassination, and when the two overlap, as they notoriously do, the tendency becomes far more vigorous. How to meet and check it is perfectly plain. The terror of the anarchist must be met by the stronger terror of the law. The Spectator considers that there is

should be destroyed, well that a demoralising terror should cease, well that intending murderers should distrust all their precautions for secrecy; but we can feel no exultation. If we cannot trust the testimony of the informers, things are worse than ever, for we are in the presence of men who rival Titus Oates; but if, as seems probable, we can trust it, think of what it is that is revealed. The determined efforts made by Englishmen to remove the agrarian trouble of Ireland have affected but a portion of the social diffi-Outside that embodiment of agrarian passion and unreason, the Land League, stands another League, the socalled Fenian Brotherhood, which is not caring for the peasantry, not intent on reforms, however far-reaching, not moved by concessions, however hard to make, but stimulated only by hostility to the connection with Great Britian. According to the informers, who, we must not forget, are not repentant men, but men avowedly under terror for themselves, a committee exists embedded in the old Fenian body, the body seeking to stir up insurrection, consisting of men who actually believe that the Nihilist policy of assassination may succeed against a Viceroyalty. But that the evil conception should be applied to a delegated Government, perpetually renewable, and sure to be filled up for centuries, if Viceroy after Viceroy and Secretary after Secretary fell under the knife, shows hopeless incapacity to understand the first conditions of the situation. It is possible that with the coming trials, political assassination, in itself a new crime in Ireland, may cease; but it is also possible that it may be entirely unaffected. The conclusions of reason, however probable, are in the face of facts visibly untrustworthy, and all we can say is, that we hope the Government will apply the law firmly and steadily, and that the law will act, as it usually does, as an irresistible restraining force. But we do not feel, as we should about any country but Ireland, a certainty that it will. That assassination is wicked, is no reason; that it is foolish, is no reason; that it is hopeless. is no reason.

something in the news of the last few days

which is almost appalling to the friends of

Ireland. It is well that such a committee

THE IRISH ASSASSINATION PLOT.

STARTLING STATEMENTS. The twenty prisoners who stand charged on emand with being members of an organisation established for the purpose of assassinating Government officials in Ireland were brought up for further examination in the County Court-house, adjoining Kilmainham Gaol on Saturday. When they were first charged they were examined at the Northern Divisional Police-court; but in consequence of the extreme difficulty of conveying so many prisoners through the streets, and with a view of avoiding any demonstration, it was arranged that they should be arraigned in the court alongside the gaol, to which they could be brought without even coming to the view of the outside public. As it was generally understood that the admission to the court would be restricted, and as it was only on Saturday morning that it was definitely known that the examination could not be held, as last week, at the divisional police-court, there was only a small attendance of the public outside the building. A strong force of police was on duty under the charge of Superintendent Mallow, the chief of the detective force of Dublin Castle, but up to the time of the commencement of the proceedings their duty was a sinecure. Dr. Keys was the presiding magistrate, with Mr. Woodlock and Mr. O'Donnell, the chief police magistrate of the city. A number of ladies and gentlemen were accommodated with seats on the bench amongst them being Mr. Jenkinson, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department of Ireland, Captain Slack, R.M., Mr. Harrel, Chief Commissioner of Police, Mr. Hamil-Under Secretary for Ireland, etc. Mr, Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. P. O'Brien, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor, and Mr. S. Lee Anderson appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown; while the prisoners were represented by Dr. Webb, Q.C., Mr. Richard Adams, and Mr. J. O. Byrne (for Timothy Kelly and Edward M'Caffrey), Mr. P. Keogh representing Patrick Whelan. At half-past twelve Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, Michael Fegan, John Dwyer, and Joseph Hanlon were brought into court, which was filled in every available space, it being understood that a special charge as to be gone into against these men only. the others being kept back for the present. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., said the prisoners Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, John Dwyer, and Joseph Hanlon, were the prisoners who in the dock, and they were charged with having attempted to murder Daniel Field, on having attempted to murder Daniel Field, on the 27th November. The other prisoners would not yet be brought forward, though the

evidence might refer to them. The charge was then entered as follows:-" That the Prisoner did conspire with others to murder certain public officials and others, and in pursu nce of said conspiracy did, on the 27th November, 1882, feloniously wound one Denis J. Field, with intent to murder him." Alice Carroll, a girl aged 16 years, residing at 13, Lower Eccles-street, deposed that she recollected the 27th of November. I left my father's place at ten past six o'clock. I went to No. 10, Gardiner's-place, and from that I came back to Wren's Public-house, Dorsetstreet. When I came out I had a £5 note. I then came to Hardwick-street, where I saw an outside car with three passengers and a driver. When I saw it first the car was in motion, and was going fast. It pulled up at the end of Hardwick-street. I saw three persons get off the car. I knew two of them, but not their names. The examination was proceeding when this report left.

The Dublin correspondent of the Boston Herald, telegraphed on Friday night that new arrests are contemplated. Fitzpatrick, who was employed as secretary to the Prisoner Mullett, is, he believes, in custody as an informer. There is a Fenian edict against Firzpatrick's life on suspicion of having betrayed secrets of the organisation. Boston Herald's correspondent says the informer Farrell will be asked in cross-examination if he was present at the Tighe-street murder, and then if it was he who carried the body of Andrews, who was there assassinated, down into the street below, where it was deposited on the sidewalk. The correspondeposited on the sidewalk. dent is assured it was the informer who performed this office. A person familiar with Delaney, the man who is supposed to be another informer, and who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson, declares positively he has seen him in the street during the past week, having his hair dyed and otherwise disguised. He hears the Government will produce a young girl to identify Brady as the man who stabbed Mr. Field. It is also stated that an attempt will be made to identify the most prominent Prisoner as the man who twice put his head in at the window of Lord F. Cavendish's carriage, and asked which of those occupants was the Chief Secretary. All this will hardly come out at to-day's sitting, as Farrell's examination by Mr. Adams, who has been finally engaged for the defence, will be very exhaustive. Several of the Prisoners have offered information, and have been re-fused, not being believed. The closest possible guard is kept on the Prisoners. One other attempt to murder Mr. Foster has been described to the correspondent by a well-posted informant, who states that Mr. Forster was driving home at midnight. His carriage went along the banks of the Liffey, where the wharf lies whence Guiness's stout is shipped. One idle vessel contained sentinel whose duty it was on seeing a certain light further down the river to pass it on, and indicate the coming carriage. Just as the match ignited a gust of wind blew it out, and while he was fumbling for another match the vehicle rushed by. This makes four separate alleged attempts on Mr. Forster's

The Freeman's Journal of Saturday con-

tains the following:-The Detective Depart-

case. Interrogating and watching those

whom they suspect has been their daily-

their hourly task, and on Wednesday morning they "picked up" a cabman with a white horse whom, it would seem, they suspected of being none other than the driver and yoke requisitioned on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate the ex-Secretary, Mr. Forster, and alluded to in part of Robert Farrell's evidence. The driver is James Fitzharris whose cab drawn by a white horse, is owned by a man named Farrell, the registered numer being twelve. Fitzharris has been no fewer than six times wanted and found since the Park murders, and he has been four or five times in what he terms the "Star Chamber of the Castle." Few cabmen are better known in the city than James Fitzharris. He passes by the cognomen of "Skin the Goat. Ie resides in one of Brading's Cottages, off Lime-street. For many years he has been a licensed driver, and his hazard is on Merrionsquare, at the top of Holles-street. On Wednesday morning last, Detective-officer Pitman arrested "Skin the Goat," and at once drove him to the Lower Castle Yard, where Mr. Mallins, Chief of the Detective Department, entered the cab with the subordinate officer, and directed Fitzharris to drive to Kilmainham. On arriving at the county prison the cab was driven through the van entrance into a courtyard, where at the time stood another cab in charge of a boy (unknown to Fitzharris), and an outside car driven by a lad named Ned Ennis. The car and mare were the same as those driven by Mike Kavanagh, who was mentioned in Robert Farrell's testimony driven to Frederick-street having on the night of the attempted murder on Mr. Field. The other personages in the courtyard were some detective officers, Alice Carroll, and a little boy, both said to be material witnesses. In a few minutes after Fitzharris had entered the courtyard, the informer Farrell emerged from the prison, and at once proceeded to have a really good look at the Goat." He was accompanied in this by a tall, good-looking, fresh young fellow, whom Fitzharris did not know. Under the second cab in the yard Fitzharris states that he recognised an old hollowbacked mare that he used to drive some time ago. Robert Farrell was placed on the driver's seat, beside Fitzharris, and the latter was told to drive round This he did several times, but Farrell, he says, seemed not to have ever seen him before. Alice Carroll and the little boy with what Fitzharris describes as "shutty up eyes," also had an extra good look at the cabdriver during its rotations round the prescribed courtyard. This over, without any apparent result, Mike Kavanagh (arrested last Thursday week), was brought out of the prison and placed on the driver's seat of the outside car formerly driven by him. He, too, was directed to drive round the yard. which he did several times, Farrell, Miss Carroll, and the "shutty up eye" boy all attentively engaged in watching him. A conference then took place between the detectives and the witness, after which Miss Carroll and Mr. Malins and Pitman got into a cab, and directed him to drive to the Lower Castle-yard, From this Mr. Mallins drove him to Mountjoy Male Prison, North Circular-road, and at the main entrance of the gaol he was left standing for close upon two hours. He states he has reason to believe that Pat Delaney, convicted for the attempt on Mr. Justice Lawson, had a peep at him through the window. During the time he was there Mr. S. L. Anderson, the Crown Solicitor, drove up in a carriage, guarded by policemen, and entered the gaol. Mr. Anderson came and got into the "mouts' cab and drove to his residence in Upper Bagot-street. Questioned by our representative as to his compulsory visit to the Castle, Fitzharris was vehement in his expressions "When I was taken once to the Cascondemnatory of the "Star Chamber tle," said Fitzharris, the first question I was asked was : "Did I ever drive James Casey asked was: "Did I ever drive James Cases" to Brunswick-street?" I said, "I never did." Next I was asked, "Did I ever drive a man named Rankle," and said, "I never did." I was next asked "Did I know James Mullett," and I said, "No, but that I might have dropped into his place in Dorset-street for a drop of porter when I had been in the locality." "Do you know," then said Mr. Curran, "the nature of an oath," and to this I replied that, "If I met a collision in the street I might know what it was." Fitzharris

man we suspect drove the cab with the white Fitzharris is a married man with three or four little children, and towards him, as with many of his class, the world does not seem to have acted kindly.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FRIDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill. Yesterday being the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, her Majesty's ship Hector, guardship at Cowes, fired a royal Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Churchill, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess Sydney, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Captain Bigge, Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting had the honour of joining the Royal Circle in the Drawing Room afterwards. The band of the Royal Marines, which was to have performed in the evening, was put off on account of the recent death of Prince Charles of Prussia. Earl and Countess Sydney have left Osborne. The Hon. Evelyn Moore has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has left Osborne to-day. Lady Maxse had the honour of being presented to the Queen on Wednesday.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys, left Marlborough House on Friday afternoon for Sandringham, which was reached about six o'clock

Princess Christian distributed, at the Townhall, Vvindsor, on Friday, the certificates to the successful students of the Windsor branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association.
The Earl and Countess of Harrowby have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-

square from Liverpool. The marriage between Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., and Miss Millicent Hooper, daughter of the late Rev. Plumer Hooper, of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, will, says the Post, take

place on February 1.

Lady Roberts will leave Brindisi on Monday for Bombay, to join Sir Frederick Roberts in

Canon Wilkinson, Bishop-designate of Truro, arrived in Truro on Friday night on a visit to the Archbishop-designate of Canterbury at Kenwyn. Sir Pryse and Lady Pryse have arrived at

the Pulteney Hotel from Gogerddan. Colonel Chaplin, who was injured in the recent carriage accident, was reported on Friday to be in a very serious condition. Dr. Walker stated that his patient was much worse, the broken ribs having penetrated the lungs. A telegram on Friday evening stated that Colonel Chaplin was better. He was taken after the accident to a keeper's house close by, and there he is likely to remain for some considerable time before he can be removed. Lady Castlereagh received injuries to her face, but is now progressing favourably.
Miss Nesta Williams Wynn, second

daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, died on Friday at Wynnstay, after only two seem to lose no opportunity to further their days' illness.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Morning Post says: Many of those in England who for reasons of sympathy and regard hold the Empress Eugénie in the nighest esteem find some difficulty in comprehending her recent action. It may be as well therefore to place her conduct in its true light, when it will be seen that, far from being the result of impulse, it had its foundation in settled self-abnegation and a profound conviction of duty. It is an historic fact that Prince Napoleon was a thorn in the side of the Empire. It is well known that after its fall through the terribly painful episode of the loss of the Prince Imperial the Empress was treated by Prince Napoleon with unkinsman-like discourtesy. It is not the less an historic fact that Prince Napoleon having become, by the force of circumstances, the legitimate head of the House of Bonaparte, a great section of the following of that cause broke away from him, and used the name of the Empress as one of the reasons for their conduct. The name of the heart-broken widow was put forward in many ways in the heat of controversy, some French papers going so far as to assert that her clerical sympathies had now disposed her to espouse the side of the Legitimists. In presence of these various aspersions the illustrious Lady maintained the silence becoming one removed for ever from the sphere of ambitions and politics. But when she learned that the head of the house of which she bears the name had been illegally imprisoned she felt that the time had arrived for family reconciliation, and putting aside all the justifiable resentment which she might have felt at the past conduct of the Prince, her Majesty thought it incumbent upon her to place herself beside her own kindred. This she could not effect by any letter or mani-festo, for that would have been a political deed. The simplest and most obvious thing was to proceed to Paris, to vindicate her own right of free passage and residence, menaced, common with others, by the proposed laws, and above all to make it clear that she herself has no claims and no party, but that like other members of the family she sympathises with the chief of the House of Bonaparte. This accomplished, she returned at oncebefore there was time for any display of party feeling which was the last thing she wishe to arouse. Her journey was one of self-sacrifice and pacification. With the quickness which characterises our neighbours this was readily understood. During her short stay she received only a very few personal friends, and especially the Princesse Mathilde, through whom she sent a kind message to Prince Napoleon. With the Princess came Prince Louis, the son of Prince Napoleon. The young man's name was in itself enough to awaken recollections too cruel for the bereaved mother. The Empress regrets alone her dead. Never to be divorced from them. she remains a mourner in the land which holds their ashes. She has, and can have under any circumstances. no future in France. and the one great reason which to her seemed imperative for her recent journey was the sacred duty of reconciliation at whatever cost of personal feeling. Having accomplished that, the Empress Eugénie has retired to her quiet English home. Removed from all strife, she leads a life devoted to the simplest cares of affection. Alone at Farnborough with the recollections of those dearest to her, she interferes in no way with the future of France. That great country may choose one or another form of Government. The former Empress only felt that it was incumbent upon her to restore peace and goodwill to a family from which, from no fault of hers, they had too long been absent. That tranquillity may be returned to France under a stable Govern ment, whichsoever she may choose and maintain, is certainly the prayer of one to whom all earthly ambitions are for ever forbidden.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY, -The 124th anniversary of Burns's birthday was celebrated throughout Scotland on Thursday night. The Edinburgh Burns Club had a dinner in Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, and the toast of the evening, "The Memory of Burns," was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Rees, of St. Giles's Cathedral. Burns's monument in Georgesquare, Glasgow, was profusely decorated, toasts to his memory were drunk, and his ballads were sung with enthusiasm at dinners held at various clubs in that city to celebrate

SEVERE GALE. LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE TO

PROPERTY. A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed in London during Thursday night and Friday morning. The storm has been experienced over the whole kingdom, and there has been great destruction of property. At Runcorn, the premises of a builder were blown down, and other damage in that district is reported. In North Yorkshire the River Yare has overflowed its banks in the valley of Wensleydale, drowning many sheep and causing other damage. Snow has also fallen to the depth of many inches. At Ashtonunder-Lyne a new house, belonging to a man named Hague, has been destroyed, the roof having been blown off and the walls levelled to the ground. At Stockport several houses and a mill-wall were blown down. Heavy rain accompanied the wind. In North Wales much damage has been done to property, portions of buildings having been and others completely destroyed. Many trees have been uprooted, and a family in the Vale of Llangollen have sustained serious injuries from the fall of a chimney. The gale was so violent in Cardiff that a large plate-glass window in one of the shops was blown in, notwithstanding that it was protected by an iron revolving shutter. The heavy rain in this district has caused floods. At Bradford a portion of another chimney was blown down, but happily no one was injured. The chimney, which is a brick one, belongs to Hartley and Sugden, of Halifax, and is very old. At Oldham a large coping-stone on the Belgrave Mill was blown on to the roof, through which it fell, and two girls who were working in the top room were killed, and six others were injured, but not seriously. On Thursday night and Friday morning a fearful hurricane prevailed at Southport. The wind, which in the night blew violently from the west, suddenly veered round to the south, when its full force was expended in the town, doing great damage. Chimney-pots, fencing, walls, and trees were blown down, lead and slates being stripped off the houses. Nearly the whole of a chimney belonging to a foundry fell, breaking through the roof into the workshops below. The Winter Garden and Conservatory suffered considerably, portions of the roof being blown in, and workmen had to be called up during the night to shore up the front facing the sea. The Botanic Gardens and National Schools also suffered, the latter being so much injured that the children were not allowed to assemble on Friday. A fierce gale has prevailed in the Sheffield district. Two tall chimney-stacks are reported to the police as unsafe, and considerable damage has been done to the roofs of houses and

trees. Cases of personal injury are reported.

A terrific storm of wind passed over Shrewsbury. Two large dials in the clock-tower of the General Market, the glass of which is over half an inch thick, were broken, and much other damage has been done. A large brick building at the boiler-works of Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Duke-street, Birkenhead, was blown down. Several men had narrow escapes. A severe storm raged along the east coast of Scotland on Friday. In the country districts snow lies four or five inches deep, while on high grounds it is fully half a foot in depth. The Grampian and other hills have a heavy coating. The sea is running very high, and vessels have put into the Firths of Forth and Tay for shelter. During Thursday night strong winds, accompanied by rain and snow, prevailed throughout North Staffordshire and East Derbyshire. Considerable damage has been done to property. Trees have been torn up by the roots, and the top of the arch at the Uttoxeter Workhouse has been blown down. Warrington parish church suffered severely by the gale. Two of the pinnacles were blown down, and a large mass of masonry fell through the chancel-roof, making an

aperture twelve feet wide and doing considerable damage. The gale seems to have been especially severe at Liverpool. The Liverpool and New Brighton lifeboats had been out since midnight to rescue the crew of a barque which had been reported off the port. Nothing was seen of the vessel by either of the lifeboats. Four of the crew of the New Brighton lifeboat were washed overboard and one of them was drowned. The state of the sea outside is described as terrific, and the steam-tug which towed out the lifeboats suffered severely. By nine o'clock on Friday morning three vessels had been driven ashore at the mouth of the river, and nothing is known as to the crewswhether they have been rescued or are drowned The schooner Dare, of Sunderland, stranded off Yarmouth, and the crew were rescued by the Caistor lifeboat. The vessel was after wards got off and brought into the harbour. It is believed that the Ceres, belonging to Yarmouth has been lost with all hands. She left in ballast a fortnight ago, and has not since been heard of. On Thursday evening a vessel was observed to have struck the Bardy Rock, about a mile from Balbriggan The coastguard went out this morning, but could find no trace of the vessel beyond some floating wreckage. It is supposed that the vessel was a Ringsend trawler, and that she was lost with all hands. A hurricane was blowing at the time.

A terrific gale has prevailed in Ireland, and heavy downpour of rain has been followed by snow. The English mails were several hours late on Friday morning. Floods are reported from the country, and some houses nave been blown down. Telegraphic communication is seriously interrupted.

The Telegraphs Department gave notice on Friday that direct communication with Scotland was almost entirely interrupted, and that there was considerable delay in transmitting messages to Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds Hull, and all English offices north of those towns, and to Ireland.

Eight of the crew of the Mumbles lifeboat were drowned on Saturday morning while endeavouring to rescue the crew of the German vessel Prinz Albert, which struck on the rocks outside Swansea during the gale. Four of the men who were lost were brothers, and their father is badly injured. He has also lost a son-in-law. The crew of the Prinz Albert were all saved with the exception of the carpenter. Two other vessels have gone ashore in the neighbourhood, and the crews

are drowned. In North Staffordshire and East Cheshire snow fell heavily during Friday night, and a gale was blowing on Saturday with great fury. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the district was interrupted, and railway traffic was impeded. Six men who were pro-ceeding to their work along a colliery railway at Wigan were knocked down by some coa waggons which had been set in motion by the heavy wind, and all were injured, three of them seriously. One of them had to have his arm amputated, and another lost his hand. A terrific gale, accompanied by high tides, has been blowing at Portsmouth, and although comparatively little damage has been done to the shipping, house property has suffered considerably. At Southsea the sea on Saturday was washing over the embankment and esplanade in sheets on to the common; while at Portsmouth large waves were dashing over Point Barracks into the street, and the parade

ground was completely swamped.

An inquest was held at Liverpool on Sunday on the body of Charles Findlay, who was drowned in the disaster to the lifeboat on Friday. The captain of the lifeboat said the gale was the heaviest he had experienced during twenty-five years. When the deceased was washed overboard the hoat was entirely under water. The noise of the storm was so great they could hardly hear each other speak. They hoisted sail, but it was carried away. Nothing could be seen of the deceased. A verdict of Accidental death was

Friday, but recommenced in the evening with great violence, accompanied by dense showers of snow. Many houses have been destroyed. The sea is exceedingly rough. From all parts of South Wales have come reports of heavy storms. The Rhymney Valleys have been flooded, and all the local mountain streams are running high, overflowing their banks in many places. In Butestreet, Cardiff, a portion of a roof was blown off and into the window of a place opposite; and at Penarth a house was blown down, without, however, causing any loss of life.

At Thurles, County Tipperary, the theatre, a wooden building with a canvass roof, was blown to the ground just as the play was being commenced before an audience of about two hundred persons. Several persons were seriously injured.

In consequence of the gale on Friday nearly all the water had been blown out of the Thames at noon, and the boats belonging to the London Steamship Company were un-able to pass under Vauxhall Bridge. A great number of "mudlarks" and others were to be seen on the foreshore of the Thames searching for articles left on the shore by the receding tide. Friday's tide was, it was stated, the lowest that had been known for a great number of years.

SPEECHES BY PUBLIC MEN.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was entertained at the annual banquet of the Birmingham Law Society, on Friday night. Sir Farrer Herschell, Solicitor - General, presided. Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing the toast of the Bench and the Bar, said:—The Bench covers, and is no doubt intended to cover, a very wide field. It includes every grade in the hierarchy of judicial administration, from the august assembly the House of Lords, sitting in its gilded chamber, as the highest court of appeal, down to the last and the least of those unpaid and comparatively unlearned magistrates in whom petty sessions throughout the country manage to combine a great deal of common sense with very little legal knowledge. It is the habit of some people to sneer at the justice of the peace, to talk of justices' justice, and I think they are apt to under-estimate the nature of the services which are so freely rendered. For my own part, when I think that there are thousands of men who are engaged without any remuneration in magisterial work, when they decide every year hundreds of thousands of cases in the fierce light of public opinion, and subject to the keen scrutiny of the free press, I confess that the few cases of unfairness and even of folly which are brought to our notice seem to be altogether exceptional, and that they ought to be taken as a proof of the general impartiality and good sense with which difficult and delicate duties are being performed." Speaking of the judges, he said they had reason to be gratified that by long and honourable and almost unbroken tradition the English Bench had created and maintained a confidence in its authority and its decisions which had given stability to our institutions, and promoted that security and settled order upon which the prosperity and progress of the country mainly depend. In dealing with the bar he remarked that it was the most democratic of all professions. Merit, industry, and ability were the pass-ports—the unfailing passports—to success. Nowhere had birth, or station, or inherited advantages, less influence than it had in connection with this career.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., speaking on Friday night at the annual meeting of the Manchester Liberal Association, said he did not anticipate there would be any great obstruction by the Irish party in the House of Commons during the coming session, as the party knew that the best way to procure more Irish legislation was to clear away the arrears of English legislation. He hoped that among other measures a Patent Bill in favour of poor inventors would be passed. Conservatives, he said, were obstructives by nature, and would

be sure to oppose all beneficial legislation.

Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., was on Friday evening entertained at a banquet by the members of the Liverpool Junior Reform Club. Mr. Broadhurst, in reply to the toast of his health, congratulated the Liberals of Liverpool upon their recent victory, and said that he especially welcomed a gentleman who had given so much attention to the important social questions of the day as Mr. Smith had Referring to the disorganized condition of the Conservative party, he said it had no parallel anywhere in Europe, unless in the Turkish Empire, the dear friend of the opponents of the Liberals. There was no more unsettled country in the world than Turkey. and it could only be equalled by the condition of their political opponents. Speaking of the Closure Rules, he said he had no hope whatever, in view of the Conservative policy, that these rules would meet the necessities of the case: but, at the same time, the Liberals had done well to strengthen the hands of their

THE LOSS OF THE "CIMBRIA," A Hull correspondent states that the master and officers of the Wilson liner Argo, which has arrived at Hull from Bremen, state that on the night before the Sultan-Cimbria collision they passed, between Borkum and Mordeney, a large mail steamer. They were then bound from London to Bremen, and the course would be just opposite to that of the Cimbria. The weather was forgy, the Argo was going "dead slow," and the fog signal was constantly going. They first saw the masthead light and green light of the mail steamer on the port bow, and immediately put the helm hard a-starboard, as the vessel had an angle towards them, and so passed clear of the Cimbria, which the officers and men all declare never sounded the steam whistle. This was within three hours of the collision. The same correspondent states that he has just seen Captain Bee, of the Wilson liner Juno, arrived from Hamburg on Friday night. He says he saw Captain Cuttill before he left for Hull on Tuesday night, and he adds that all the life seems to be taken out of the old sailor, whom he has known for years as one of the most careful of navigators. He also says the arrest of Captain Cuttill is merely surveillance; that he is on board his own ship and his movements are free. Captain Bee reports that he had a conversation with the chief engineer of the Sultan, who was not on duty at the time of the collision. The shock, however, awoke him, and he came on deck. Nearly half an hour elapsed before the wreckage could be cleared away, and it was ascertained that the Sultan would not sink, After that the engineer walked on deck for more than an hour. He was aft, and quite alone all the time he was on deck, but he declares he never heard any cry or sound of any kind from the time he first went on deck. His impression, as well as that of all on board, was that the Cimbria had steered away.

ARCHDEACON DUNBAR, -The action of "The Governors of the Foundling Hospital v. Garrett and Others" came before Mr. Justice Chitty on Saturday. It was an action to restrain the Rev. C. G. C. Dunbar from conducting religious services and officiating in St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place. The St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place. The lease of the chapel granted by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital provided for the performance of the religious rites of the Church of England by a minister of the Church of England licensed by the Bishop of London. Mr. Dunbar having been inhibited, the governors obtained an interim injunction lest year restraining Mr. Dunbar from officers. was so great they could hardly hear each other speak. They hoisted sail, but it was carried away. Nothing could be seen of the deceased. A verdict of Accidental death was returned.

Snow was falling over North Wales on Saturday. The gale abated somewhat on

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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, JANUARY 28-29, 1883.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The news which we receive from Paris is of the most momentous character, and even its immediate consequences cannot at once be divined. The Ministry of M. Duclerc has ceased to exist. Such a consummation has not been unexpected, and if the incident stood by itself the impression created might be less deep and painful. M. Duclere is an old man, he has not been a strong Minister; before this present matter arose he had allowed himself to be led by a vague desire of popularty into vagaries which have strained the relations of France and England with respect not only to Europe, but to various other regions of the world. Moreover, his failing health and the serious indisposition which has affected him at the very crisis of the State's embarrassment might make his withdrawal natural and explicable, and consequently less productive of uneasiness and alarm. The resignation of the Cabinet, however, has been delayed until it exhibits to the full the nature of the catastrophe which threatens the political arrangements of the country and renders the substitution of another and more powerful Minister a matter of exceeding difficulty. By the events of the last two days the Chamber has been placed in complete and, it would seem, permanent opposition with what are understood to be the views of the Chief of the State, and of the Senate, as well as with those of the fallen Ministry. We give elsewhere the so-called compromise agreed to on Saturday by the majohamber. The rity of the Committee of the Cl first clause, aimed at the Princes of the House of Orleans even more than at Prince Napoleon and his sons, deprives of the rights of citizenship the members of fasnilies which have reigned in France. They can fulfil no electoral function and exercise no civil or military employment. This deprivation of status, this reduction of a category of persons, both those living and their posterity, to the position of political pariahs, is made independent of the will of the Government, the course of political events, or the necessities of the State. Any one of these disclassed persons may be ordered to quit France by a decree of the President of the Republic delivered at a Cabinet, should, in the opinion of the Government, his presence be calculated to compromise the safety of the State. Should such person return to France without authorization, he may be condemned to an imprisonment of from one to five years. This is the scheme of ostracism which is set down for debate to-day, and to which the resignation of the Ministry imparts the gravest character. It is useless to anticipate the declarations and the incidents which a few hours will produce. M. Jules Ferry and M. Fallières are said to have

been sent for by M. Grévy. The anti-

cipations of our correspondent, founded

on high authority, point to a conflict with

the Senate and a dissolution, should no

power emerge strong enough to arrest the

measure of proscription in its passage

through the Chamber .- Times. The Daily News says :- Much depends at the present time on the action of the President. M. Grévy has, since his election, pursued a policy of personal effacement. Opposed originally to the Presidential system of government, holding that government by a Cabinet depending on the Legislature, as in Switzerland, is the model of a Republican polity, he has acted as if it were the duty of a President not to preside. He has been the ninger on the dial and not the wheel which moved the mechanism. He has exaggerated the nullity of a Constitutional Monarchy, and has been content without either reigning or governing. According to some critics and observers, M. Grévy has abstained from compromising himself by petty interferences on inadequate occasions, in order that he might reserve his strength and authority unexhausted and unimpaired for a great emergency, should it present itself. It remains to be seen whether this theory is true. M. Grévy is not likely to have a better opportunity than now presents itself for confirming or refuting it. The sentiment of the majority of the Chamber is not yet formally declared. If a Ministry were constituted which should by its composition assert the principle of equal justice to all French citizens, whether princes or pea-San'ts, it is possible that the honest Repubhean sm of the Chamber, its true Democracy, would rally to it. If the Chamber apostatiz ed, France, on a dissolution, might sho w itself more faithful to its convictions. It is a mistake to assume that the principle of arbitrary proscription is dangerous only to the members of the once reigning Houses: who are its first victims. It threatens all Frenchmen. The departure from the principle of equality, though út is the high who are first struck at, is not less a peril to the low. M. Léon Say, in the letter which he has addressed to a Freethought Society, has given timely expression to this principle. He denounces the course pursued by some of those who claim to be Liberal politicians as hostile to the Republic which he contributed to found, and which he bellieves to be the only form of government possible in France. He is anxious, he adds, to defend France against the three great enemies of all Republics-exceptional laws, arbitrary procedure, and a dictatorship. This threefold evil is really cedure prepare the way for a dictatorship. | confused and tangled that papers devoted | and was left a widow in August, 1879. one. Exceptional laws and arbitrary pro-

They cannot exist without a virtual dictatorship, whether it be that of a fanatical and blind majority or of a single individual; and if these exist, an ostensible dictatorship is really little more than an open acknowledgment of actual facts. It is to be hoped that the temper which M. Léon Say exhibits and the policy which he indicates will sway the conduct of M. Grévy. The advocates of proscription and of laws of exception resemble those American politicians whom Dickens, through one of his characters, describes-who are so fond of Liberty that they are always taking liberties with her; and who, we may add, are jealous of any one else sharing her favours.

The Standard observes:-Whilst it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, whoever may succeed M. Duclerc, the Orleans Princes will be deprived of their military and civil rank, and will be permitted to live in France only as private citizens, and quam diu se bene gesserit; and, whilst it is easy to see the reasons that will drive the Executive to the adoption of this course, it is a lamentable confession for the Republic to have to make, that its upholders are obliged to resort to it in self-defence and in the interests of public safety. It may have been, as we have said, strange and exceptional for the Princes to be dealt with as they were dealt with after the war. But the fact remains that their presence was tolerated, and that personally they have done nothing to forfeit the toleration. What, then, has happened? If they themselves have done nothing to provoke suspicion, dismissal, or exile, what is it that has rendered exile, or at least dismissal, imperative? It is impossible to evade the conclusion that the reason must be sought for in the instability of the Republic and the hysterical timidity of Republicans. Three years ago, two years ago, one year ago, no one thought of suggesting that most people now insist upon. Why is it insisted on? Because attention has been called to the Princes, and Republicans take alarm. No one could have complained if the Princes had been requested seven or eight years since to resign functions they had been allowed to accept through an oversight, or through circumstances that then no longer existed. But there will be a sensible scandal caused if the Duc d'Aumale, for instance, be removed from the Army. He will have been labelled a Pretender without ever attempting or wishing to be one; and he will be at once thought of as a man who at a crisis might rescue France from perplexity. The new French Government must decide for itself if it has anything to gain by multiplying Pretenders and accentuating their pretensions. There is also the Chamber to be reckoned with, and in regard to M. Floquet's proposals it must be remembered that when men have advanced far in a certain direction they de not like to retreat. The dilemma is a peculiarly perplexing one; nor can it be solved in any way that will be perfectly

THE NEW LAW COURTS A FAILURE.

Human patience exhausts itself at last

and it is difficult to shut our eyes to the fact that the new Law Courts are an absolute failure. On Friday last Sir George Jessel, when taking his seat as senior judge of the Court of Appeal, complained that he was freezing. Mr. Hemming, a very eminent member of the Inner Bar, replied that the Chamber was, beyond all question, very cold. Mr. Aston, another wearer of silk, and well-known in patent cases, informed the Court, as amicus curiæ, that he had been sitting for some time with his feet in the bag from which he had extracted his papers, and that he had despatched his clerk to purchase for him a shawl or comforter of knitted worsted. Then arose another Queen's Counsel - Mr. Webster - and expressed his opinion that the Court was unusually cold. For this rash assertion of opinion, he was properly rebuked by Lord Justice Lindley, who emphatically gave it as his mind that the court was about as cold as it usually was. After this interchange of complaints the company adjourned to the private room of Sir George Jessel, and there, no doubt, business was conducted in that expeditious and light-hearted manner familiar to all recent frequenters at the little court in Chancery-lane. Later in the day there arose a somewhat similar difficulty in the Court of Queen's Bench. This Court would appear to have been constructed upon a very peculiar principle. It sets us thinking of the prison of Æolus in the first book of the Æniad. The moment the door is opened, there follows a fierce blast which goes very near to blow the judges out of their seats, and to reduce their notes to the condition of the Sibylline leaves. It is absurd, and, indeed, disgraceful, that, in the wealthiest country in Europe, judges should be obliged to administer justice in an ordinary sitting room and in a more or less perfunctory manner because there is not sufficient accommodation provided for them by the State. The truth is that the new Law Courts have been, from first to last, a huge chapter of mistakes. First of all, there was an immense dispute as to the site which was to be chosen, until Mr. Lowe, by sheer strength of will, fixed us with the Carey-street site, which is, perhaps, not ideally the best, but is certainly as little open to objection as is any other. Then came a delay almost intolerable in the completion of the building. The contract for its erection had been made with a firm of contractors utterly unknown in London, and enjoying only a local reputation. After postponement upon postponement, a certain portion of the huge pile is put into working order, and the results are absolutely disastrous. The general public complains that the staircases and corridors are small and close, and badly lighted, and otherwise inconvenient. Solicitors and litigants complain, not without reason, of the endless time occupied in travelling about from one room to another. The difficulties are almost those of the Circumlocution Office itself. A document has to be applied for in this room, and entered in that, and extracted in another, and returned to a fourth. There is practically no end to the hurrying to and fro, and to the waste of time involved. The whole place resembles nothing so much as a large ant-hill, which has been crumbled and shattered by an untoward blow of the spade. Barristers, solicitors, solicitors' clerks, jurors, witnesses, and litigants are all hopelessly struggling this way and that, uncertain whether their destination be on the fourth floor, the third, the second, or the first. The whole place is a maze, so

exclusively to the legal interest have published plans of it, with directions, which amount in fact to a legal Bradshaw. In the Courts themselves the confusion is even worse. There is the electric light, which is wanted badly enough, but which does not seem to work so well as might have been expected. There is an apparatus for ventilation, and another for the supply of cold. But the result is invariably that which occurs in a pantomime when the clown tampers with the taps. Either the hot air is turned on in full blast, or the cold air is cut off, or the electric light refuses to work, or some other similar disaster occurs. As for the acoustic properties of the various courts, they are hopelessly bad, while the arrangement of the interior is unsatisfactory. The judge cannot see the jury; the jury cannot see or hear either the judge or the counsel; the witness cannot hear or see anybody, and his voice is lost in the general echoes of the roof. The solicitors are in a well so deep that it might almost be supposed they were actively engaged in the pursuit of truth. And the luckless litigants are invisible to all parties alike, and utterly unable to communicate with their solicitors or their counsel, or to offer an explanation to the Court, or to address an expostulation, or to do anything other than to sit and to suffer in patience. The whole of these defects are due to the adoption of a style of architecture utterly unfit for the purposes for which the new Law Courts were intended. Gothic architecture, like everything else, has its meaning and its uses. It was designed for a climate with severe falls of snow and exceptional cold. The tall, gabled roofs are meant to throw off the snow. The dark corridors, low ceilings, and small rooms, are devised for economy of fuel, and to keep out the cold. It did not matter much, in days when people wrote nothing, and read almost as little, and talked with discreet parsimony, how dull and close and inconvenient a building might be so long as it was sufficiently warm. But for all practical purposes of modern every-day life Gothic architecture is hopelessly unfit. The design of the new Law Courts from without is picturesque enough. But what was wanted was a building with easy access from every part of it to each other, with abundance of light and air, and with courts and rooms sufficiently large, con-

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S APPOINT-MENT.

venient, and well constructed .- Observer.

The appointment of Sir Auckland Colvin to the position of financial adviser of the Khedive is only the formal ratification of a foregone conclusion. It has been known for some months past that the British Government had resolved to do away with the Dual Control, and to invest the English Controller with the authority he had hitherto shared with his French colleague. The propriety of this determination is one which we should be the last to contest :-

It would, however, be better for our national credit abroad if our Ministers not only formed wise resolutions, but were not ashamed to avow their purpose. We cannot wonder we are taxed with insincerity abroad if at the very time that Sir Auckland Colvin's appointment was known to be decided upon, Lord Hartington goes out of his way to state that the financial adviser to the Khedive is to be an European, and gives his hearers to understand that the choice of this European rests with the Khedive-not with the British Government. The maintenance of the British Controller in his post was essential for the vindication of British supremacy in Egypt, and it would have been better to avow necessity openly than to put forward a fiction in which nobody believes. In many respects Sir Auckland is well fitted for the important post to which the Khedive has been instructed nominate him by a sort of congé d'elire. The only objection to his selection lies in the fact that, like all the Anglo-Indian officials who have been appointed to administrative posts in Egypt, he is apt to govern too much in accordance with Anglo-Indian traditions. Now, the foremost of these traditions is jealousy and distrust of any independent European element. In India the Government have steadily set their faces against all attempts of European traders or settlers to obtain a footing in the country, and have opposed all schemes for the development of native resources by the aid of foreign capital. We do not say our policy of keeping the foreigners out of India is a mistaken one; and if we were prepared to annex Egypt as we have annexed India, we should see no objection to our hindering all independent elements from installing themselves within our dominion. But we are never tired of asserting that we do not intend to annex Egypt, and that we consider ourselves to hold authority in the valley of the Nile as the trustees of Europe. long as we keep up the theory that we seek no exclusive advantage for ourselves in Egypt, we must allow European capital and European enterprise to have a fair field in the country; and our only doubt is whether Sir Auckland Colvin is sufficiently alive to the essential differences between a protected and a non-protected native state to see that what may be sound policy in the former is short-sighted and impracticable in the latter.—

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday :-News from the Soudan confirms the serious nature of the present position. Four thousand Egyptian troops are at Darfour and five thousand more at Bara and Obeid. Although not closely invested they are cut off from anything but fitful communication with the outer world. The relieving force is at Khartoum, under Abdel Kader, who will now be superseded by Alaidin Pacha. The latter will have Colonel Hicks as Chief of the Staff. Two to three hundred miles separates them from the beleaguered forts, and the rebels have closed up the wells, which renders relief almost impossible till after the rainy season, three months hence. To attempt a relief now with the present insufficient force would be to invite defeat, involving the loss of the Soudan. To leave the forts unrelieved is to run the risk of their being compelled to surrender. The very vaguest notion exists as to whether they have means to hold out. Senaar is meanwhile also in revolt, and it would seem necessary to subjugate this province before attempting operations elsewhere. Alaidin will there-fore probably occupy the period before the rainy season in restoring order in Senaar, and will then march to the relief of the forts if they are still holding out, and endeavour to

suppress the Madhi. DEATH OF THE COYNTESS OF ANTRIM. Laura Countess of [Antrim died on Friday at her house, 5, Beaufort-gardens, aged 74. The Countess had been seriously ill about a week, having been seized by an attack of paralysis. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas fifth Earl of Macclesfield by second wife Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Breton-Wolstenholme, of Hollyhill, Sussex, and consequently sister of the present peer. She married 3d May, 1836, Hugh Seymour M'Donnell fourth Earl of Antrim, by whom, who died in July, 1355, she had an only daughter Helen Laura, married to Sir Malcolm Murray M'Gregor, Bart.,

THE DISASTROUS GALES. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The following are more complete details than those we have already published of the terrible gale that raged over the British Islands on Saturday and early on

Sunday :-During Saturday and Sunday London was risited by a severe gale, which did considerable damage to the shipping in the River Thames, as well as to house property in the suburbs. The tide on Saturday began to make an hour before its registered time. As several loaded barges were drifting up on the flood tide two men were blown into the river, but were rescued. In another case the wind lifted a large tarpaulin from a barge, and carried it to a considerable distance. At Champion-hill a large tree was blown down, and innumerable chimney-pots were displaced all over the metropolis. The telegraph wires crossing Thomas-street to Guy's Hospital were torn down. About 20 minutes past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a great number of persons passing along Walworth-road had a narrow escape of being severely injured or losing their lives. At the time in question a large hoarding, 35 feet in length and 20 feet high, which was standing in the front of a waste piece of ground nearly opposite the Vestry Hall was blown down. The district surveyor was at the time examining the structure, and had scarcely time to get out of the way, before the top portion was carried over his head into the road by the force of the wind. On Saturday evening, during the height of the gale, the gable end of the new houses in course of erection situated in Falcon-yard, Clapham Junction, was blown down, and completely crushed in Lavender-cottage, causing severe injuries to a family of seven persons. At the time of the accident the family had assembled to hear a letter read from a son who had just arrived from India, having served twelve years in the army. Lavender-cottage was tenanted by Mr. John Hammerslay, his wife, married daughter (Mrs. Hart), and her child. Mr. William Hammerslay and Mrs. Mary Ann Hammerslay were also present. A gang of men were told off by the police to assist them in extricating the unfortunate persons. A large beam had to be sawn away before they could rescue Mrs. Mary Ann Hammerslay. Several of her ribs were fractured, and she was removed to her home in Gloucester-street, Westminster. Her husband was discovered near the staircase. His leg was lacerated, and he complained of suffering internally and also from injuries to his back. At six o'clock the police had managed to rescue Mr. John Hammerslay, his wife, Mrs. Hart, and child. Mrs. Hammerslay and Mrs. Hart were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, and admitted to the Elizabeth Ward dangerously injured. A little boy, aged ten years, was found lying amidst the ruins with scarcely a bruise on his body.

The following telegrams have been received from correspondents in different parts

of the country:-BLACKBURN .- During the storm at Blackburn on Saturday night, David Jones, cab-driver, aged about 24, was killed. He was in charge of a hansom on the railway station stand, and stood for shelter beneath a wall seven feet high, surmounted by a large billposting hoarding. Portions of the wall and hoarding were blown down by a strong gust and Jones was buried beneath th débris. When extricated he was dead, and was found much mutilated. Two other cabmen had just left the spot when the accident happened.

Bradford. — A considerable amount of damage was again caused at Bradford by the storm on Saturday night, the most serious case being the fall of a portion of the gable of Horsefall Mills in the north wing. This is an old building, and was undergoing repairs, having been reported unsafe. No person was hurt, but a panic prevailed in the neighbourhood for some time.

CHORLEY.—At Chorley, buildings have sustained great damage, and a chimney 30 yards high at the works of Mr. Councillor Whit-taker was blown down. Happily no one was killed or injured. A boy was injured with falling glass.

Edinburgh.—Snow fell heavily in Edin-

burgh and district on Saturday, and lay to a considerable depth. In the evening the weather changed to rain. Reports from the south country state the snowfall has been Traffic has not been interrupted. heavy. Traffic has not been interrupted. Vessels arriving in the Forth report stormy

FALMOUTH.—The steamer Arch Druid, of North Shields, from Alexandria, passed the Lizzard for Falmouth at noon on Sunday with her foremast and mizzen topmast carried away. KIRKWALL.—Early on Sunday morning during a strong gale the sloop Son of Eechab, of Kirkwall, was wrecked near the village of St. Mary's, Holm. The sloop left Kirkwall on Friday with a cargo of meal for Stornoway. The crew landed in safety, but the vessel and the cargo will be totally lost, as writer is flaving into the hold.

water is flowing into the hold. Preston.—On Friday and Saturday a fierce gale raged over North-West Lancashire. At Preston walls have been blown down, chimney stacks blown through the roofs of houses, injuring several inmates slightly. In one house part of the stack fell through the roof, injuring the widow of the late Vicar of Preston; in another a gentleman, named Worthington, was injured about his head by a chimney pot being blown through the slates; in another house, on Ribble-bank, part of the stack broke through the roof, and part of it fell on Mr. and Mrs. Pateson, the occupiers, who were in bed. Mr. Pateson was injured about the back and the lower extremities, and his wife was injured about the back. A place of worship, known as the Gospel Tent, was blown to the ground. Much minor damage has been done, and lands have been inundated. The hills are covered with snow, which fell very heavily on Saturday morning.

BLACKPOOL.—At Blackpool a tremendous storm raged. The residents of the front barricaded their doors and windows to prevent the inroads of the sea, the waves dashing over the promenade frequently. The new coffee palace—almost completed—was blown to the ground. A house in course of erection in Tyldesley-road was utterly demolished.
About £20 worth of glass was blown out
of the Winter Gardens, and some houses in course of erection at South Shore were blown down. Serious damage was done to property in other parts of Blackpool. A was observed out near St. Anne's evidently in distress. It disappeared suddenly, and there is reason to fear that it has gone down. Heavy falls of hail and snow fell on Saturday morning, but heavy showers followed, and in the evening the gale was renewed with tremendous energy. The sea has flooded some portions of South Blackpool. At Lytham the gale raged, and some damage

has been done. FLEETWOOD.—At Fleetwood, which seemed to lie directly in the region of the cyclonic disturbance, the gale was felt most severely. A large chimney fell, demolishing a building and killing a horse. A cottage, too, was partly wrecked. A bed on which an old man lay was smashed, and the old man had a narrow escape of being killed with the debris. Part of another house was laid in ruins, and the furniture destroyed. The chimney and roof fell on the kitchen of the Rev. A. W. Smith

completely demolishing it. Sheffield .- Another gale, very serious in its character, swept over Sheffield on Saturday night, blowing down several chimneystacks, demolishing 50 yards of walling round Bramal-lane Cricket-ground, and causing great destruction to house property. Several people were injured by falling slates and spouting. Rain has been descending for many hours, and serious floods are appre-hended in the outlying districts. Loss has been sustained by the farmers, the wind

having made great havoc in rickyards and among farm-buildings.

SWANSEA .- The steamer Agnes Jack is reported by Lloyd's agent to be a total wreck. She is lying in Port Eynon Bay, on the Gower coast, about fifteen miles from Swan-sea. The vessel left Cagliari, Sardinia, on the 12th January with a cargo of lead ore consigned to Swansea, but to be unshipped at Llanelly. The vessel experienced bad weather in coming up Channel, consequently the captain made for the Mumbles Roads for shelter, and lay there till early on Saturday morning, when he left. The vessel was after-wards seen going dead slow, and was subsequently sighted by Lloyd's surveyor at Port Eynon in a distressed state. He could discern nothing of her with the exception of one mast, clinging to which were about ten of the crew. Efforts were at once made to render the men help with the rocket apparatus, but the line failed to reach the vessel, and in the meantime the exhausted crew were seen dropping one by one from the only mastarm left into the terrible sea which was raging, until finally the mast itself snapped in two. This was the last seen of either crew or vessel until dead low water, when part of her deck was visible. She was then lying on the rocks about a hundred yards from land. The logbook was afterwards picked up, together with other articles, including some of the captain's apparel, and it is supposed the captain had divested himself of his clothes n order to swim ashore. One of the steamer's lifeboats was also discovered on the rocks a short distance from where the wreck is lying. The master of the wrecked vessel was John Jones, 38, of Neath, and her owner is Mr. John Bacon, of Liverpool. The wife of the master is at present living at St. Thomas, Swansea, and but for sudden indisposition she and her children would have accompanied her husband on this fatal voyage.—Two of the crew of the Mumbles lifeboat are still missing, viz., William Rogers and William Macna-The coat of the latter has been picked mara. The body of the carpenter of the barque was found on the east side of the Mumbles Lighthouse rock, underneath the landingstage. Two men were afterwards found in Bob's Cove. They were seen hanging to the rocks for two hours, and the youngest, who is severely cut about the head and has one of his legs broken in three places, is not expected to survive. It is reported that eight of the crew of the Agnes Jack have been washed ashore in

The Daily News says:-The hopes which

were entertained early last week by at least two classes of the community, farmers and skaters, of some dry, cold weather to follow the incessant rain of the previous fortnight were ill realised. The weather certainly became colder, but neither dryer nor finer, except for short intervals, chiefly in the mornings; and the gale which arose on Thursday night, and continued with intervals for some forty-eight hours, was not only accompanied by torrents of rain, but has also done much direct damage. Its first outbreak was felt more in the North and the Midlands than in London, but we have to report some deplorable accidents in London and the suburbs especially one at Clapham, while all over the country disasters of one kind and another are announced. Lancashire and Yorkshire appear to have especially felt the force of the storm ships being blown down, and railway waggons set in motion by the wind—a curious instance of a new form of danger accompanying mechanical improvements. In one instance a member of the crew of a lifeboat was washed out of the craft and drowned, a very uncommon misfortune. That there should be numerous reports of rivers overflowing is not surprising, for almost all streams have been brimming over for weeks and even before the storm all the moorlands and other ground retentive of water were charged with t like a sponge. The great increase of cold which accompanied the wind naturally suggested snow; and though none fell in London during the gale, heavy falls are reported from Wales, the West Midlands, and the North. The peculiarity of the weather, at least in London and the neighbourhood, has been that the wind while piercingly cold has for the most part been southerly. It is to be feared that the tale of damage done at sea is at yet very imperfect. In itself inclement weather in January is nothing very surprising; but such a combination of cold, rain, and wind, after a mild wet winter, is anything but favourable to that good season for which English agricultuists are almost despairingly looking. The state of things in which one of the richest of English cathedrals, which happens to to dependent on land for its endowment, divided last year the apostolic sums of about a hun-dred pounds to the dean and not quite twenty apiece to the canons, is not likely to be much mended when a season upon which so much hangs both for the state of the land and the operations of agriculture alternates between mild weather with soaking rain, and soaking rain with tempestuous gales. As for the immediate damage effected, the dwellers in the Minster Close of Peterborough may probably claim to lead the most lively existences of expectation of any persons in England, but no one who lives under the shadow of a tall chimney, or an ancient spire, can be said to be free from the chance of "sensations, after recent events at Bradford and elsewhere. In such weather the constant building going on in the neigh-bourhood of all large towns is a special source of danger. It is to this that the Clapham accident is referred, and no one who watche new houses building in London can be much surprised at it. Even jerry-built houses, and we have no reason whatever for applying that opprobrious term in this instance, have a wonderful faculty of resistance when once they stand four-square to the winds, and are tightly closed up, especially if, like unstable human beings, they lean on each other. But fairly built "carcases," with the mortar green, with the walls not much more than thick enough to hold together, and with unfilled door and window spaces allowing entrance and purchase to the gale, are so likely to fall that the only wonder is they fall so seldom. As it is the sight of a newlybuilt wall flattened as neatly as if it were a swathe of corn, or a folded leaf of paper, is by no means unheard of or even in the suburbs of London.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. - Precentor Venables forwards the accompanying authentic statement of the position of affairs with regard to Peterborough Cathedral :- " Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., after a lengthened examination of the condition of the central tower of Peterborough Cathedral, has reluctantly felt compelled to pronounce the whole structure in so shattered and unsafe a state that it is advisable to take down the failing walls to below the tops of the lantern arches, together with the crushed piers. He states that it will not be absolutely impossible to shore up the superstructure while rebuilding the two eastern piers, the settlements of which have caused the mischief; but that this course would involve an additional cost of at least £4,000, and leave the tower eventually in a crazy state. The Chapter House and the Restoration Commmittee have come to the decision that the tower must be taken down without delay to the point indicated by Mr. Pearson, together with the two piers, and ebuilt, as far as possible, stone for stone. Mr. Pearson's estimate for this taking down and rebuilding is £13,000. This does not include any additional height being giving to the tower, which is desired by many, or the restoration of the choir in its original dimensions. At present the restoration fund stands at about £3,700, but the urgency of the case has not yet been fully realised,

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The correspondent of the Standard at Cannes telegraphed on Sunday:—The Prince of Wales arrived yesterday afternoon by the half-past three express. He had travelled incognito, attended by Mr. Tyrwhitt Wilson and Mr. Knollys, in a sleeping car. In spite of his long journey the Prince looked fresh as he alighted on the platform. He was dressed in a light ulster and brown hat. His visit to Cannes had been kept as quiet as possible, and it was only known by a few that he had wired for apartments at the Hôtel Pavillon. Consequently, there was no demonstration of any kind at the station, and the Prince was only recognised by half-a-dozen English people who had succeeded in getting on the platform. They saluted him, and the Prince bowed his acknowledgments. He proceeded immediately through the first-class waitingroom, and, entering a low open carriage, drove to the Hôtel Pavillon. There was absolutely nobody of importance to receive him, and the hotel is rather small.

Mr. Gladstone is not here without having something to remind him of home. On Thursday we had a fall of sleet and snow, a thing which has not happened for twelve years-not since December, 1870. It was bitterly cold, and continued so until Friday noon; but the Premier is as zealous in the work of seeking fresh air and renewed energy here as in political pursuits at home, for he walked in the falling sleet, and no doubt enjoyed the change and the reflections it called forth. In the afternoon he had a garden party, though the attendance was small, owing to the bad weather. Yesterday the sun came out with his usual brilliancy, and to-day we have real Cannes weather. While at the Chateau Scott yesterday I noticed the Duchess of Montrose yesterday I noticed the Duchess of Montrose drive up and inquire after the health of the Premier. She inscribed her name on the visitors' book, together with that of Mr. Crawford, and expressed her great pleasure at Mr. Gladstone's satisfactory progress. Amongst others who had been were Lord Sudeley, accompanied by Miss Mabel Gore, the Earl of Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua

Fielden, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Pigott. The Mayor of Cannes and the Préfet of the Department of the Alpes Maritimes have waited on Mr. Gladstone, and invited him to pay a visit to Nice for the Carnival, which commences on Wednesday. By the way, the Carnival promises to be grander than usual. Extensive preparations are being made, and some new fêtes are to be added. A balcony at the Prefecture, which overlooks the Grand Tribune, the centre of attraction during the Carnival, has been placed at the disposal of the Premier, and though he did not exactly promise to go to Nice, the visit will probably be made. The Cercle Nautique at Cannes has also been placed at the Premier's disposal, and he has paid several visits there, accompanied by Lord Wolverton. Mr. Gladstone's progress is in accompanied with the control of the control stone's progress is, in every way, satisfactory. No opportunity is lost in the pursuit of seeking fresh vigour by walks and drives daily, and when I saw him yesterday returning to the Chateau he looked much more like himself, though there are still freshness and

lightness wanting.

Lord Salisbury has left Nice for his resident. dence at Antibes, while Lord Randolph Churchill has come to a villa near Monte Carlo; but we hope to have quite a number of celebrities here for the Carnival, as, in addition to these, Sir Stafford Northcote is expected shortly.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SUNDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by Lady Churchill. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., arrived at Oshorne. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Marie and Victoria of Edinburgh, and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Rev. T. Teignmouth, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated, The Dow-ager Marchioness of Ely has left, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at Osborne.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have been entertaining company during the past week at Arundel Castle. Their guests included the Earl and Countess of Effingham, Count N. Adlerberg, Lady Margaret Howard, Hon. Mr. Hastings, Lady Alice Gaisford, Colonel and Mrs. Calvert, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Dallison, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Lowther,

Mr. Howard, and Mrs. Hope.

The Earl of Portarlington has been entertaining the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer and a large party of friends last week at Emo Park. To meet the Lord Lieutemant and Countess Spencer, who were attended by Mr. Courtnay Boyle and Captain Hammond, A.D.C., the following were invited:—The Earl and Counters of Bandon and the Ladies Bernard, Lady Muriel Boyle, Lord Arthur Butler, Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P., Lieut,-Colonel the Master of Saltoun, Mr, and Mrs. Dawson Damer, Captain Dudley King, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Goulburn. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer on arrival at Portarlington Station, were received by a guard of honour of the 2d South Yorkshire Regiment and a detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Viceregal party received a hearty and loyal welcome from the people on the platform, and the same good feeling was exhibited by those who witnessed their Excellencies drive to the park. During his stay a deputation from the borough of Portarlington waited on his Excellency at Emo Park for the purpose of presenting him with an address of loyal welcome, to which his Excellency replied, and which seemed to have the hearty concurrence of the deputation. After con-versing with them for a while the deputation took their leave. The Earl of Portarlington gave a ball on a grand scale to about 200 of the pobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood and adjoining counties, many of whom drove long distances, showing the quietness of this part of the country. The Viceregal party enjoyed excellent sport, over 700 head of game being bagged in the three days' shooting, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, over 70 of which were woodcocks.

Lord and Lady Thurlow have arrived at their residence in Chesham-place for the Par-

liamentary season.
Colonel Chaplin is now in a more hopeful condition, though until the crisis has passed the medical gentlemen in attendance cannot speak with confidence.

Lord and Lady Pelham have left Brown's Hotel for Biggleswade.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") The play founded by Mr. Charles Reade upon Mr. Tennyson's idyl, Dora, is now reproduced by its author at the Adelphi, where, with Miss Kate Terry as its heroine, it was unsuccessfully played nearly sixteen years ago. Although it is too long for the position which it now occupies as afterpiece, and is acted in a manner too conventional to suit its pastoral spirit, Dora makes a much more favourable impression than it did when originally presented. It is not handicapped, as it then was, with ill-chosen and indifferent stage accessories, the two rural scenes provided by Mr. Hann, in illustration of Farmer Allan's surroundings, being really works of art. The new representative of the angry and obstinate farmer is Mr. Charles Warner, who, though not seen to his best advantage in such a part, nevertheless deserves warm commendation for the vigour with which he throws himself into his unaccustomed task. One of his outburts is worked up into a fine crescendo of rage; but he does not quite succeed in supplying the character with a consistent m Miss Sophie Eyre's assumption of rustic airs as the heroine is by no means happy, though in the end her earnest pathos makes its mark.

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### A Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 29-30, 1883. MR. BRADLAUGH'S DEMONSTRATION. The Liberal party is not fortunate in having Mr. Bradlaugh on its back. We all wish that Mr. Gladstone could be welcomed on his return North by something more agreeable than this unsavoury memento of Ministerial defeat. It is one of the infelicitous oddities of politics that a Prime Minister whose personal zeal for Religion and the Church has marked him out all his life from the mass of ordinary English politicians should be confronted with the necessity of taking up the cause of a man whose opinions and methods of controversy must inspire in him personal aversion and disgust. For this he has to face that defeat in the lobbies which he has never incurred on any other public question since he took office; the Liberals, docile on all points else, break out into flat rebellion when Mr. Bradlaugh is seen clinging to the coat-tails of the party, endeavouring thus to contrive an entrance to the House. If, however, we are to believe the announcements in the newspapers, the Member for Northampton has transferred the fight from inside the Palace of Westminster to outside. No more will he struggle in a narrow doorway with the messengers of the House. Never again will the long corridors and many steps of the Gothic building witness the precipitate procession of a dishevelled legislator in the hands of polite but pushing policemen. Frescoed Barons and orators in marble wiil no longer be affronted with a scene almost unparalleled even in Plantagenet or Tudor reigns. In revenge, howbut decisive urgency of Inspector Denning, the Member for Northampton, taking a leaf out of the book of his French friends, is about to "descend into the streets." He tells us that he has addressed two hundred public meetings since he was expelled, and that deputations from all parts of England are about to visit London on the 15th of February to make a Bradlaugh "demonstration" in the Metropolis. Factory operatives from Lancashire, ironworkers from Staffordshire, craftsmen of all kinds from Birmingham, miners from far Northumberland, toilers from what Macauly called "Mendip's sunless caves," hardy fishermen from the southern and eastern coasts, will wend their way to Trafalgar-square to show their love for Mr. Bradlaugh and his cause, and their hatred of his enemies. When there, they will "demonstrate." Londoners who are languid about political issues will learn a lesson from these stern invaders from the North; the Goths again will overawe Rome. In 1832 we were threatened with a similar "march of the men of Birmingham;" but the King gave way, and the Metropolis was spared. Public meetings and even large processions are-if not too frequent—the breath of our political life. But is this kind of thing a necessary preliminary to the renewed discussion of Mr. Bradlaugh's often-rejected claim? Hitherto the English Parliament has been free from anything like mob pressure. In France, more than once the seat of legislation has been stormed by a crowd, which thereupon deposed a dynasty, and by shouts made new rulers out of any "gentlemen of the pavement" who might be popular or at hand. It was so in February, 1848, and again in September, 1870; while on other occasions the trick has been attempted and failed. For this reason alone the Conservatives in 1873 made Versailles the meeting-place of the Senate and the Chamber, and forbade removal except by a revision of the Constitution. In America, the authorities, conscious of so great a danger, avoid assembling their legislative bodies in large centres of population. The men of the Revolution invented Washington in order to avoid fixing the capital at Boston, Philadelpeia, or New York, and the State Legislatures, shunning great towns. cities, almost invariably meet in small In England we never have had need of such precautions. London is the largest city in the world, with the greatest contrasts between enormous wealth and grinding misery; but it is eminently patient and peaceful. It has no fierce mob, though it has plenty of ragamuffins who, if bolder men led the way, would take advantage of disorder to plunder and to destroy. We must, therefore, condemn as wholly wanton and improper the importation into the Metropolis of rough men ffrom the country merely in order that they may bring on Parliament the presence, not to say pressure, of a physical demonstration. An old Act forbids any public meeting within a mile of the legislative Palace while Parliament is sitting. Even a procession of more than ten to present a petition is prohibited, as the Chartists on the 10th of April, 1848, found to their discom-Mr. Bradlaugh, however, who carries into his agitation a rather pettifogging spirit, has hit upon a plan, it is said, for evading the spirit of the Act. The great meeting

of miners, payvies, and brawny iron-

workers will be held in Trafalgar-square be-

fore the Queen's Speech is read, and then

will trickle down by twos and threes to

Palace-yard, arriving there by circuitous

routes. Can the police, it is asked, stop

these persons carefully disguised as inno-

cent citizens? A foretaste of the answer

likely to be made to this impudent inva-

sion of the statute has already been given.

Mr. Bradlaugh and his followers are like

eventful 15th of February, in order that the demonstrators might start early, together, and at reduced rates. Now railway companies have no politics, and they will provide an excursion train to suit almost anybody. One day their carriages convey Conservative working men to a picnic; the next they impartially carry Liberals crowding to hear Mr. Gladstone. Temperance meetings and licensed victuallers' gatherings, and even, it used to be whispered, prize-fighters, are equallyfish for their net. "What will they pay?" has been the only question. But they draw the line somewhere, and apparently at mobs. They have unanimously refused to start excursion trains in order to bring up country roughs to intimidate Parliament, so that Mr. Bradlaugh and his merry men will either have to travel by the usual trains, paying ordinary fares, or forego their invasion. He can fall back on the comparatively limp London rough, who is more an adept at breaking windows or picking pockets than at facing the police. Should, however, this refusal not disorganise the demonstration, Sir William Harcourt, who, as Home Secretary, is responsible for the peace of the Metropolis, is, we are sure, quite prepared to avert insult from the Legislature. and to keep Mr. Bradlaugh in order. We only hope that Mr. Gladstone will prolong his needed holiday by some extra days, and not return until this ugly stumbling-block on the threshold of every Session is again effectually removed .- Daily Telegraph.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Now that the new Constitutional Club is fairly before the public, it may be useful to discuss its objects, and to consider how they will best be attained. The former have already been described, and may be summed up by saying that it is hoped, by means of this Institution, to bring all classes of Conservatives into closer communication with each other, and to provide a common centre where they can all meet together. The design is highly to be commended, and we heartily hope it may succeed. We believe that the Reform Club was established by the Liberal Party with much the same object, and, in spite of some rumours to the contrary which have from time to time become audible, we should imagine that its original purpose has not been altogether unfulfilled. The Conservative Leaders, however, may learn a lesson from what occurred only very recently in the Liberal Pall-mall Institution-that it will not answer their purpose to give only a mechanical support to a Club of this characterto pay their subscriptions, and recommend it to their friends and never to go near it themselves. If they do this, they had better have had nothing to do with the new Club at all, since the object of it is to enable both Leaders and followers, and every grade and section of the Party, to meet together on an equal footing. If there is any truth at all in the complaint of the "Two Conservatives," that the Chiefs of the Conservative Party are not sufficiently affable and accessible, this Club should be the answer to it; it ought to be, even more than the Reform Club, a medium of communication between the different sections of the Party. The terms of admission are comparatively low, though, as a correspondent points out, not sufficiently low to make membership widely comprehensive. The number of members is to be five thousand, and a room is to be specially provided for the accommodation of political meetings. Properly developed, a Club of this description should be extremely useful as a branch of Conservative organisation. But the promoters must be thoroughly in earnest, and fully comprehend the necessity of making the social character of the Club a reality and not a sham. If "all Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and officers of Constitutional Associations" could be sure, when they come to London in the season, of often meeting the Conservative Whips, and of sometimes meeting the Conservative Chiefs, in the Club smoking room, and of exchanging information on subjects of interest to the Party, the most valuable results might be expected. It is, frequently, we believe owing to want of information on local topics, and on the state of local feeling in general, that Party Leaders make mistakes which they only discover to be such when it is too late; whilst it is quite certain that if country supporters and country newspapers were kept better informed than they are of the policy and intentions of the Leaders, misunderstandings might be averted which, as it is, produce serious inconvenience. But this better understanding will never be permanently established unless Conservative members of Parliament who are in the confidence of the Front Bench shall seriously devote themselves to the creation of it, and make the Club a really working institution. Every encouragement should be held out to the members of the Constitutional Club; and we think it is an omission that ought to be remedied without delay that the Editors of Conservative local papers are not included, with the officers of Conservative Associations, among those who are eligible for admission on specially

MISSING HEIRS.

favourable terms.—Standard.

Damp doorsteps, thanks to a remark of Mrs. Gamp's, are connected in the popular mind rather with pulmonary affections and "settling on one's lungs" than with sudden opulence. But, according to a Dublin telegram, doorsteps (whether damp or not) are inseparably connected with the fortunes of a missing heiress. A lady, the successor to vast wealth, has disappeared, has been unheard of since childhood's hour, when her parents left her on a doorstep. Children are sometimes unpoetically spoken of as "encumbrances," and persons who desire the post of gardener or housekeeper often advertise that they are "without encumbrances." Now, a doorstep is not a bad place whereon temporarily to deposit an encumbrance; but when the encumbrance is a child there is a singular heartlessness in leaving it thus at the gates of a friend, still more of a stranger. People who act thus must have been demoralised by the drama, depraved by the pantomime. That chartered libertine the Clown often leaves a property baby at the steps of a practicable door, and when Pantaloon comes out and trips over the infant, the accident never fails to win the laughter of the young and thoughtless. But conduct

An heiress, to be identified by the fact that she was once deposited on a doorstep. is being sought for in Ireland. According to the latest reports, a Miss Carey, at present engaged in domestic service, is perhaps the long-sought-for maiden. "It seems there is no doubt she was a child left on a doorstep by her parents." So far so good, but there must be some other marks of identity surely, or the claimant's chance of success seems but small. Many children are left on doorsteps. Doorsteps are to the modern what Cithæron was to the ancient world—a place where "rubbish" or children regarded as inconvenient might be "shot." The peculiarity of this Irish case is the insistance on the doorstep. whithout which no missing heiress is genuine. The public will wait with interest for the close of this romance, and for explananation of the motives of the parents. If Miss Carey, or any other claimant, succeeds in proving her case, romance will become a more real thing than ever to young women engaged in domestic service. Persons of culture are apt to speak harshly of "penny dreadfuls," as they call the novels which appear in cheap weekly journals. But these works (though we could wish them a better style) undoubtedly add to the happiness of the poor, by teaching them that something may "turn up" at any moment. The belief in some vague inheritance always about to fall in is one which gilds the melancholy hours of many fanciful persons. The statistics of people in America who believe themselves the true heirs of English estates and titles would be interesting, if they could be obtained. This popular notion forms part of the plot of Hawthorne's posthumous and fragmentary romance recently published. Probably most persons who in England succeed to estates know what it is to receive letters on the subject from American claimants. Certainly that experience is not unusual. The detection of a recent fraud showed what a good business might

WESTMINSTER AND PETERBOROUGH It is a strange illustration of the adage that misfortunes never come singly, that immediately after the news of the dangerous condition of Peterborough Cathedral, we should hear a still more alarming report of Westminster Abbey :-

be done by advertising for missing heirs,

and by pocketing the preliminary fees .-

Daily News.

The statement is that the exterior stonework has been found to be in such a crumbling condition that there is no alternative but to re-face the entire fabric. Knowing what we do know of the destructive influence of our London atmosphere upon even the hardest of stone, we need not wonder that a structure which has been exposed to its effects for so many centuries should exhibit signs of yielding at last. The fact is not, however, the less to be deplored. We are not told at present upon what professional authority the Dean and Chapter have arrived at a conclusion to which they must have come with extreme reluctance. There will be, however, we are sure, a unanimous feeling that before the Abbey is touched the fullest investigation should be made both as to the extent of the mischief and the right way of dealing with it. Expense is altogether a minor consideration in dealing with a building which so completely belongs to the nation as does Westminster Abbey, and whatever decision is arrived at should be taken on the merits of the case alone. The danger at Peterborough turns out to be even greater than had been supposed. Mr. Pearson finds it necessary to take down the failing walls to below the top of the lantern arches, together with the piers. It would be possible, the architect states, to save a little money by tinkering the job, but the Dean and Chapter have taken the wise resolution to have the work done thoroughly while they are about it, though their professional adviser cannot estimate the outlay at less than £13,000. Even for this comparatively large sum it will not be possible, as some had hoped, to raise the tower to a greater height, or to restore the choir to its original dimensions. The restoration fund amounts at present to only about one-third of the minimum sum required. but. as Mr. Venables remarks, the urgency of the case has not yet been realised .- Globe.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the Times says :-Disquieting reports have been current for some days, but they are so conflicting that it is impossible to say whether any and how much trust is to be put in them. One day we hear that the Ameer's troops have been feated by the rebellious chiefs and the hill tribes: the next day the victory is said to be with the Ameer. The Khyber Pass has been closed to traffic for a fortnight, owing to the action of the Shinwarris and their dispute with Akbar Khan, Governor of Lalpoora. It is said that the Shinwarris are trying to get the Zakba Kheyls to join them. Large caravans are detained at Jamrud awaiting the opening of the pass. It seems likely that steps will be taken to open the alternative

route by the Tartara Pass, which, however, is a more difficult road than the Khyber. The recently published Punjab Administration report for 1881-2 states that the Lower. Khyber as far as Lundikhana was unusually tranquil during the year under review, and that the experiment of intrusting the guardianship of the road to Afridis was tolerably successful; but the state of the Upper Khyber running through the Shinwarri and Mohumed territory was less satisfactory. The report also notices the frequent daring attacks by the freebooter chief Kamel on native cavalry pickets at Peshawur and Kohat.

EXTRADITION CASE.—At Bow-street Policecourt on Monday, a Frenchman named Raoul de Gerod was charged on an extradition warrant with stealing 60,000fr. worth of bonds within the jurisdiction of the French Republic. The prisoner was arrested on Saturday last by Chief Inspector Greenham and Inspector von Tornow, of Scotland-yard, at Mr. Reinhardt's, money-changer, of Coventry-street, Haymarket, where he had endeavoured to negotiate eight Obligations de Trésor. The prisoner gave an address at the Langham Hotel, but on inquiry it was found that he had left, taking his luggage with him. Inquiries showed that he had also lodgings at five different addresses in London, and at a house in South Moulton-street his luggage was found. About 40,000 francs worth of bonds were recovered by the officers. Formal evidence of the arrest was given, and the prisoner was remanded for the necessary papers from France.

DEATH OF A PREBENDARY OF ST. PAUL'S .-The Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-street, London, Chaplain to Mr. Sheriff and Alderman De Keyser, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on Monday afternoon, at his residence, in South-stree Finsbury, from pneumonia. The deceased gentleman had held the living over 30 years. He was employed in his duties, in which he was most active, until Saturday the 20th, but no serious consequences were anticipated. A complication of diseases set in, and, as stated, Mr. Marshall, who was 82 years of age, expired to-day. The living is in the gift of the copy of it.—I am, etc., John Gilpin; though on rowdy "pleasure they are bent, They have a frugal mind." which is professional in a Clown is unpired to-day. The living is in the grant they are bent, They have a frugal mind."

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. Further correspondence respecting the Anglo-French Financial Control in Egypt was issued from the Foreign Office on Monday night, the dates ranging from Sept. 18, 1882, to the 25th inst. In the despatch to Lord Lyons under the latter date the opinion of her Majesty's Government as to the right of the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Dual Control is thus set forth :-

Foreign Office, Jan. 25, 1883. My Lord,—The French Ambassador communicated to me on the 5th inst. M. Duclerc's reply to my despatch of December 30, 1882, on the subject of the abandonment of the Anglo-French Financial Control in Egypt. It is unnecessary for me to forward to your Excellency a copy of this document, as M. Duclerc has been so good as to supply you with one. In view of the desire which both Governments have expressed to avoid anything in the nature of unnecessary controversy, I abstain from touching upon several of the points mentioned in the despatch which might otherwise call for reply. I only think it necessary to refer to that portion of it in which M. Duclerc questions the right of England and of Egypt to withdraw from, or to modify, the arrangement without the consent of France. In regard to this question, it will be convenient to state the view which her Majesty's Government take of the nature of the obligations contracted by the Khedive towards England and France upon this matter, and of the manner in which those obligations have been affected by recent

occurrences. It is clear, in the first place, that the estab-lishment of the English and French Controllers-General by the decree of November, 1876, was a purely voluntary act on the part of the Khedive, and was not the result of any international compact either with England or with France. The decree was issued with the view of restoring the Khedive's credit in financial circles, and of introducing order into his finances. Its result and natural corollary, as regards the English and French Governments, was an application from his Highness that they would consent to nominate two persons for the appointments. This request was at the time refused by the English Government, and the English Controller-General was nominated by the Khedive independently, ac-cording to the alternative method provided in

This state of things continued until December, 1878, when Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières, having been appointed to seats in the Egyptian Ministry, the Control was suspended. An assurance given on this occasion in a letter addressed by Nubar Pacha to the Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the finances of Egypt, was subsequently repeated in an official note to the English and French Agents on March 31, 1879. This note stated: "Que conformément aux arrangements intervenus l'année dernière entre la France et l'Angleterre d'une part, et le Gouvernement du Khédive d'autre part, le Controle des Finances Egyptiennes actuellement suspendu, rentrerait ipso facto en vigueur, tel qu'il'a été établi par le décret du 18 Novembre, 1876, dans le cas où l'organisation Ministérielle instituée par le décret du 28 Août, 1878, viendrait a être modifiée dans la direcion des Finances ou des Travaux Publics. This no doubt constituted an engagement on the part of the Khedive to the extent that the Control should revive ipso facto in case the European Ministers were dismissed. But it is one thing to say that a pre-existing institution shall revive subject to all its pre-existing qualities; it would be quite another to assert that what passed amounted to an engagement that the Control should not only revive, but that it should, for the first become perpetual and unchangeable, except with the consent of England and France. It would be a strong measure to evoke an international engagement of so momentous a character from such slight

Upon the dismissal of Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières from the Egyptian Ministry, in April, 1879, the late Khedive applied to the former English and French Controllers-General to resume their functions, but these latter declined to do so, and the Control remained suspended until the abdication of Ismail Pacha on June 26. The present Khedive on his accession decided to have a purely native Ministry. The President of the Council, Sherif Pacha, informed the English and French agents that if the Governments of England and France would nominate Controllers-General under the decree of November, 1876, the Khedive would also agree to appoint them, but that their powers would be limited to investigation and verification, and that they would not exercise any administrative or executive functions. The English and French Governments agreed to nominate Controllers-General on these terms, but stipulated that, in place of the administrative authority which was to be withdrawn from them, a great extension should be given to their functions of inspection and supervision; and, further, an undertaking was required that neither Controller should be removed without the consent of his respective Government. The result of these discussions was the decree of Nov. 15,

Her Majesty's Government are unable to see in what passed during the negotiation, or in the terms of the decree itself, anything which can be considered as amounting to an engagement on the part of the Khedive that the Control should be maintained in perpetuity; while, on the other hand, they consider that an obligation to continue, under all circumstances, to submit the whole administrative system of a country to the inspection of two officials of foreign nationality, selected by two foreign Governments, and removable only with their consent, is one that could be asserted only on the evidence of diplomatic engagements of the most explicit and formal character. Something further must be said as to the nature of the institution that existed under the decree of 1879. It was of the essence of the arrangement then come to that there should be a joint Anglo-French Control, by means of Controllers whose appoint-ment had the sanction and support of their respective Governments. The joint action of the two Controllers has, in practice, always been considered necessary to give validity to their proceedings. There was no agreement on the part of the Khedive with either Power that it should have a sole Control, or that the Control as constituted should continue, supposing that either of the two Powers did not desire its continuance.

Finally, the aspect of the case must be regarded as having been materially affected by recent events. The result of the military insurrection was virtually to abrogate the Control. It has only been by military intervention, in which France declined to take part, that the Khedive's power has been re-estab-lished; and it is by the presence of British troops in Egypt that his Highness's authority is maintained pending the reorganisation of stable Government. Under these circumstances, it cannot justly be contended that former arrangements applicable to a different state of things are still obligatory and must necessarily be restored, even though experi-ence has shown, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, that in the condition of things which now exists or which is to be established, they would be inexpedient, if not

actually dangerous. We earnestly desire that French interests should be scrupulously secured by the Egyptian Government. We believe that our jects are the same—namely, the peace and prosperity of Egypt, and we see no reason why both countries should not cordially join their efforts and exert their influence to that end. Your Excellency is authorised to read this despatch to M. Duclerc, and to give him a GRANVILLE.

The Times correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Monday night:—The British sentrics were to-day removed from all the Palaces, and their places were taken by Egyptian soldiers. The ludicrous statements which have been published regarding the danger to the Khedive's life from his own subjects will now probably disappear. The English guard was never more than a formal sentry at the Palace door, necessary for the sake of appearance, until native soldiers were obtainable. His Highness's ordinary personal guard has been throughout uncha Recruits are coming in rapidly, both for the army and the gendarmerie. Although they certainly are not volunteers, they differ from Arabi's recruits in that they are not brought in in chains, and present generally a less miserable appearance. The weekly health returns show 1,440 officers and men are sick, out of a total British force in Egypt of 12,976. This marks a general improvement in every corps; though the Cavalry still have over 20 per cent., and the Artillery over 14 per cent. of their number in hospital.

#### THE NEW PRIMATE.

In compliance with the congé d'élire, transmitted to the Dean of Canterbury on the 20th inst., empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, and in pursuance of due formal notice, a special Chapter was opened in the Chapter House on Monday morning, shortly after Divine Service, when the members present proceeded, after the manner prescribed by ancient ecclesiastical law, to the election of a successor to Archibald Campbell Tait, deceased, in the occupancy of the Patriarchal Chair of St. Augustine. The Chapter had been summoned by the tolling of the bell " Harry" (the curfew-bell of olden time, which began to ring at a quarterpast eleven, and continued in monotonous repetition for a quarter of an hour. So unusual an incident as the tolling of the bell 'Harry" out of its ordinary course naturally attracted a great many people to the precincts. Assembled in the Library were the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Payne Smith), the Very Rev. the Bishop of Dover (Archdeacon of Canterbury(, the Venerable Archdeacon of Maidstone (Dr. Benjamin Harrison), Canons Thomas and Holland and the Chapter officials. A procession was then formed, headed by two of the Vestures, carrying their wands. The members of the Chapter wore their surplices and stoles, and the Dean carried the minute-book in which the proceedings have to be recorded. The procession passed through the Martyrdom and along the cloisters to the historical Chapter-house, where a Chapter was formally opened. The business should be strictly transacted here. but on account of the cold and comfortless aspect of the building it was decided to adjourn to the library, where, in (as is supposed) profound secrecy, the election was made. The proceedings commenced by the Dean stating the purpose for which the Chapter had been summoned. He then read the conge d'elire. By the terms of this document the Dean and Chapter were called upon to elect nerson named in the "letter r from her Majesty within twelve days of the receipt thereof. Disobedience to the Queen's desire in this matter is punishable by what is termed the penalties of pramunire, namely, "the loss of all civil rights, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels, and imprisonment during the Royal pleasure." There are besides the Dean, as members of the Cathedral Chapter, two Archdeacons and four Canons, and on the stalls of each of these dignitaries lengthy citations had been placed warning them to attend to-day's Chapter. The citation to the Dean was in different form from the six others. Engrossed on parchment, and with the official seals of the Chapter attached, it ran in this wise:-" To Robert Payne Smith, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral, and Metropolitical Church of Christ Church, Canterbury, and to our well-beloved in Christ, William Pugh, one of the vestured of our said Church.-Whereas, the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury has now become vacant, and destitute of the aid of its pastor by reason of the decease of the Most Rev. Father Ingod Archibald Campbell Tait, the last Archbishop thereof, and whereas Monday, the 29th January, between the hours of eight of the clock in the morning and one of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Chapter House of the said Church, has been assigned, prefixed, and appointed, as a convenient and competent time and place for electing an Archbishop of the said Church, God willing, as well for the dean and canons of the said church as for others, if any there be who have, or claim to have a vote, right, or interest in or to the said election, and it also hath been decreed that the dean and all and singular the canons of the said church, as well those present and absent, and others, if any, be having or claiming to have a right in or to such election, shall be peremptorily cited and monished in manner and form hereunder mentioned, to appear at the time and place above said, to be prefixed and assigned to do and despatch all and singular such acts and things as of right or usage of the said Church, and by the statutes of this realm are in anywise requisite in this behalf to the final conclusion of such election inclusively, justice requiring so much. The citation then goes on to state that in order that the See shall not labour under the inconvenience of longer vicancy, and the Dean and Chapter having obtained her Majesty's licence, they are authorised and required to proceed to the

election. After the reading of the congé d'élire, the Dean produced her Majesty's "Letter recommendatory," requiring the Dean and Chapter to "confirm, invest, and consecrate" to the office the Right Rev. Dr. Edward White Benson. The vote of the Chapter having been taken in authorised form, each member voting separately, the record of the proceeding was officially sealed, and the document attested by the Rev. Robert Hake, precentor; Mr. Allen Fielding, notary public; Mr. Montague Kingsford, clerk and auditor; and F. C. Forrester, clerk to the last-named gentle man.

According to ancient law, the announcement of the election should be made in the choir of the Cathedral immediately after the adjournment of the Chapter, that to be folowed by the singing of the Te Deum. this occasion, however, owing to an altera-tion in the wording of the mandate, this part of the ceremony was postponed until after afternoon service. A peal was rung on the Cathedral bells to proclaim the election. This election of the Archbishop, though

really only a matter of form, is, nevertheless an all-important business. It is formal, because the Dean and Chapter have practically no choice as to the person they shall elect to the highest office in the Church, for although not absolutely bound to appoint the person nominated by the Prime Minister, and approved by the Queen, yet at the same time they are expected to do so, and history does not record an instance to the contrary thereof. The proceeding is important, on the other hand, because until it has been enacted the Archbishop Designate cannot become the Archbishop Elect, and furthermore, no dignitaries of the Church, or, indeed, of the realm, have the right to elect a Primate other than the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Canterbury. The next step in the filling up of the Primacy will be his "confirmation," which is fixed for Saturday next, at Bow Church, Cheapside. The performance of that ceremony will render vacant the See of Truro, and complete Dr. Benson's election as Primate of all England. It will then only remain for his Lordship to be enthroned.

THE GALE AND FLOODS. The storm, which was renewed on Sunday night, continued throughout Monday over nearly the whole country, and was accom-panied by heavy rain, which has produced floods of a serious character. The iron sailing ship *Plassey*, recently engaged in the coolie trade, and then loaded with rum and sugar, from Demerara to London, went ashore on Monday near Seabrook Lifeboat House, between Hythe and Sandgate. The lifeboat was launched, but could not effect a rescue. The Folkestone Coastguardsmen succeeded in bringing the crew, about sixty in number, ashore by means of the rocket apparatus. The vessel was under the command of Captain Kelly, and belongs to Mr. G. D. Tyser, London. She was manned chiefly by Bengalese and Malays. It is thought the vessel will become a total wreck.

Although a heavy gale blew over Brighton all Monday no serious damage resulted. It was expected that the sea would make further inroads in the foreshore opposite The Lawns, at Hove, and large numbers of persons visited the spot during the day, but, the tide not being full while the wind was at its height, the damage was but trifling. Between Hove and Aldrington the heavy surf injured the

The floods have done serious damage at Todmorden. Several cotton mills have been flooded to a great depth, and several hundred hands have been thrown out of work. At Hebden Bridge mills are flooded, the water standing seven feet deep in one place. In the Richmond (Yorkshire) district the water came down the Swale with such force that it carried all before it, cattle and haystacks being borne upon the rapid tide. In the higher part of the town hundreds of tons of turnips were washed away. At Applegarth, two miles away, the farmsteads all surrounded by water, the greatest difficulty being experienced in saving the stock from destruction. At the paper factories work was stopped, and great part of the contents was swept into the flood. Houses and grounds were submerged, a landslip occurring at Castle Bank.

Along the Kennett Valley the lands are extensively flooded, and a great quantity of land near Newbury is submerged.

Owing to the heavy rainfall in the Skiddaw

district a large landslip occurred at the east end of the railway tunnel, near Keswick, on Monday morning. Fortunately one of the platelayers was in the neighbourhood at the time when the slip commenced, and he ran up the line and succeeded in stopping a heavy mineral train, just in time to prevent a serious accident. A large gang of workmen were engaged, and traffic was resumed in the afternoon, though much labour remains to be done to prevent any further slip of land.

A landslip ocurred on Monday on the highway between Church and Blackburn. point of subsidence is at the boundary of Church and Oswaldwistle, and in the latter towship a crack was observed about 30 yards in extent in the highway. The whole mass of earth gradually subsided. The Carn was partially dammed up; but, there being a flood, the current carried the rubbish away. Traffic is impeded.

At Accrington, the mill chimney of Messrs. Entwistle and Kenyon was blown down on Monday evening. The bricks demolished the coofs of the engine-house and mechanic should and broke a large quantity of steam pipes. At Knighton a lad fell into a culvert on Monday on his way from school, and his dead body was afterwards found, nearly half a mile away, in the River Teme.

The results of the gale in the Bristol Channel are becoming apparent by the number of casualties reported at Cardiff. The barque Royal Tar, of Liverpool, from Philadelphia, reports that on Saturday, off Lundy Island, her decks were clean swept, her cabins gutted, and the cook drowned. The sails were blown away, and she put into the Penarth Roads with four feet of water in her hold. Several vessels parted cables in the roads, but have been towed into Penarth.

Besides the sweeping away of a large wooden bridge at Mirfield, three other bridges crossing the River Calder have been irreparably damaged, and will have to be rebuilt. The flood is, fortunately, subsiding.

The storm raged with terrible violence in Walls have been washed Westmoreland. away, houses blown down, and a quantity of stock along the banks of the Eden destroyed. A farmer near Appleby has lost 200 sheep, which were washed away by the flood, and another farmer in the same district has lost about a score. The storm has been severely felt along the

West Cumberland coast, and early on Monday morning a large barque, named the Whitehaven Lass, whilst in tow of a tug, broke two hawsers whilst attempting to make Whitehaven. The wind blew direct on shore, and the vessels drifted on to the rocks about a mile north of Whitehaven. The crew, who chiefly belonged to Monmouthshire, were saved. The vessel, which was from Carthagena for Workington, with ore, will become a total wreck. Last Wednesday her boatswain was washed overboard and drowned. Severe weather prevailed over North Wales throughout Sunday night. The rain poured down in torrents, causing serious floods. The River Dee has overflowed its banks in many parts along its course throughout the Vale of Llangollen, Ruabon, and Bangor, many acres of land and produce being submerged. Dwelling-houses in the low-lying districts are swamped, and the residents have been com-

Monday capped with snow. Cork was visited by a great flood on Monday, which did considerable damage. A large portion of the public quay was torn away. The country for miles along the bank of the River Lee is submerged, and the public roads at some points are covered by four feet of water. Many cattle and sheep have been drowned. The same state of things exists in North Cork along the banks of the Blackwater.

pelled to vacate the lower rooms of their

dwellings for the upper apartments. The higher mountains of North Wales were on

The storm all over the north-west of Ireland has done great damage to property, and the woods at Enniskillen have been nearly destroyed. The lakes and rivers have risen several feet, many people being flooded out. It is reported that a yacht, with three men on board, has foundered in Lake Erne.

The town of Ennis has been visited by the worst flood known for years, the River Fergus having risen to such a height that business in the principal streets—which have the appearance of canals—has been suspended; and in the low parts of the town the inhabitants have hastened out of their dwellings and taken refuge in the upper floor of the Town Hall. Damage has been done to a large extent at the mills in the neighbourhood.
Snow fell at Charleville on Monday. In

consequence of the recent heavy rain the district is flooded, presenting the appearance of a series of lakes. The Roman Catholic chapel at Dromcollogher is flooded, and several houses in the lower portion of the town, some of which fell in, but no fatality occurred. A coroner's inquest was opened at Swansea

on Monday into the circumstances attendant upon the loss of life occasioned by the stranding of the Prussian barque Admiral Prinz Adalbert on Saturday, and the loss of four members of the crew of the lifeboat which went to her assistance. The bodies of two of the lifeboat crew, the brothers Jenkins, have been recovered, and the inquest was upon them and the body of the carpenter of the Prussian vessel, a man named Peliberg. The evidence showed that the lifeboat crew behaved with great courage and determination. but the conduct of the captain of a Swanses steam-tug was very severely commented upon. Ii is said that he left the vessel and the lifeboat in distress without attempting to give

them any assistance.